ACPL ITEM
DISCARDED

9946

INDIANA COLLECTION

ON

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 02229 5221

977.274 R54 v.2

Valley of the Upper Maumee
River

DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS FROM POCKET

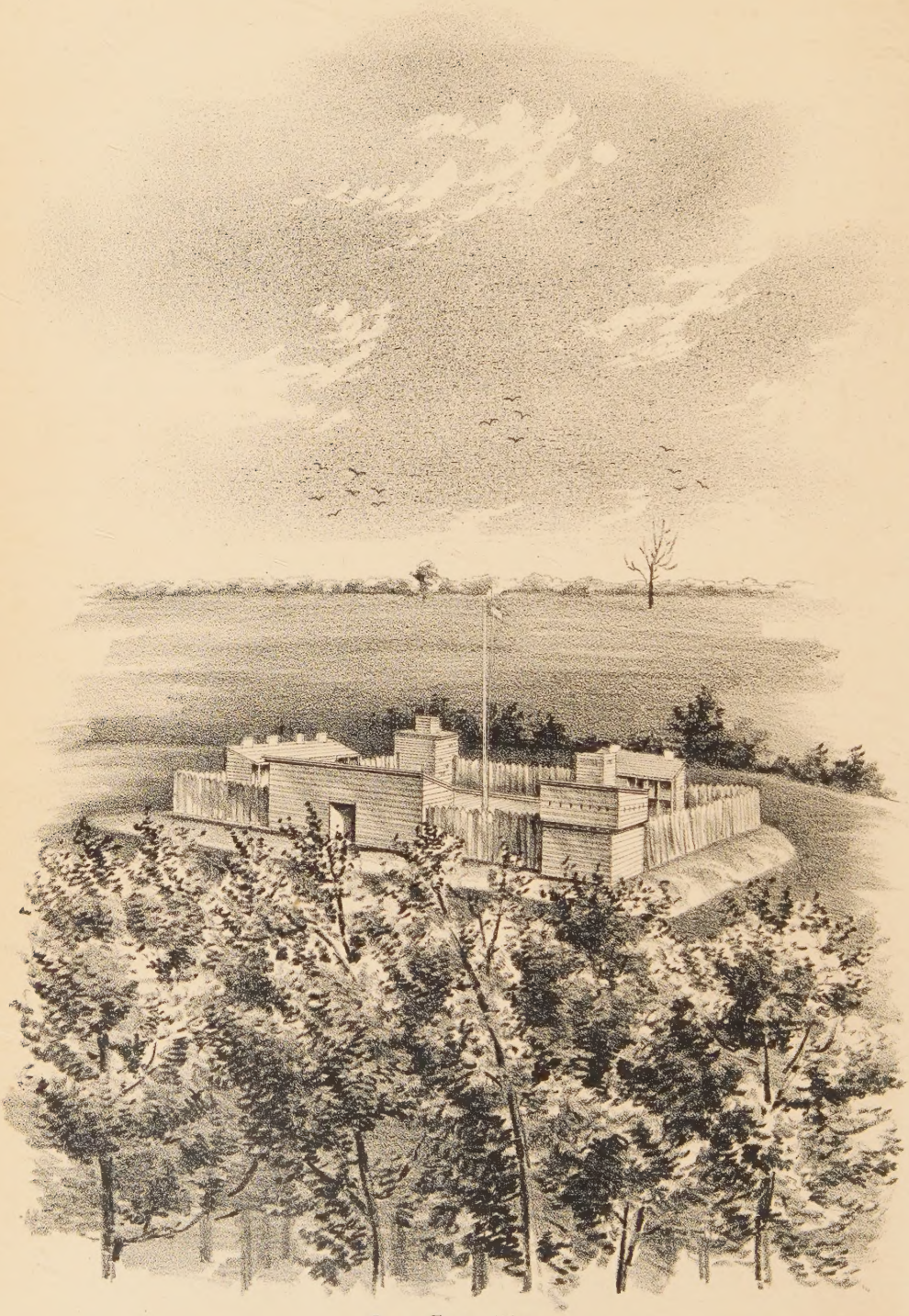
ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA 46802

You may return this book to any agency, branch,
or bookmobile of the Allen County Public Library.

DEMCO

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/valleyofuppermau0002vari



Old Fort Wayne.

VALLEY

OF THE

UPPER MAUMEE RIVER

WITH HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF ALLEN COUNTY AND THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA. THE STORY OF ITS PROGRESS FROM SAVAGERY TO CIVILIZATION.

VOLUME II.

ILLUSTRATED.

MADISON, WIS.:
BRANT & FULLER,
1889.

Ic
977.274
R54
v. 2

Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
PO Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270

Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis.

1413946

INDEX TO VOLUME II.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Page.
Amusement, places of..... 284
Architectural growth..... 223
Assembly, members of..... 384
Asylum..... 225
Attorneys, prosecuting (see Courts).
Banks..... 246
Bench and bar (see Courts).
Berghoff brewery..... 166
Breweries.....165, 166
Buildings, government..... 224
Business interests..... 145
Canal Era..... 17
Centlivre brewery..... 165
Churches, Catholic..... 411
Cathedral..... 415
St. Aloysius..... 434
St. John the Baptist..... 432
St. Joseph's..... 432
St. Joseph's hospital..... 427
St. Leo's..... 429
St. Louis..... 430
St. Mary's..... 416
St. Patrick's..... 433
St. Paul's..... 422
St. Peter's..... 423
St. Rose of Lima..... 433
St. Vincent's..... 431
St. Vincent's orphan asylum 428
Church, Hebrew..... 314
Churches, Protestent..... 296
Baptists..... 301
Christian..... 315
Churches, Protestant. Page.
Congregational..... 315
Evangelical Association..... 315
Lutheran, English..... 311
Methodists..... 306
Presbyterian, First..... 296
Presbyterian, Second..... 300
Presbyterian, Third..... 301
Protestant Episcopal..... 310
Reformed..... 313
United Brethren..... 316
College, Fort Wayne..... 307
County infirmary..... 381
Courts..... 439
Common Pleas..... 460
Circuit, first session..... 440
Criminal..... 463
Probate..... 458
Superior..... 465
Under first constitution..... 440
Under second constitution..... 460
Dentistry..... 370
Finances in 1825..... 376
Fire department..... 257
First election..... 375
Gas, natural..... 286
Hospital..... 284
Improvements, aid to..... 381
Manufacturing enterprises..... 86
Medical college..... 335
Medical profession..... 330
Medical societies..... 334
Milling interests..... 23
Municipal and federal..... 254
Page.
Newspapers..... 317
American Farmer..... 319
Dispatch..... 322
Freie Presse..... 322
Gazette..... 320
Journal..... 321
Miscellaneous..... 319
News..... 322
Poultry and Pets..... 322
Sentinel..... 317
Staats Zeitung..... 319
Times..... 319
Officers, city..... 255
county..... 383
federal..... 276
Organization of Allen county. 374
Parks..... 281
Physicians licensed..... 336
Physicians, Monroeville..... 369
Police, The..... 256
Population..... 390
Postoffice building..... 224
Public buildings..... 378
Public enterprises..... 281
Railroads..... 54
Statistics, financial..... 382
political..... 385
Street railways..... 288
Transportation, local..... 288
War record..... 391
Water-works..... 259
Wayne Hotel..... 228
Y. M. C. A. building..... 224

PERSONAL HISTORY.

Page.
Adkins, A. W..... 77
Albrecht, Martin L..... 133
Alden, S. R..... 502
Ames, Geo. W..... 292
Anderson, Calvin..... 47
Anderson, J. R..... 84
Andersen, Peter..... 115
Archer family..... 35
Auger, Benjamin L..... 192
Auger, Charles..... 52
Axt, Moritz..... 49
Ayres, Henry B..... 163
Ayres, Henry P..... 339
Baker, B. H..... 46
Baker, John..... 243
Baker, John..... 46
Baker, Kilian..... 45
Baltes, M..... 244
Bandt, Fred..... 236
Banks, Creed T..... 362
Banta, H. F..... 113
Page.
Bard, Samuel..... 193
Barnett, W. W..... 315
Barnum, George P..... 293
Barr, William J..... 193
Barrand, John B..... 39
Barrand Peter F..... 38
Barrett, James M..... 502
Barrows, Frank R..... 174
Bass, John H..... 93
Bastian, Jacob..... 194
Baxter, Thomas..... 271
Beaber, Abraham G..... 194
Beaver, A. C..... 139
Beaver, Charles B..... 85
Becker, Frederich..... 50
Becks, Rev. Julius..... 427
Becquett, John B..... 40
Begue, John C..... 50
Beighler, John..... 195
Bell, R. C..... 498
Bender, Louis..... 195
Page.
Benoit, Rev. Julian..... 423
Bensman, Rudolph..... 98
Bensman, William J..... 114
Beverforden, Henry F..... 195
Bierbaum, F. R..... 74
Bigger, Samuel..... 487
Bitler, Samuel D..... 139
Bitner, John R..... 111
Blair, Solon K..... 74
Blair, Thomas W..... 279
Blakesley, Lyman..... 77
Bobilya, Louis J..... 178
Boerger, A. H..... 178
Boester, F. H..... 234
Bohne, Carl..... 117
Boltz, Ferdinand F..... 100
Boltz, Fred. C..... 124
Bond, Charles D..... 252
Bookwalter, E. H..... 329
Borden, James W..... 476
Boseker, Christian..... 228

INDEX TO VOLUME II.

Page.

Boswell, Asa C. 361
Boswell, A. J. 360
Bowen, George W. 342
Bowser, Sylvanus F. 135
Brackenridge, Joseph 486
Brackenridge, G. W. 34
Brackenridge, Robert 34, 507
Brames, Louis 141
Brammer, Rev. J. H. 429
Brandt, Diederich 96
Brannan, John H 405
Braun, John 142
Breen, W. P 505
Breidenstein, Simpson 192
Breimeier, Ernst 233
Brimmer, Joseph 242
Brenton, Samuel 406
Brink, John J 178
Brinsley, George C 184
Brinsley, John C 295
Brooks, William H 338
Brossard, John 196
Brown, Seneca B 370
Brown, William H 39
Bruebach, George T 343
Bruns, C. W 244
Buchman, A. P 351
Buck, Charles W 73
Buckwalter, Louis 111
Buhr, Henry 197
Bullerman, Henry F 404
Bursley, Gilbert E 157
Busching, Henry 197
Byrne, Rev. M. J 416
Caldwell, James 355
Campbell, Daniel 113
Carnahan, William L 159
Carpenter, Warren 270
Carrier, A. H 192
Carson, W. W 478
Cartwright, Charles 102
Case, Charles 509
Chambers, John D 352
Chapin, A. A 500
Cody, Maurice 42
Colerick, David H 482
Colerick, John 485
Colerick, Walpole G 483
Connolly, William A 366
Coolman, John H 237
Coombs, William H 474
Cooper, Henry 473
Cosgrove, Franklin K 364
Cosgrove, F. D 400
Cox, Enoch 70
Cramer, Matthias 103
Cran, Robert 96
Cratsley, Frank C 162
Craw, Edward L 191
Crawford, John T 238
Cressler, Alfred D 115
Cromwell, Joseph C 137
Cromwell, Joseph W 216
Dalman, Frederick 41
Dawson, C. M 476
Dawson, John W 324
Dawson, Reuben J 474
DeHaven, Perry N 172
Delaney, Rev. J. F 416
Derbyshire, Samuel W 360
Detzer, Martin 179
Dickinson, Philemon 163
Diehl, Hugh M 272
Diether, John H 127
Diether, Louis 127
Dills, Thomas J 351
Dinnen, James M 354
Dittoe, Albert J 167
Doehrmann, William 268
Doswell, George W 197
Doswell, John H 283
Dougall, A. H 188
Dreibelbiss, John 191
Dreibelbiss, Robert B 191

Page.

Dudenhoefer, George P 131
Dunham, Frank W 104
Dwenger, Rt. Rev. Joseph 436
Eckhert, John C 198
Edgerton, A. P 33
Edgerton, Joseph K 63
Ehle, August N 199
Ehrmann, Charles 198
Ellison, T. E 503
Ely, George W 267
Eme, Claude F 47
Entemann, Christian 199
Ersig, William A 199
Essig, Charles O 86
Ewing, Charles W 472
Ewing, W. G. and G. W 31
Fay, James A 487
Felts, George F 401
Ferguson, John 128
Fink, Frank H 97
Fischer, Henry E 402
Fisher, Abel 106
Fisher, R. J 95
Fitch, Charles B 121
Fitzpatrick, Bernard 105
Fleming, Thornton J 169
Fletcher, Charles P 76
Fletcher, Josiah F 292
Foellinger, Jacob 45
Foster, David N 149
Foster, Samuel M 151
Fox, Louis, and Bro 160
France, Joseph S 488
Frank, Mendel 201
Franke, A. H 271
Frankenstein, Max L 200
Freeman, Samuel C 44
Freese, August 200
Freiberger, Ignatius 200
Freistoffer, Henry 201
Fremion, Joseph 143
French, Brooks 118
Fulton, Charles W 294
Gage, Robert 145
Gale, George A 202
Gallmeier, Ernst 240
Gallmeier, William 240
Gard, Brookfield 350
Geake, J. J 231
Geake, William 230
Geller, W. F 203
Gessler, Albert F 202
Gibson, David N 406
Gilbert, John 164
Gilmartin, Edward 173
Glenn, Thomas M 187
Glenn, William M 80
Gocke, Anthony 51
Gocke, Louis H 51
Golden, Edward J 171
Gordon, George P 75
Gotsch, Theodore O 176
Graffe, Frederick, jr 161
Graffe, Henry C 160
Graham, James A 165
Granneman, H. C 179
Gray, James P 78
Griffith, Levi 234
Griswold, Crawford 74
Green, M. Frances 44
Greenwell, Franklin 367
Greenawalt, George L 356
Gregg, James S 344
Gruber, John Michael 203
Hackius, G. L 116
Haiber, Charles F 204
Haiber, George W 204
Haller, Gottlieb 204
Hamilton, Allen 250
Hanna, Samuel 27
Harding, D. L 262
Harrison, Robert H 107
Harrison, Walter S 245
Hartman, Rev. B 434

Page

Hartmann, Henry 405
Hartman, Jacob 205
Hartman, John H 205
Hartman, Joseph H 206
Hartman, S. B 372
Hayden, John W 279
Hazzard, Louis 275
Heaton, Owen H 507
Hedekin, Michael 42
Heimroth, Andrew 112
Hench, S. M 497
Henderson, A. R 132
Henderson, S. C 40
Henderson, Zenas 40
Henry, James M 232
Hensel, Peter 236
Herber, J. F 226
Herbst, Otto P 278
Hetrick, Jacob 356
Hettler, C. F 265
Hewes, James C 109
Higgins, C. R 277
Higgins, Frank P 82
Hilbrecht, Henry 266
Hilbrecht, Henry, jr 269
Hild, Henry 242
Hilgemann, H. F 206
Hill, Thomas 118
Hilton, Charles S 120
Hinton, John C 206
Hoagland, Pliny 62
Hoffman, Henry A 237
Hull, Lewis O 165
Hunt, John T 207
Hunter, Lewis C 403
Hyman, Philip H 139
Iten, Frank 269
Jaap, George 235
Jackson, Thomas 72
Jackson, William T 81
Jenson, James O 293
Jocquel, John J 175
Jones, Fremont L 181
Jones, Joseph H 350
Jones, Maurice L 174
Johnson, A 78
Johnston, William, jr 114
Judy, G. H 109
Kabisch, Rudolph 207
Kalbacher, Anton 207
Kaough, William 277
Keefer, Christian 241
Keel, Aurora C 169
Keil, Frederick W 327
Kelker, Anthony 79
Keller, Henry 140
Kendrick, Frank B 229
Kendrick, William H 231
Kern, Jacob J 402
Kerr Murray manufacturing company 115
Kintz, A. W 239
Klett, Jacob 136
Kline, C. W 208
Knecht, F. J 209
Knight, William 108
Knothe, Charles F 121
Koehler, John A 144
Koehler, Paul 144
Koenig, C. F 209
Koenig, Rev. E 422
Koerdt, Rev. Ferdinand 435
Kollock, Fred. N 84
Korn, August 210
Korn, John 210
Kortee, Frederick 241
Kraft, Frederick 239
Kreite, Charles F 314
Krock, John 233
Krohne, H. H. L 210
Krusy, H. F. W 211
Kryder, John L 363
Kuhne, F. W 186
Kunkle, E. B 136

INDEX TO VOLUME II.

	Page.
Laubach, A. J	354
Landenberger, John M	131
Lauer, Gregory	240
Lauferty, Isaac	253
Lang, Rev. J. F	415
Law, C. D	67
L nz, Frederick	211
Leonard, Nathan R	326
Leonard, Nelson	143
Lepper, Charles O	180
Leykauf, John N	211
Liebman, E. F	233
Liggett Bros	291
Lillie, John	129
Lindlag, Philip J	142
Lintz, Anthony	43
Loag, George W	396
Loesch, George H	180
Long, Mason	167
Longacre, M. P	138
Lowry, Robert	496
Luers, Rt. Rev. J. H	426
McCaskey, George W	357
McCausland, John W	358
McClellan, Charles A. O	408
McClure, Andrew	83
McCormick, Thomas H	362
McCulloch, Hugh	248
McDonald, P. J	269
McDonald, R. T	120
McIntosh, William	53
McKay, James M	157
McKinnie, W. M., & Co	228
McLain, Nelson W	403
McMahan, Sylvester	76
McMullen, John	235
McNamara, Washington	103
McNiece, Nicholas R	212
McNutt, L. D	288
McQuiston, John W	52
McQuiston, Wilson	124
Madden, James D	241
Mark, Rev. J. A	433
Markey, A. C	212
Martz, Christian	358
Matsch, J. Christopher	96
Mentzer, Simeon E	369
Mergentheim, A	168
Messman, Rev. A	423
Metcalf, S. C	348
Meyer, Diedrich	264
Meyer, Frank H	213
Meyer, Henry William	95
Meyer, John F. W	152
Meyer, William D	267
Meyers, Charles F	289
Meyers Frederick C	98
Miller, Cassius A	182
Miller, Frederick	235
Moellering, William	226
Moffat, D. W	298
Monahan, Dennis	171
Monning, Henry	419
Monning, John B	127
Moran, Peter A	212
Morgan, Joseph D	365
Morgan & Beach	149
Morris, John	480
Morris, Samuel L	499
Mowrer, Isaac	397
Moynihan, A. J	328
Muldoon, John W	242
Munson, Charles A	399
Murphy, George	364
Neireiter, Conrad	189
Nelson, Isaac DeGroff	409
Nestel, Daniel	53
Newton, Charles H	71
Niemann, Gottlieb	213
Niezer, John B	397
Ninde, L. M	508
Niswonger, Henry W	359
Northrop, S. A	304
Nusbaum, Peter	142
O'Brien, Dennis	265
O'Connor, Bernard	66
O'Connor, B. S	67
O'Leary, Rev. T. M	415
O'Rourke, Edward	489
O'Rourke, Patrick S	68
O'Rourke, W. S	505
O'Ryan, Patrick	273
Oechtering, Rev. J. H	421
Ogden, Robert	243
Olds, N. G., & Sons	98
Olds' Wagon Works	114
Orr, John W	164
Page, William D	325
Pape, Charles	123
Pape, William C	126
Paulus, Frank D	183
Pearse, James W	289
Perrin, A. C	294
Peters' Box Co	123
Peters, John C	122
Pfeiffer, Henry	175
Pierce, Ogden	182
Pixley, George W	153
Porter, Miles F	355
Powers, Emmet W	290
Pressler, John	134
Quinlan, Rev. W. J	433
Racine, Aime	135
Randall, Franklin P	37
Randall, Perry A	501
Ranke, Wm	130
Rastetter, Louis	129
Read, H. A	291
Rehling, Ernst	113
Reidmiller, John M	52
Reinewald, Rudolph C	263
Reiter, George	214
Remmert, H. J	117
Renfrew, Robert G	104
Rhinesmith, John	125
Rich, Sanford	227
Rippe, Frederick	237
Robertson, R. S	493
Robinson, H. H	499
Robinson, James H	46
Robinson, James M	506
Rockhill, William	406
Rockhill, William W	328
Rodabaugh, Thomas J	110
Rohan, John H	119
Romer, Rev. C. M	421
Romy, Robert L	190
Rose, Charles	215
Rose, Henry A	214
Rosenthall, Isaac M	344
Ross-Lewin, Edward A	132
Ross, James P	215
Rossington, R. B	71
Rowe, Nicholas B	216
Rudisill, Henry	36
Ruhl, Wm. DeLa	367
Rurode, E. C	158
Ryan, Patrick	265
Sallot, Victor A	102
Sarnighausen, J. D	324
Sauvain, Samuel H	216
Schaper, Charles H	238
Scheid, Peter J	268
Schiefer, Christian	49
Schlatter, Christian C	176
Schmueckle, Frederick	267
Schneider, Matthias	216
Schone, H. H	184
Schroeder, Henry	239
Schroeder, L. S. C	280
Schultz, Henry	243
Schulz, Adolph F	118
Schulz, William Fred	185
Schust, G. Adolph	116
Schust, George A	271
Schweir, Henry	217
Seaton, John	345
Seavey, Gideon W	162
Seibold, H. J	180
Shafer, Edward A	358
Shambaugh, William H	402
Shea, Michael F	83
Shordon, Daniel	183
Shrimpton, Alfred	232
Shryock, William W	373
Shuman, E	183
Siemon, A. F	161
Simonson, James H	126
Singleton, Michael T	273
Singmaster, Joseph	49
Sites, E. F	372
Sites, Henry C	372
Siver, Emett L	359
Slater, John	274
Smaltz, Francis M	218
Smaltz, John	217
Smead, Frank K	218
Smith, Cornelius S	343
Smith, F. M	177
Smith, J. L	366
Smith, J. Sion	270
Sommers, H. G	181
Souder, Daniel W	396
Sosenheimer, C. J	264
Spereisen, Jacob A	218
Spice, John	177
Spiegel, Gottfried E	219
Spiegel, Gustave	173
Stapleford, L. P	41
Stellhorn, Charles	172
Stemen, Christian B	352
Stemen, George B	357
Stephan, William	107
Stier, Jacob J	97
Storm, J. A. M	177
Strodel, John George	219
Studer, Himerius L	219
Stultz, Charles E	362
Sturgis, Charles E	338
Stutz, John A	361
Suelzer, John	238
Sullivan, Andrew	220
Summers, James	220
Sweet, Samuel B	68
Sweringen, H. V	346
Tagtmeyer, David	137
Tapp, Herman W	236
Taylor, John M	398
Taylor, Robert S	488
Thieme, Frederick	171
Thieme, J. G	170
Thomas, William A	125
Thompson, M. M	401
Thompson, Nelson	137
Thompson, Nelson W	73
Thompson, Richard G	70
Tinkham, John P	220
Torrence, George K	190
Tower, Alexander M	112
Trautman, John	274
Tresselt, Christian	48
Trentman, August C	147
Trentman, Bernard	148
Underhill, Elliot S	141
Urbine, James	181
Van Buskirk, A. E	353
Vesey, William J	504
Veniard, Rev. Felix	431
Viberg, George H	398
Virgil, Thomas S	348
Volland, Henry	50
Wagenhals, Samuel	312
Wagner, John C	175
Wahrenberg, Fred	274
Weber, Andrew	107
Weil Brothers	185
Weisell, David D	371
Wenninghoff, Christian	221
Wheelock, E. G	341
Wheelock, Kent K	342
White, James B	154
Wichman, A. C. F	124

	Page.
Wilder, Joseph H	99
Wilkens, Jacob V	221
Wilkinson, Frank	272
Williams, Jesse L	61
Wilson, John	221
Wilson, Thomas W	506
Winbaugh, George W	144
Winch, Calvin J	133
Wise, William	222
Withers, W. H	479
Wolf, Louis	158
Wood, George W	322
Woodworth, Alonzo L	110
Woodworth, B. S	340
Woolsey, Hiram B	103
Worden, James L	465
Worley, George N	368
Yergens, William	130
Zollars, Allen	490
Zurbuch, Joseph F	222

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page.
Bass, J. H	96
Benoit, Rev. Julian	424
Boseker, Christian	192
Brackenridge, Joseph	304
Brooks, W. A	336
Carson, W. W	480
Colerick, David H	448
Edgerton, J. K	64
Ferguson, John	128
Griebel, A. L	288
Hackett, E. A. K	320
Leonard, N. R	320
Loag, George W	384
Lowry, Robert	496
Moellering, William	256
Monning, Henry	416
Mowrer, Isaac	468
Old Fort	Frontispiece.
Page, William D	320
Sarnighausen, J. D	320
School for Feeble Minded	224
Thompson, M. M	400
Tillo, Charles D	320
White, J. B	160
Zollars, Allen	464

THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE,

By W. P. COOPER.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION,

By B. S. WOODWORTH, M. D.

ORGANIZATION.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES,

By Rev. JOHN F. LANG.

COURTS OF ALLEN COUNTY,

By Judge ALLEN ZOLLARS.

THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE.

THE CANAL ERA.

WHILE journeying from east to west on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railway, the traveler experiences in western Ohio an uninteresting ride through heavily-wooded districts until, a half hour after crossing the Indiana line, he comes suddenly to a noble river, along whose precipitous banks he is whirled for several miles. Houses multiply, and are seen to be aligned in streets; the smoke of many factories curls about the train, shutting out the glimpses of stately churches, tall business blocks, tasteful residences and the other abundant evidences of a rich and prosperous city.

The journey is now along an abandoned water way. Suddenly, close to the railroad, but high above it, comes in view a modest little park. On a tall staff floats the American flag and from the well kept enclosure a cannon looks out, as if to keep watch and ward against assailants, who may be expected to swarm up from the valley below. In a moment more the train halts and the passengers for Fort Wayne alight.

The river whose meanderings he has followed is the Maumee; the abandoned water way is what remains of the Wabash & Erie canal; the little park with its flag-staff and cannon mark the site of old Fort Wayne, and the traveler stands upon a bustling depot platform which has taken the place of a part of the canal dock along which the business of the town was for many years transacted.

The stores that line the old dock in solid rank have made a right-about face from the line of the canal and front upon a handsome street, but over what are now the back doors of the oldest of them may yet be seen signs of quaint and indistinct lettering advising the world that West India goods, sugar, rope, provisions, rum, and what not, are to be had within.

Not until the days of railroads did the commerce of Fort Wayne begin to forsake the old waterway, and then the city passed forever from an interesting era that people love to chat about. The event of the day, the day of forty years ago, was the arrival of the gorgeous packet. It was drawn by better-whipped mules than those that tugged at the slower freight boats; and was a craft of larger size and fitted with comfortable accommodations for a passage of many days and nights. A packet's approach to a town was always heralded by a great

blowing of horns from the deck, followed by a prodigious bustling of the tradesmen on the wharf, and the hurrying to the dock of no small portion of the population. The passengers, having debarked, were refreshed at the public houses, made purchases, were questioned about the places they came from, the object of their journeys, and were thoroughly interrogated for the news that mail and telegraph now supply.

Then the horn summoned on board those who were to continue their voyage, the swaggering driver, in slouch hat and top boots, cracked his whip, away trotted the mules toward the next stopping place and the bustle on the wharf was over until the approach of the next packet boat was sounded.

Though the Wabash & Erie canal has long been a thing of the past, it was the most important factor in the development of Indiana and the northwest, and the accomplishment of its construction will always remain a monument to the memory of a few far-sighted and energetic pioneer citizens. It was a most stupendous work of internal improvement—the largest continuous line of artificial water communication in the world, and did more to give to Fort Wayne its early impetus than all other agencies combined. All of the more important towns of the northern Indiana counties, through which it passed, have similarly prospered, and have grown to be large and wealthy county seats, viz.: Fort Wayne, Huntington, Wabash, Peru, Logansport, Delphi and LaFayette, and by reason of the earlier advantages derived from the canal, have easily outstripped all neighboring places in both population and business. Indeed the first car of progress was not drawn through the Maumee and Wabash valleys by the shrieking locomotive, but by the patient and plodding mule.

The plan for uniting by canal the waters of Lake Erie, with those of the Ohio river is said to have been entertained by Gen. Washington, a practical surveyor, but the glory of the accomplishment of the great undertaking rests principally with Hon. Samuel Hanna and Mr. David Burr of Fort Wayne. It is related that in a familiar conversation had in a summer house, attached to his then residence at the northwest corner of Barr and Berry streets, Judge Hanna first broached the subject to David Burr. The latter was a man of broad character and great ability and much influence. He entered into the spirit of the undertaking with great ardor and in frequent meetings the plans were matured which bore such grand fruitage. For some time before this the project of an artificial waterway from the Ohio river to Lake Erie had been agitated in Ohio, and a survey of the Miami canal was made in 1824, under the direction of Micajah T. Williams, an elder brother of Jesse L. Williams, who was connected with the party of surveyors. This survey was carried to Defiance, on the Maumee and thence to the lake, forming a southern branch of the great system. The canal was anticipated in the treaty of 1826 with the Miami Indians, in which, where the reservations were mentioned, it was stipulated, that the state of Indiana may lay out

a canal or road through any of these reservations, and for the use of a canal, six chains along the same are hereby appropriated.

Messrs. Hanna and Burr supplied themselves with facts touching the length and direction of the proposed canal, and became acquainted with the engineering difficulties in the way of the undertaking, and they began a correspondence with the representatives of Indiana in congress, and so impressed upon their minds the importance and feasibility of the project that a survey of the canal by a corps of the United States topographical engineers was ordered. As has been previously mentioned, this corps, under Col. James Shriver, worked heroically on the survey from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to the head of the Maumee rapids, though Shriver and Moore, his successor, fell victims to malaria. The survey was completed to the Maumee bay by Col. Howard Stansbury, who was one of the original party. This work was begun at Fort Wayne in May or June, 1826, and completed in 1828.

Then followed an act of congress, approved March 2, 1827, granting to the state of Indiana "every alternate section of land, equal to five miles in width for six miles on both sides of the proposed line and throughout its whole length for the purpose of constructing a canal from the head of navigation on the Wabash at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river to the foot of the Maumee rapids. This munificent grant of land, amounting to 3,200 acres for every one of the 213 miles of the proposed work, was the first of any magnitude made by congress for the promotion of public works, and initiated the policy of land grants afterward so liberally pursued. A subsequent act approved May 24, 1828, provided for a similar grant to Ohio for the southern branch, and also for the cession to Ohio by Indiana of the territory granted to Indiana within the Ohio boundary. Commissioners were appointed by each state, W. Tillman on the part of Ohio, and Jeremiah Sullivan on the part of Indiana, who arranged a treaty between the two states, by which Ohio agreed to construct the part of the Wabash & Erie canal in her territory in exchange for the land granted to Indiana between the lake and the Ohio boundary.

The prominence into which Messrs. Hanna and Burr grew as the champions of such an important work appears to have excited a strange and powerful opposition, but Judge Hanna, in a hard-fought contest, was elected to the legislature as the special champion of the canal policy. The grant of land was accepted by the Indiana legislature in the session of 1828, and the sum of $1,000 was appropriated to purchase the necessary engineering instruments and make a survey of the summit level. Samuel Hanna, David Burr and Robert John were appointed a board of canal commissioners, and ordered to make the survey mentioned.

Mr. Hanna went to New York, purchased the necessary outfit of instruments and returned by way of Detroit, bringing the instruments from the latter place by horse-back to Fort Wayne. John Smythe, the engineer, accomplished no more, after arriving at Fort Wayne, than to gauge the river and adjust his instruments when he became a victim to

the diseases of the region, and Judge Hanna and Mr. Burr were compelled to take it up, with the aid of a surveyor and finish it without the assistance of the engineer. They provided for the construction of a dam on the St. Joseph river six miles north of the town, from which point a feeder canal led an abundant supply of water to a point a mile west of the town, where the main line was intersected. During the year 1830, the middle or summit division was located and prepared for contract by Engineer Joseph Ridgeway. At the legislative session of 1831–2, the canal commissioners were authorized to place the middle division under contract, creating a board of fund commissioners, and authorizing a loan of $200,000 on the credit of the state. At the first meeting of this board at Indianapolis, in the spring of 1832, it was found that the total amount realized from the sale of canal lands was $28,651. During this spring Jesse L. Williams was appointed chief engineer.

Here, to give an intelligent idea of this great work, from an engineering point of view, it will be well to quote the altitudes of various points along its line and at the sources of the streams which were to supply it. The elevation of the Maumee above the level of Lake Erie at the head of the rapids is sixty-two feet, at Defiance eighty feet, at the state line 135 feet, at Fort Wayne 163 feet. The summit level of the water of the canal was 193 feet above the lake, two feet higher than the marsh which is the summit between the Maumee and Wabash rivers. The surface of the head branch of the St. Joseph is at an altitude of 423 feet; Jackson railroad track at north line of Allen county, 270 feet. The reservoir at Rome city, built by the state in 1838, to aid in supplying a proposed canal from Fort Wayne to Lake Michigan, has an altitude of 367 feet. Low water of the Wabash at the forks, 126 feet. The formal breaking of the ground, with such ceremonies as could be performed in a little frontier town, was performed at Fort Wayne just in time to save the land grant under the limitation of the act of congress.

The ceremony attending the commencement of the work of building the canal is interestingly described in the Cass County *Times* of March 2nd, 1832. The preceding birthday of Washington, February 22nd, had been selected as an auspicious time for the beginning, and by order of the board of canal commissioners, J. Vigus, esq., was authorized to procure the necessary tools and assistance and repair to the most convenient point on the St. Joseph feeder-line at 2 o'clock on that day for the purpose named. A public meeting was called at the Masonic hall and was attended by all prominent citizens not only of Fort Wayne, but of the Wabash and Maumee valleys. Henry Rudisill was chairman and David H. Colerick, secretary. A procession was formed and proceeded across the St. Mary's river to the point selected. A circle was formed and the commissioners and orator took their stand. Hon. Charles W. Ewing then delivered an appropriate address and was followed by Commissioner Vigus. The latter after adverting to the

difficulties and embarrassments which had beset the undertaking, and referring to the importance of the work and the advantages which would be realized, concluded by saying: "I am now about to commence the Wabash and Erie canal, in the name and by the authority of the state of Indiana." He then struck a spade into the ground and the assembled gentlemen cheered. Judge Hanna and Captain Murray, two of the able advocates of the canal, next approached and commenced an indiscriminate digging, and the procession then marched back to the town.

Laborers were employed in great numbers, among them men who afterward grew to wealth and prominence, and the expenditure of money thus made necessary had a marked and healthful influence on the business affairs of the place. The first letting of contracts was made in June, 1832, under the direction of the then commissioners, David Burr, Samuel Lewis and Jordon Vigus, of fifteen miles, and in the fall, four miles more, including the feeder-dam, were put under contract. Work was done to the amount of $4,180 by the close of that year. In the following May the remaining thirteen miles of the summit division were let, and in 1835 this division of thirty-two miles was completed, at the small cost, including lockage and an important dam, of $7,177. This united the sources of the Wabash with the great lakes, and on the 4th of July, the canal boat "Indiana" passed through the canal to Huntington. At Fort Wayne, on this occasion there was a great celebration of Independence day, with an oration by Hon. Hugh McCulloch.

The work on the line in Ohio was much delayed by financial difficulties, soon also to overwhelm the Indiana division. The dilatory action of the Ohio government led to the sending of Jesse L. Williams as an embassador to Columbus, to hasten the action of that state. The work was hastened but proceeded slowly, nevertheless. In 1843, when the work was completed, Ohio owed $500 for its share of the work and the whole resources and credit of the state was exhausted. The position of Indiana was the same, and the work was carried on under embarrassments now altogether unknown. In this state, the engineer on his own responsibility, procured the printing of notes, bearing interest and receivable for canal lands, which became a part of the currency of that era, and received the picturesque name of "White Dog."

The completion of the canal was celebrated July 4th, 1843, by a grand demonstration held in Thomas Swinney's grove just west of the town. The attendance was beyond any precedent, people coming from Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and many other points. There were few delicacies to serve at that feast and it partook rather of the solid and substantial character of the meals of the pioneers and the backwoods men.

Peter Kiser drove a fat ox from the Wea prairie, 145 miles southwest of Fort Wayne, at the rate of ten miles a day for the barbacue. The principal orator was Gen. Lewis Cass, the projector of the great Erie canal in New York state. His speech is still recalled by the older residents as glowingly anticipating the development of the country the

canal would make possible, a development he might have added quite beyond the ability of the orator or his hearers to comprehend. The remarks of Gen. Cass were punctuated by frequent firing of a cannon that had been captured from the British by Commodore Perry, and which now does service as a hitching post in front of Hon. F. P. Randall's residence.

Fast fading from the memory of man are the recollections of that historic celebration. The orator has been dead nearly half a century. Judge Hanna and the other projectors of the canal have long since passed away, and there remains of those who gathered in Swinney's grove but a few white haired men and women. Peter Kiser the butcher, survives. He has since served in the legislature, and for thirty years kept a general store, which old settlers made headquarters. He was the last of the earlier merchants, and is nearly the only living connection between the prosperous and wealthy city of Fort Wayne and the straggling village that gathered about the historic fort.

The first canal boat at Fort Wayne, was one built in 1834 by F. P. Tinkham, to add to the pleasures of the 4th of July celebration of that year. In the following year Capt. Asa Fairfield had a boat built, the "Indiana," which under the command of Oliver Fairfield, an old sea captain, started on the 4th of July from Fort Wayne to Huntington, carrying a large party of gentlemen, including Dr. L. G. Thompson, Judge Hanna, Allen Hamilton, Samuel and William S. Edsall, W. G. and G. W. Ewing, Francis Comparet, Capt. J. B. Bourie, William Rockhill, Col. John Spencer, J. L. Williams, D. H. Colerick, L. P. Ferry, James Barnett and others. Thereafter trips were made every day. In 1843, Samuel and Archie Mahon began running packets between Toledo and Fort Wayne, and in the summer of 1844, a regular line was organized by Samuel Doyle and William Dickey, of Dayton, with eleven boats and a steam propellor, for use on both branches of the canal. In 1854, the opening of the Wabash railroad caused the withdrawal of the packet lines forever. Following are the names of the old packet captains: Thomas B. Filton, W. S. B. Hubbell, M. Van Horne, John M. Wigton, Clark Smith, Byron O. Angel, William Sturgiss, Benjamin Ayres, Joseph Hoskinson, William Phillips, George Alvord, James Popple, Nathan Nettleton, Thomas B. McCarty, Elias Webb, William Dale, George D. Davis and J. R. Smith.

In 1847 the Wabash and Erie canal, under the state debt act, passed into the control of the board of three trustees, two of whom were appointed by the holders of Indiana bonds and one by the legislature of Indiana.

That portion of the canal running through Fort Wayne, was, as has been stated, purchased by the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railway company, which has filled it up, turning it into a magnificent right of way through the center of the city. The long acqueduct over the St. Mary's river, was taken down several years since, and near its site has been erected a handsome iron railway bridge. The wide canal just

west of the St. Mary's is filled up and converted into a splendid railway yard, capable of the storage of hundreds of cars, and near the point of the junction of the old feeder with the main line of the canal, stands the company's round-house and repair shops.

Early Enterprises.—The earlier enterprises of Fort Wayne, speaking in a mercantile sense, were trading with the Indians for the furs and peltries in which this region abounded, and great packs of the skins of the beaver, the otter, bear, deer and raccoon were regularly shipped in pirogues down the Maumee to Detroit, whence they were taken by lake to Buffalo and other commercial centers.

A peculiar industry was that established on the river bottom near where the jail now stands. It was the trying of fish for their oil. This business was managed by Cincinnati parties, and had a profitable existence of several years. It gave employment to a number of Indians and whites who caught and delivered canoe loads of muskalonge and other large fish, which were then so plentiful that they were often caught on the ripples with the hands of the fishermen or were driven into a cove where they were captured in great quantities.

The forests of northern Indiana have long been celebrated. Nowhere was walnut found of finer grade or in more plentiful quantity. Great oak trees of the white and red variety had lifted their strong arms in the gales of a century and nodded to the straight hickory, the graceful poplar and the stalwart ash. The early settlers who set about hewing farms out of the wilderness gave to the business of saw-milling its early prominence, and at many points where a water power could be had by damming the streams, the sawing of logs into lumber was extensively carried on, the farmer being glad enough to rid his land of an incumbrance so great as a grove of walnut trees. Where the distance to the saw-mills was great these trees were cut up into rails, or oftener still, were burned. The first steam saw-mill of Fort Wayne, and one of the best known in northern Indiana, was that established by George Baker and his two sons, John and Jacob, on lot No. 7, county addition, corner of La-Fayette and Water streets, and lying between the canal and St. Mary's river. The situation was exceedingly advantageous and permitted shipments of logs by canal, river or wagon road. The mill was fitted with two "muley" saws and employed ten men. It is still operated by Killian Baker, but its capacity of 5,000 feet a day is not now often tested.

In 1842–43 William Rockhill and Samuel Edsall built two saw-mills on the north side of the canal and on the east side of St. Mary's river, and having effected a lease with the canal company for water privilege, built two saw-mills and operated them for a number of years.

In 1848 William H. Coombs and Mr. Edsall built a steam saw-mill on the north side of the canal on lot No. 568, Hanna's addition, and in 1862 a large and splendidly equipped saw-mill of two stories in height, was established on the north bank of the canal between Ewing and Cass streets. The original proprietors were John B. Krudup, Louis Schrœder, Fred Brandt and Julius Kenoder, the firm's title being

Krudup & Co. After many changes in partners the mill was sold in December, 1876, to D. Tagtmeyer, who continues to operate it. This mill's average daily work was the sawing of 4,000 feet of lumber. The circular saw was sixty inches in diameter. The capital employed was $6,000.

Other saw-mills were there of H. G. Olds on the north bank of the canal at Coombs street bridge and a saw-mill operated in connection with the Beaver, or Esmond, grist-mill at the crossing of the St. Mary's river by Broadway and the one established on the Maumee river near the foot of Hanover street by Mr. Coles. This mill was afterward sold to Marshall Wines.

But by far the most important of the saw-mills is the one of most recent establishment. Reference is made to the band saw-mill constructed on the south bank of the old canal between Van Buren and Jackson streets in 1868 by Hoffman Brothers. This firm leads all others in America in the extent of its walnut lumber business, and has for a number of years been quoted as the largest owner of this timber in America. The firm is composed of Messrs. A. E. and W. H. Hoffman, and was established nearly twenty years ago. The shops have grown to vast proportions and are occupied in the manufacture of fine hard wood lumber for house furnishing and for furniture. A capital of $300,000 is employed, and the firm has constantly in its employ from 150 to 200 men. Eight timber buyers make purchases in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, and other states. These mills have cut 125,000 feet of lumber per week. A new 300 horse-power engine has just been added to the works. The yards of the firm have become so extensive that every foot of ground that can be leased within three blocks of their mills is covered by their lumber and logs.

The first grist-mill was built in 1827 by James Barnett and Samuel Hanna on the west bank of the St. Mary's river, near the crossing of the Bluffton road. The mill was sold to Louis H. Davis, who again sold to Asa Fairfield and Samuel C. Freeman, who in turn sold to A. C. Beaver. It was next sold to George Esmund, and was destroyed by fire on February 27th, 1878. Mr. Esmund immediately organized a company of which the late O. A. Simons, banker, was a principal member, and erected on the site of the old structure a splendidly equipped brick mill three stories in height, 44 by 64 feet, fitted with three powerful turbine wheels and five run of stone. The establishment had a storage capacity of 10,000 bushels and could manufacture eighty barrels of flour a day. The failing health of Mr. Esmond induced the sale of this mill to Messrs Tevis & Proctor, and in 1888 it too was burned down and has not been rebuilt.

Along the canal which early became the great highway for grain shipments, a number of good grist-mills and warehouses sprang up. In 1842-43 the City mills were established by Messrs. Allen Hamilton and Jesse L. Williams on the north bank of the canal, between Calhoun and

Clinton streets. The business was very successful. Within a few years Mr. Hamilton retired, and later Pliny Hoagland was admitted as a partner. After some changes Mr. Christian Tresselt was admitted in 1870, and since the death of Mr. Hoagland he has been the principal owner. The power was furnished by an over-shot wheel, supplied with water from the canal, but since the occupancy of the canal held by the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railway, this power has been lost and the mill is devoted to warehousing only.

For many years the Woodlawn mill or Wines mill was one of the best known. It was erected in 1838, by Marshall Wines at a dam thrown across the Maumee river near the foot of Hanover street and a short distance west of the old canal lock. Mr. Wines sold to Samuel Hanna and Ochnig Bird. Subsequent owers were Bostick & Fronefield, Fronefield & Volland, Trentman & Volland, Orff & Volland, Comparet & Haskell, and finally Esthen A. Orff, during whose ownership the mill was burned, ten years ago. The floods have since nearly obliterated the dam. This mill had a capacity of fifty barrels of flour a day, and at the time of its greatest prosperity a capital of $6,000 was invested.

The Empire mills or the "Stone mill,"as it used to be called, is one of the few old ones that continue to grind. It is the largest in this part of the state, and is probably the best known. Its building was begun by Samuel Edsall in July, 1843, and it was first put in operation in 1845. Soon afterward Milford Smith was admitted to partnership, and in 1856 the property was sold in its entirety to Messrs. Orff, Armstrong & Lacy. Mr. Lacy died, and Mr. Armstrong retired, and since then the business has been continued by Mr. John Orff. For a long time, however, the active management of affairs has been in the very capable hands of his two sons, Edward A. and Montgomery Orff. The elder son, Mr. John R. Orff, is the miller. A grain warehouse has of late years been added to the mill. The capacity, under the old process, was 200 barrels per day, but under the new process it is twenty-five barrels less. The capital employed is $6,000. The power was originally supplied by a great overshot wheel which was fed from the canal, but a 100 horse-power engine was afterward put in, and since the abandonment of the canal the sole reliance for power is upon steam.

In 1853 George Little and Hugh McCulloch built an elevator on the south bank of the canal near the foot of Maiden Lane. The elevator was afterward converted into a grist-mill, and was the first steam flouring mill to be operated in Fort Wayne. From 1855 to 1859 it was owned and run by William Pratt & Co., who sold to John Brown. In 1867 it was sold to Hill, Orbison & Whiting, and in 1869 was destroyed by fire.

One of the best known among the early business houses was that of Comparet & Hubbell, forwarding and commission merchants. The business was established in 1846 by Joseph J. and David Y. Comparet. In 1850 M. W. Hubbell was admitted to partnership. In 1857 a three-

story steam grist-mill was built which, like so many other of the mills, was destroyed by fire. This occurred in 1861. In 1862 Mr. D. F. Comparet having succeeded to the sole ownership of the business erected another grist mill on the same sight. The capital invested was $35,000. The mill was sold to A. Powers in 1871. Next year he died and the business was carried on by L. P. Stapleford & Co. until December, 1876, when fire wrecked the property and the busiuess of milling was not resumed.

The first mill operated by an overshot wheel in this section of the country was that built on the St. Joseph river, a mile north of the city, by Henry Rudisill and Henry Johns, and this is said to be the first of the local mills to manufacture merchantable flour. The building and the dam were commenced in 1830. The mill was first known as Johns' mill and after Mr. Johns' death was known as Rudisill's mill, taking the name of the surviving partner. Mr. Rudisill died February 6, 1858, and was succeeded by his son Henry J. Rudisill. He was succeeded in 1866 by John E. Hill & Co. The mill is not now in operation and is somewhat dismantled. The property has passed into the hands of Messrs. John H. Bass and the estate of O. A. Simons, principal owners of the canal feeder. It has one of the most valuable water powers in the state and its value is being increased by leading water from the level of the canal feeder to the mill, giving a fall of some eighteen feet with an abundant supply of water. This splendid power will be utilized to operate the power station of the Jenney Electric Light company, which has been newly established within a few yards of the mill, and power will be cheaply let to other manufactories by the Fort Wayne Water Power company, which owns the property. The water of the St. Joseph river will be reinforced by Fish lake, in DeKalb county.

Before the heavy tax was laid upon distilled spirits their manufacture in Fort Wayne was profitably carried on. William Rockhill, in 1836, built the first distillery, on the north bank of the canal immediately in the right of way of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad. It was constructed of hewn logs and was two stories high. A man named Hays succeeded to the business and the building was abandoned in 1841. By far the best known distillery was that built in 1840, by Francis Comparet on the south side of the canal, just west of where Coombs street now crosses. It was two stories in height. Mr. Comparet conducted the business for ten years, when he leased the premises to Jesse Smith and J. Dudley. They subsequently removed to Peru, and in December, 1848, the common council by ordinance, prohibited any distilling of liquors within the city limits.

The history of a city, however earnest may be the attempt at generalization, can best be told by the narrative of the deeds of the men who worked together for its upbuilding. Of some of those prominent in the history of Fort Wayne, as this account of its progress proceeds, brief mention will be made, and here appropriately may be noticed some of the early residents, sketches of whom have not already appeared in the

account of "the village of the fort." Among these now to be mentioned are still honored and leading citizens.

Of Samuel Hanna, whose name frequently occurs in this work, it may be said without exaggeration, that it is impossible to write an adequate account of his life without reciting the history of Fort Wayne, nor is it possible to give a complete history of the city without embodying an account of his career. Loving biographers have detailed the events of his life with much care, and in this work little more than a brief outline can be attempted, in addition to what appears throughout its pages. Samuel Hanna was born October 18, 1797, in Scott county, Ky. His father, James Hanna, removed to Dayton, Ohio, in 1804, and cleared him a farm near the site of that town. Here Samuel's early days were passed, and his educational privileges were no greater than those of most pioneer boys. His first occupation, away from home, was as a post-rider, distributing newspapers to subscribers throughout the country, there then being no mail service for that purpose. In his nineteenth year he was a clerk in a Piqua store, and he and another ambitious young tradesman bought out the store, giving their note for $3,000. Soon afterward these notes were transferred to an innocent purchaser, and a writ of attachment followed, taking the goods away from Hanna and his partner. The notes being pressed for collection the partner pleaded infancy, a valid defense, but Hanna refused to do so, and though he had been swindled, he declared his purpose to pay his obligations in full. When he was able he did so, principal and interest. Such incidents as these explain the remarkable strength he afterward had in the financial world, and the almost unbounded credit which enabled him to assume the main burden of great enterprises. After teaching school some time, he next became prominent as a purveyor at the treaty at St. Mary's in 1818, with his brother Thomas. They hauled provisions from Troy, Ohio, and by their enterprise secured a small sum of money, a little of which was potent in those days on the frontier. At St. Mary's he decided to come to Fort Wayne, and at this little settlement he arrived in 1819. He established a trading-post in a log cabin, the work on which was mostly by his own hands, on the northwest corner of Columbia and Barr streets, thoroughfares at that time, however, unknown. In the Indian trade Mr. Hanna was a notable exception to those harpies who unscrupulously enriched themselves, and his fair and honorable dealing endeared him to the red men, and afterward to the settlers who took the place of his dusky customers. Legitimate profits were the basis of his princely fortune, upon which foundation he built with a rare business sagacity, and an economy which dissuaded him from spending $1 for personal luxuries until he was worth $50,000. During the period of his early trade here, manufactured goods were purchased in Boston or New York, and came by the lakes, and down the Maumee in pirogues, or were brought from Detroit with pack-horses. Provisions of all kinds were brought from southwestern Ohio, by way of the St. Mary's river, in the care of sturdy boatmen who were frequently delayed by

fallen trees which barred the stream until they were cut away. These discomforts of commerce early turned the attention of Mr. Hanna to the improvement of routes of transportation. Before the time of canal agitation began he had widely extended his possessions. He had acted several years as agent of the American fur company, and was rapidly acquiring land throughout Indiana. His influence was aided also by his service as the first associate judge of Allen county. The canal project had its inception in a conversation between Judge Hanna and David Burr, at the home of the former, and their efforts secured the land grant by congress. There was opposition to the acceptance of the grant and Judge Hanna was elected to the legislature as a champion of the canal. He had previously served in the house in 1826, and his subsequent membership of that body was in 1831 and 1840. He also served in the senate from 1832 to 1836. He went to New York to purchase the instruments, which he brought on horseback from Detroit to Fort Wayne, when the survey was begun on the St. Joseph river, Mr. Burr acting as rod-man and Mr. Hanna as axe-man, both at $10 per month. The climate vanquished the engineer on the second day, and the two invincible pioneers continued the work alone. They reported to the next legislature, and Judge Hanna being a member, secured the passage of an act authorizing the construction of the canal.

No one contributed more to the success of the work in the early and trying years of its history than Samuel Hanna. From 1828 to 1836 he was successively canal commissioner and fund commissioner, negotiating the money with which the work was carried on, besides acting in the legislature as chairman of the canal committee.

During the same period he took a prominent part in the organization of the financial policy of the state, subsequent to the veto of the United States bank act. The creation of state banks being recommended by the president, Judge Hanna was given an opportunity to consider the proper measures to take in that direction. He strenuously opposed and defeated a measure proposed, and in the next legislature was given, as chairman of the committee having the measure in charge, the duty of drafting a charter. This he did so wisely that the state banking system of Indiana, which stood until the time of civil war, was always substantial, and a credit to Indiana. A branch was at once established at Fort Wayne, of which Judge Hanna was president for a considerable period.

In 1836, Judge Hanna purchased the remaining land interests of Barr & McCorkle, now within the city limits, and until the opening of the canal brought a large increase of population he was much embarrassed by this absorption of his capital. But he never distressed those who had purchased his lands and failed in meeting their obligations, preferring to suffer inconvenience himself, and many landowners owe their prosperity to-day to his kindness. After the building of the canal, an era followed in improvement which may be termed the plank road epoch. Jesse Vermilyea visited some of these highways in the

east and Canada, and his report incited Judge Hanna and others, to the construction of such roads for the benefit of Fort Wayne. A route was provided by the canal from east to west, substantially that of the Wabash railway of to-day, and now a route from north to south, a forerunner of the Grand Rapids & Indiana road, was a desideratum. The Fort Wayne & Lima (LaGrange county) plank road company was organized, and stock subscriptions solicited. But cash was very scarce, and subscriptions were mostly made in goods, land and labor. Nearly all the necessary capital was borrowed from the branch bank, and this was expended in erecting saw-mills. Contractors being timid, Judge Hanna himself, took the first ten miles north of Fort Wayne and personally superintended and ax in hand, did much of the work. Like a born general, he led, and as a necessary sequel, others followed. With the efficient co-operation of William Mitchell, Drusus Nichols and others, within two years there was a plank road from Fort Wayne to Ontario, a distance of fifty miles. This, the pioneer plank road of northern Indiana, was followed by the Piqua road, in which Mr. Hanna was also an indispensable factor. Now the era opened in which the prosperity of cities depended upon the building of railroads, and again Judge Hanna led the army of progress. Peculiarly in this direction did he have great influence upon the future of Fort Wayne, in the growth of which the railroad industries have had a predominant part. When that grand national line of railway, which is now the pride and strength of Fort Wayne, and with which his name is forever identified, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, was first projected — beginning with the section from Pittsburgh to Massillon, thence from Massillon to Crestline, thence from Crestline to Fort Wayne, and finally developing in the grand idea of a consolidated continuous line of railway from Pittsburg to Chicago — Judge Hanna was among the first to see, to appreciate, and to take hold of the golden enterprise, that was, in ten years' time, to bring up Fort Wayne from the condition of an insignificent country town, to rank and dignity among the first commercial and manufacturing towns of Indiana. When the construction reached Crestline, Judge Hanna and his friends induced the voting of a subscription of $100,000 by Allen county, which was the turning point toward the completion of the enterprise. He and Pliny Hoagland and William Mitchell took the contract for the construction of the section from Crestline to Fort Wayne, 131 miles, but in a short time funds gave out, the work stopped, and gloom overspread the hopes of the city. Dr. Merriman, the president of the company, resigned. In this emergency, the great strength of character of Samuel Hanna was the unfailing resource. He was elected president, and in three days was in the east, pledging the individual credit of the contractors for the necessary funds. Being successful, he hastened to Montreal and Quebec, and redeemed the iron, which was held for transportation charges. The work was resumed, and in November, 1854, the trains from Philadelphia ran into Fort Wayne.

While yet overwhelmed with the work just mentioned, the Fort

Wayne & Chicago railroad company was organized, and Judge Hanna elected president. Money was to be derived from the sale of stocks and bonds, and stock subscriptions which were paid in cash amounted to less than three per cent. of the cost of construction and equipment. The main part of the subscriptions were paid in land and labor. The sale of bonds was slow and discouraging.

Quoting again the appreciative words of Hon. J. K. Edgertoun: The powerful corporation, now so strong and prosperous, measuring its annual income by well-nigh half a score of millions of dollars, from the fall of 1854, to the close of 1860, passed through a fearful struggle, not only for the completion of its work, but for its own corporate and financial life. The financial disasters of 1857 found the consolidated company with an incomplete road, with meager revenues, and a broken credit. Many of its best friends, even among its own managers, were inclined to grow weary and to faint by the way. Through all this trying period no man worked more faithfully and hopefully, or was consulted more freely, or leaned upon with more confidence, than Judge Hanna. He was a tower of strength to an almost ruined enterprise. He was at brief times gloomy and desponding, but he was a man of large hope, and a robust physical organization, that eminently fitted him to stand up and toil on to a successful end. No man who has ever been connected with the management of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad has had a larger share of confidence of all interested in it than Judge Hanna possessed. In all phases of the company's affairs, in the midst of negotiations involving the most vital interests in Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York, surrounded by the most sagacious financiers and railway men of the country, such men as J. F. D. Lanier, Richard H. Winslow, John Ferguson, Charles Moran, J. Edgar Thompson, William B. Ogden, George W. Cass and Amasa Stone. There was in Judge Hanna a weight of character, a native sagacity and far-seeing judgment, and a fidelity of purpose to the public trust he represented, that commanded the respect of all, and made him a peer of the ablest of them. Judge Hanna was especially the advocate and guardian of the local interests of the road. He was ever watchful for the home stockholders, the local trade, the rights and interests of the towns and counties on the railway, and of the men who worked on the road. In those dark days, when the company could not, or did not, always pay its men, and suffering and strikes were impending, Judge Hanna sympathized with, and did all he could for, the men on the road who earned their daily bread by the work of their hands. He had always in his mind the welfare of Fort Wayne, and worked unceasingly for the establishment of the immense shops of the company at this city. In this he had the aid of able men, but he had to encounter the opposition of others no less active. By direct demand, by strategy and invincible persistence, in the meetings of the directors, he pursued his object to success. Before the road reached Chicago, the consolidation and formation of the great Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company was accomplished,

mainly through the efforts of Judge Hanna, who became vice president. The road being completed to Plymouth, there was sentiment in favor of using another line from that point to Chicago, but Mr. Hanna pressed for an independent through line, and was soon successful.

About three months before the end of his career he was called to a meeting at Grand Rapids of the directors of the proposed Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company, another project which languished, and was chosen president of the company, though he feared to assume the responsibility. In addition to these greater projects, he was a partner in the establishment of the woolen factory, the great Bass foundry and machine shops, and the Olds manufactories, to the founding of which he contributed capital. His religious training was in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which his father was an elder for some fifty years. He joined that church in 1843, and was a ruling elder during the greater part of the remainder of his life. His last illness was of short duration. Taken ill June 6, 1866, he died on the 11th. The city mourned as it never had before. The council, passing resolutions of sorrow, adjourned; houses were draped with somber crape; and the railroad shops and buildings were festooned with evergreen, through which ran the inscription, "Samuel Hanna, the Workingman's Friend." The bells of all the churches tolled in unison while a procession two miles in length followed his mortal remains to the grave.

Marked features of Judge Hanna's character were his untiring energy, hopefulness and self-reliance. He was not a polished or highly educated man, but enjoyed the benefits of a higher education than schools can give. He was eminently a leader, a general of civil life, an administrator of affairs. Not a man of minutæ or notably systematic, his office was to call such intellects as lieutenants to his service, while he held in his broad and comprehensive mind the great plan with all its bearings and objects. He was a planter and builder, rather than a legislator. With high elements of statesmanship in his character, the work that lay before him was of the formative kind, and to him was given the opportunity to be higher than a statesman, in that he was one of those great characters of imperishable memory, who are known as the builders of cities and the founders of commonwealths. Like all such men his private character was irreproachable and his family life quaint and lovable. A monument to this noble man stands in Lindenwood, but Fort Wayne itself is his most worthy memorial, and right worthily might be copied for Samuel Hanna that famous epitaph to the architect of the great London cathedral, "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice."

William G. and George W. Ewing, prominent in the early history of Fort Wayne, were sons of Col. Alexander Ewing, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1753, the third son of Alexander Ewing, a native of Ireland. Alexander enlisted in the revolutionary war at the age of sixteen, and served during the last three years of that struggle. In 1787 he engaged in a trading expedition to the Six Nation Indian tribes, and established a post in the wilderness on Buffalo creek, now the site of the city of

Buffalo. He prospered here, and a few years later settled on a splendid farm, on the Genesee, about sixty miles above Rochester. Here he was married to Charlotte Griffith, a sister of Captain William Griffith, who was one of the garrison at Chicago at the time of the massacre. In 1802 they removed to the river Raisin and settled near where the town of Monroe now is, and in 1807, they moved again and settled in the town of Washington, Ohio, now called Piqua, and lived there and at Troy until 1822, when they came to Fort Wayne. Here Col. Ewing died January 27, 1822. During the war of 1812 he served in a company of scouts under his brother-in-law, Capt. Griffith, and there gained his honorary title. His wife passed away March 13, 1843. Their children were: Sophie C., who married Judge Hood; Charles Wayne, formerly president judge of the eighth judicial circuit of Indiana; William G.; Alexander H., a successful merchant of Cincinnati; George W.; Lavinia, who married George B. Walker, of Logansport; and Louisa, who married Dr. Charles E. Sturgis. William G. and George W. were born during the residence on the river Raisin. In 1827 they formed the firm of W. G. & G. W. Ewing, and by the articles of partnership, all their estate became the property of the firm until one died. During the whole period of their association no settlement was asked for between them, such was their mutual confidence. There were many side branches. William S. Edsall was one of the firm of Ewing, Edsall & Co., and he was succeeded by Richard Chute. At Logansport, G. B. Walker was the partner in the house, and at LaGro was the establishment of Ewing & Barlow. At Westport, Mo., a business was done under the title of W. G. & G. W. Ewing, and many other branches were located in Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Indeed the name of the Ewings was familiar from the Alleghanies to the Rocky mountains. William G. Ewing died July 11, 1854, and his brother then devoted his whole energies to settling up the estate, and this settlement was made to the satisfaction of the administrators, Hugh McCulloch and Dr. Sturgis, in October, 1865. Col. George W. Ewing began his business career at a trading post at Wapakoneta, and he took a prominent part in the subsequent treaties in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. In 1828 he was married to Harriet Bourie and then lived at Fort Wayne until 1839 when he removed to Logansport, which he and a colony from Fort Wayne founded. From 1839, to October, 1846, he lived at Peru, and was then at St. Louis until the death of his brother. He then made his residence at Fort Wayne until his death, December 27, 1865. George W. Ewing, the son of Col. G. W. Ewing, was born at Peru, Ind. He was an esteemed citizen of Fort Wayne, where he died. In 1864 he was married to Mary Charlotte Sweetzer, a native of Fort Wayne. Their son, George W. Ewing, the third of that name, and the only living male representative of the famous family, was born in this city September 26, 1866. He is a well known citizen, and takes an active interest in politics as a republican. In July, 1889, he was appointed a member of the staff of Governor Hovey, with the rank of major.

Hon. Alfred P. Edgerton, a notable citizen of Fort Wayne, who has been prominent in the political history of Indiana and Ohio, was born at Plattsburg, Clinton county, N. Y., January 11, 1813, the eldest son of Bela and Phœbe (Ketchum) Edgerton, who were married at Plattsburg March 24, 1811. His father, a descendant of Richard Edgerton, one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Conn., was born in New London county, Conn., September 29, 1787. He was a lawyer by profession, a graduate of Middlebury college, a member of the assembly of New York from Clinton county for several years, and died at Fort Wayne, September 10, 1874. His wife, Phœbe Ketchum, was born at Livingston Manor, N. Y., March 27, 1790, and died at Hicksville, Ohio, August 24, 1844. Mr. Edgerton, after graduating from the Plattsburg academy, took the editorship of a newspaper in his native town in 1833, but in the fall of the same year removed to New York city and engaged in commercial pursuits. He removed to Ohio in the spring of 1837, and became the representative of the American land company and Hicks & Co., and established an office at Hicksville, where 107,000 acres of land were sold by him to settlers. He became the owner, himself, of nearly forty thousand acres, which were mostly sold by him to settlers on liberal terms. In 1845 he was elected to the Ohio state senate from a large territory which embraced nearly ten of the present northwestern counties. He immediately took an active part on the side of the democratic minority, and showed himself a master of the important financial questions which were the subject of discussion in the senate by the ablest men of the state. Becoming prominent by a debate with the Whig leader, he was mentioned as a candidate for the governorship of the state, and he was alluded to by a leading democratic journal as "an able and talented statesman; while faithfully adhering to sound democratic principles, his unimpeached private character, high sense of honor and sterling integrity as a gentleman, have commanded the respect of his most bitter opponents." So even and consistent has been the long career of Mr. Edgerton, that this early expression regarding him, may still be truthfully quoted as an estimate of his character. In 1850, after a brilliant career in the state senate, he was elected to the United States house of representatives, and re-elected in 1852. He was second on the important committee of claims during his first term and chairman of that committee on his second term. On the floor his arguments commanded the respectful attention of his associates. From 1853 to 1856 he held the important position of financial agent of the state of Ohio, at New York. In 1856 he was chairman of the committee on organization of the democratic national convention held at Cincinnati, and subsequently he was one of a committee selected by the legislature of the state of Ohio, to investigate the frauds upon the state treasury. In 1857 Mr. Edgerton removed to Fort Wayne, but retained his citizenship in Ohio until 1862. He became lessee of the Indiana canal, associated with Hugh McCulloch and Pliny Hoagland, in 1859, and held the position of general manager of the division from the

state line to Terre Haute until 1868. In January, 1868, he was nominated by the Indiana democratic state convention for lieutenant-governor, Thomas A. Hendricks being at the head of the state ticket, which was defeated, it will be remembered, by 861 votes. Other political positions he filled prior to the latter date were those of delegate to the Baltimore convention of 1848 and the Chicago convention of 1864, but since 1868 he has not taken an active part in politics. In 1872 he was tendered the nomination for governor of Indiana by the O'Connor democrats, but declined to endorse that movement. He was for many years a member of the school board of Fort Wayne, and resigned that position to accept the appointment of civil service commissioner tendered him by President Cleveland. This office he held until 1888. The latter position, like all others, was filled by him in a manner satisfactory to his party, and his constituents, with whom he has always been popular. In private life Mr. Edgerton is an accomplished and genial gentleman, and during his residence in Fort Wayne, has been held in high esteem by the whole people.

One of the most distinguished citizens of Fort Wayne in its early days was Capt. Robert Brackenridge, who enjoyed the distinction of being a pioneer in both the cities of Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. He was born at Springfield, Bucks county, Penn., February 8, 1783, and there resided until 1805, when he made a trip as far west as Cincinnati, and then in 1806 became a resident of that place, where he remained ten years. When the war of 1812 broke out, he was one of the first to volunteer as one of a company organized at Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., and when this met with other companies at Lawrenceburgh, for muster, he delivered a patriotic address to his comrades, and was elected first lieutenant. After marching to Urbana, Ohio, they were ordered by Gen. Harrison to remain in Indiana as a reserve force. Subsequently the company was disbanded, and Capt. Brackenridge then held a position in the paymaster's department at Cincinnati until peace was declared. He made his residence at Brookville in 1816, and was appointed cashier of the branch at that place of the territorial bank. In 1829 he was appointed by President Jackson register of the land office at Fort Wayne, and was reappointed, holding the office eight years. He resided at Fort Wayne from the fall of 1830 until his death, May 9, 1859. He was a prominent Mason, and one of the charter members of Fort Wayne chapter. Capt. Brackenridge was a man of conscientious religious convictions, was of incorruptible integrity and filled the responsible positions assigned him with honor and fidelity. He was married July 27, 1820, to Mrs. Hannah Northrup, *nee* Culley, who was born in New York, and died at Fort Wayne in 1870, at seventy-six years of age. They had five children (two now living), of whom the third born is George W. Brackenridge. The latter was born at Brookville, September 28, 1825, but spent his life after his fourth year at Fort Wayne, where he received the education of the pioneer days. One of the teachers to whom he is principally indebted was Alexander M.

1419946

McJunkin, a Pennsylvanian, and another is Myron F. Barber, now a resident of this city. For twenty years from 1848 he engaged in farming, and then removed to the city and conducted a spoke factory. He is in politics a democrat of the old school. For two years he was trustee of St. Joseph township, and in 1888 was elected trustee of Wayne township. He was married in 1848 to Mary D. Orwig, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1829, and they have three children: Julia B., Robert O., and Hannah M. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Archer family is one conspicuous in the history of the early settlement and mention is made of their achievements under the head of Washington township and elsewhere. Benjamin Archer, the progenitor of the family in Allen county, though an elderly man when he came here, was full of energy, and his usefulness was recognized by the people in his election to the associate judgeship upon the organization of the county. He found time, however, to manage his brick yard in Washington township, and he and his family made the brick for and erected the first brick buildings in Fort Wayne, one upon the first lot west of Morgan & Beach's hardware, the other now owned and occupied by John Schweiters. They also furnished the brick and built the first courthouse, and the first Masonic temple, on the site now occupied by Sol Bash & Co. They also aided in the construction of the feeder division of the canal and the feeder dam. Judge Archer was of Scotch-Irish descent, of the Protestant faith, a whig in politics, of intellectual and moral sturdiness, and many mourned his loss when he died at Fort Wayne in 1833. The Masons, to which order he belonged, buried him in the old grave yard where the county jail now stands. His remains and those of his wife, who was a native of one of the Carolinas, and some grandchildren were afterward removed to the Broadway cemetery, but now nothing remains to mark their resting place. Of the few now living who attended that funeral one is Peter Kiser, and another Judge Archer's son-in-law, Edward Campbell, who lives at Albion, Noble county, and is now about ninety years of age. Judge Archer left three sons, David, John S. and Benjamin, and three daughters, Susan, Elizabeth and Sarah. John S. was a brother-in-law of the Hon. Hugh Hanna, and left one son James S., who married Catherine King, of a family which recently left a valuable estate in the heart of the city. They had three sons and one daughter, now the wife of C. E. Archer. Benjamin Archer, jr., married a Miss Petit. David, the eldest son, married Anna Chrisenbury, a native of Kentucky, and his eldest son, Samuel, married Matilda Whiteside. These were the parents of John H. Archer, now a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne. The Whiteside family were also notable in the early days. The family came from Ireland to Virginia before the war of the revolution, during which the grandfather of Matilda Whiteside made clothing for Washington's men and received a great quantity of continental money in return, which he afterward burned as worthless. His son James and his son Samuel removed to Baltimore, where James married Mrs. Ward,

a very handsome and intelligent lady who was related to the Baltimores of Maryland. They came west and settled at Chillicothe, and came thence to Fort Wayne in 1825, accompanied by all the children of Mr. Whiteside. Of the children by his first wife, Madison, John, Harvey, and Jane, and the children by his second wife Mrs. Ward, Jeremiah, Matilda, Malinda and Harriet, all are dead except Jane who is living with a daughter in Kansas. James Whiteside settled near the Archers, and the marriage of the children of the two families above referred to soon occurred. Then Samuel and Matilda Archer moved upon their land, three eighty-acre tracts of canal lands, three miles north of Fort Wayne. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters, five of whom are living: David R. is engaged in real estate business in Omaha; Mary J. is a resident of Fort Wayne, and Anna, of Piqua, Ohio; John H., the eldest son, was born on the farm March 23, 1837, and passed his early life there, receiving such education as was possible to gain by attending a country school three months out of a year. His father died in 1852, en route to California. June 10, 1860, Mr. Archer was married to Anna M. Hopple, born of German parentage in Northampton county, Penn., and they have had five children, all residents of Fort Wayne: Charles E., born March 28, 1861; Joseph F., born January 23, 1864; W. Sherman, born October 19, 1866; Olive Edith, born August 24, 1868, and Mary L., born November 19, 1870. Charles E. and Sherman form the firm of Archer Bros., printers, who have been doing business as the Gazette Job Printing company, and are now located in a handsome office of their own on Clinton street, near the new government building. In 1872 Mr. Archer purchased fifty acres of land in the northern suburbs of the city of Fort Wayne, at a cost of $20,000, and had it platted as Archer's addition. The remarkable advantages of this tract as a residence portion of the city has made it a popular site for many comfortable homes. Mr. Archer has a vivid memory and can recall many historic scenes and characters back to the time almost of his infancy. He is one of the leading citizens of the metropolis he has witnessed the growth of, and his unfailing energy has contributed much to the progress of events. The sixth generation in Allen county of this family are now counted in the census. The family are nearly all republicans in politics, and are independent, manly and honorable in all the relations of life.

Henry Rudisill, a pioneer in manufacturing in northern Indiana, was born at Lancaster, Penn., in 1801. His father subsequently moved to Franklin county, Penn., and at the age of fourteen, Henry was placed in a mercantile establishment at Shippinsburg, Penn. Three years afterward he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, as an employe of Barr and Campbell, who were then engaged in merchandise at that and other points, east and west. He remained with this firm till 1824, when he moved to Lancaster, Ohio, where he engaged in business on his own account, and was subsequently married to Elizabeth Johns. In 1829 he came to Fort Wayne, and, as the agent of Barr and McCorkle, the original proprietors of Fort Wayne, had charge of their interests here

until 1837; and while acting in that capacity, cleared and cultivated a large portion of the "old plat" and "Hanna's addition" to Fort Wayne. Mr. Rudisill was of active and energetic temperament, and a true representative of the men, who, under Providence, have made the western country what it now is. As early as 1830, he, in connection with his father-in-law, Henry Johns, commenced the improvement of the water power of the St. Joseph river, at the point where the St. Joe mills are now located, one mile north of Fort Wayne, and built there a saw-mill and the first flouring-mill capable of manufacturing merchantable flour in northern Indiana. A few years later, he put in operation the first machine for carding wool that was ever used in Allen county; and, several years subsequent, in company with Mr. L. Wolkie, he started the first mill for making oil from flax-seed; and also established the first woolen factory of northeastern Indiana. In church and educational matters also, and in such public improvements as tended to develop the resources of the county, he was always ready and willing to aid. Being of German descent, and for a number of years the only one in the city who could speak both languages, he became the counsellor of many who came from the old world, and there are many in the county who can date their first steps in prosperity to his assistance. He was a prominent supporter of the democratic party, and served as postmaster at Fort Wayne eight years under Jackson's administration, and a term of three years as commissioner of Allen county; and probably did more than any other man, through his personal influence with the Germans, to make the democratic party the ruling power in the county. While superintending some work at one of his mills, he fell in such a way that his spine became affected, causing partial paralysis and subsequent death in February, 1858. His uprightness, kindness, and affability, won for him a host of friends among the early settlers, the survivors among whom cherish his memory.

Hon. Franklin P. Randall, an old citizen, and prominent in the history of Fort Wayne, was born in Madison county, N. Y., June 2, 1812. His ancestors emigrated from England and Mayor Randall is of the seventh generation in descent of the family in America. His grandfather was an officer in the army of the revolution, and commanded a regiment at the battle of Saratoga, and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne. His father was an officer in the American army during the war of 1812, and after peace was declared, he resumed his occupation as a farmer in Madison county, where the early youth of the subject of this mention was passed, attending school meanwhile during the leisure of winter. He also was a student in the Cortland and Hamilton academies, and obtained a good education, especially in mathematics and classics. He taught a select school in Oneida county, two years, and then in October, 1835, went to Williamsport, Penn., where he read law in the office of Judge Ellis Lewis, who was for fourteen years chief justice of the supreme court of that state. In February, 1838, he was admitted to practice, and in April of the same year, he removed to Fort

Wayne, and began the practice of law. Soon, however, he entered upon an official career, which has been long and honorable. In 1840 he was elected school commissioner of Allen county, and for four years had the control and management of the school lands and funds of the county. In 1847 he was elected state senator for the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells. He was commissioned by Gov. Wright as colonel of the state militia for Allen county, and in 1855 was promoted by Gov. Hammond to brigadier-general of the tenth division. In 1856 he was appointed director of the state prison south, by Gov. Willard, and in the same year he was chosen one of the presidential electors who voted for James Buchanan for president. Besides these higher offices, he has from the early years of his residence been closely identified officially with the progress of the city. He prepared the first city charter, which was made a law in 1840, and since then he has thrice been employed to revise the ordinances of the city, and publish them in book form, the edition which he published in 1874, forming an octavo volume of 300 pages. He was city recorder in 1840 and 1841; city attorney for three terms, beginning in 1840, 1853 and 1865, and alderman in 1843 and 1855. He was elected to the office of mayor in 1859, and re-elected at the following dates, 1861, 1863, 1869 and 1871, serving in all ten years. Taking an active interest in the projects for the development of the city, he was for about ten years a director, representing the city, of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company; and for many years, was either president or prominently connected with the county agricultural society during the flourishing days of that organization, to the success of which he contributed in no slight degree. In horticulture and floriculture he is a standard authority, and his handsome residence and grounds on Berry street are filled with rare exotics, a delightful resort for all as enthusiastic as he in the study of the beauties of nature. His interest in the collection and preservation of the remains of the past, have saved to the student many interesting relics of by-gone days, and his memory is stored with a seemingly inexhaustible treasure of anecdotes and reminiscenses of the early history of Indiana and especially of Fort Wayne. His antiquarian collections, Indian antiquities, old and rare books, and cabinet of coins, are among the most valuable in existence. Mayor Randall in social life is genial and hospitable, preserving to this latter day the fine qualities of the gentleman of the old school, and is still remarkably active and vigorous both in mind and body.

One of the pioneer families of the county was that of Peter F. Barrand, who was born in France in 1804. He received a good education and became a teacher in his native land. In 1836 he emigrated and came directly to Allen county. The trip from Toledo to this place he made in a pirogue upon the river as far as the rapids. At the date of his coming the population was small, and there was little but a trading station at the site of the present city. Mr. Barrand's first employment here was with the Indian chief, J. B. Richardville, and he afterward worked on

the construction of the canal. November 22, 1838, he was married to Ann J. Poirson, who was born in France, in 1820, and immigrated with her parents in 1834. The family spent a few years at Tandawanda, N. Y., about eighteen miles from Niagara Falls, and then settled on the old plank road four and a half miles from Fort Wayne, where they farmed and kept the "French Mary's Tavern," so-called by the early settlers. Peter and Ann Barrand began farming on the Penn farm, about one and a half miles north of Fort Wayne, and three years later purchased a farm in Washington township, where they have since resided. In 1888, they celebrated their "golden wedding." They have reared nine children out of eleven born to them. Their son, John B. Barrand, born in Washington township, April 23, 1849, is now superintendent of the sash, door and blind factory of Louis Deither & Bro., and an esteemed citizen. Before he left the farm he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1869, began working at that occupation at Wallen, where he remained ten years. Since 1879 he has been a resident of the city. For the first two years he was engaged in the grocery business, but afterward resumed his trade. In February, 1887, he entered the manufactory referred to, and in the following June was made superintendent. He was married May 24, 1871, to Catharine L. Cremer, of Washington township.

William H. Brown, a popular citizen of Fort Wayne, is one of an honored family of the city's pioneers. He was born here, March 3, 1839. His father, John Brown, was born at Dayton, Ohio, September 10, 1811, by birth, indeed, a western pioneer. He is a blacksmith by occupation, and in 1825 came to Fort Wayne, where he was married in 1833, to Dorcas Rodgers, who was born in Ohio in 1814. They are both living in the city, esteemed and venerated by all. Her father, John Rodgers, born December 9, 1785, died September, 1877. He voted first for Madison, and was afterward on the winning side for Monroe, Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Grant and Hayes. William H. is the oldest of their living children, the others being Benjamin H., John C., Alexander M., and Susie. The paternal grandfather was Samuel Brown, a native of Ireland, who was one of the early settlers of Allen county, and died here at an advanced age. The maternal grandfather, Collins by name, was a Frenchman who came to the United States and fought for the independence of his adopted country in the war of the revolution. Early in life Mr. Brown learned the blacksmith's craft, and was so occupied until 1866, since which date he has been engaged in teaming and heavy transfer business. His career has been an honorable and successful one, and he and his family have won the respect and esteem of the community. He is well-known to have a great regard for thorough-bred horses, and among his valued possessions are some of the most handsome of those valued co-workers with man. Mr. Brown was married in 1870 to Cassander Yost, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1833. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of Isaac Yost, who was born in Virginia and died in Cincinnati in 1850, while returning from a

trip to California. Her mother was Susanna (Collingsworth) Yost, a native of Ohio, who died there in 1851. Mrs. Brown is one of six children living. Mr. Brown is a staunch republican having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and his father's first vote was cast for Henry Clay. The residence of the family is at No. 73 Holman street. Mr. Brown has by his first wife, one daughter, Mary, born in 1866.

John B. Becquett, a pioneer citizen of Fort Wayne, was born in Detroit, Mich., January 13, 1824. He is the son of John B. and Theresa (Durett) Becquett, the former a native of the province of Quebec, and the latter of Detroit, Mich. In 1826, their son John B., being two years old, they removed to Fort Wayne and located on the corner of Columbia and Clinton streets. Here the father followed the trade of an Indian jeweler until his death, September 17, 1846. His wife survived him until March, 1884, when she died, aged eighty-four. At eighteen years of age, John B. Becquett began an apprenticeship of three years as brick layer; this trade has been the occupation of his life, and he has pursued it in this city for nearly half a century. Mr. Becquett was married November 16, 1855, to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Catharine Baker, with whom she immigrated from Germany when she was five years old. They located at Fort Wayne where Mr. Baker followed the trade of wagon-maker. He and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Becquett have four sons and four daughters, all of whom are grown to maturity. Their names are: John A., Jacob, Henry, George F., Catharine, Mary, Elizabeth and Theresa. Mr. Becquett and family are members of the Catholich church. In politics he has been a life long democrat. He is one of Fort Wayne's earliest residents now living, having been here for sixty-three years. His memory is good and his recollections of early times are many and varied. He possesses an extensive acquaintance and is highly respected.

Zenas Henderson, who has been referred to in this work as one of the pioneers of the city of Fort Wayne, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and came to Fort Wayne early in the thirties. He was an interpreter for the Indians and was also in business as an Indian trader. This he subsequently abandoned to engage in hotel keeping, on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets. He married Rosina McKee, who was born in Wheeling, W. Va., and died in 1855. His death followed two years later. To these parents seven children were born, five of whom are living. Samuel C. Henderson, one of these, was born December 17, 1841, on the corner of Main and Barr streets, and is now foreman of the tin, copper and flue department of the shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company. He attended the school at the corner of Clay and Washington streets on the first day that it was opened, and gained a good education in the city schools. At the age of eighteen years he set in to learn the trade of copper-smith, and entered the shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company for that purpose September 20, 1859, and since that date has been one of the trusted employes of that corporation. Three years after begin-

ning work he was appointed assistant foreman of the copper department, and in 1877 he became foreman. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and of Home lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M., and of the National Union. He was married in September, 1876, to Mary Kinnard, who was born at Sidney, Ohio, but reared in Fort Wayne.

Frederick Dalman, a well known and esteemed citizen of Fort Wayne, has had the rare privilege of becoming acquainted when a boy with the tangled forests then covering Allen county, and has enjoyed the pleasure of observing the growth of a beautiful and prosperous city. He was born near Burton-on-Trent, Derbyshire, England, May 30, 1824. His father, John Dalman, who was born in April, 1774, married Anna Burcher, who was born in 1790. They had eight children, of whom Frederick is the youngest, and three of whom survive. The father, a carpenter and joiner, became dissatisfied with life in the old country, and in 1833, to seek a field where his energy and industry would yield better rewards, sailed for America, landing at New York in June, with his family. After stopping two weeks in Madison county, N. Y., they sailed from Buffalo to Maumee City. Being transported by wagon to the head of the rapids, they there embarked in pirogues, and reached Fort Wayne after a week's journey. They located at Barnett's Springs, now within the city limits, but in December removed to land they had purchased in section 33, in Wayne township, a tract of 120 acres on Little river. On this land Mr. Dalman had built a cabin in the dense woods, and there was not to the south of him another habitation of white men for twenty miles. Here the parents lived the life of pioneers, self-sacrificing, patient and persevering. At a ripe old age, they passed away, the father in 1864, the mother in 1868. Frederick remained on the farm, managing it until, July, 1884, when he divided the land amounting to 301 acres among his three children, and removed to town. He still was the owner at the time of dividing the farm of 140 acres, sixty of which is still in his possession. His property in the city includes seven houses and lots, among them his residence at 116 Williamson street, and three vacant lots. The superintendence of his property occupies his time mainly, though he is also superintendent and treasurer of the Bluffton gravel road, in which he was one of the original stockholders, and superintendent of the construction of a portion of it. Mr. Dalman was married in 1846 to Mary M. F., daughter of David Hill, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1870, leaving the following children: David, and Jesse, farmers in Wayne township; America E., wife of Thomas King, a prosperous farmer of Pleasant township. In July 1884, Mr. Dalman was married to Louisa Flinn.

Among the early settlers of Fort Wayne, Edward Stapleford will be remembered as one widely known and generally esteemed. He came to this city in 1833, and for many years was a prominent merchant. He was born in Delaware in 1809, and at an early age he accompanied his father and mother and brothers and sisters to Piqua, Ohio, where his father died, and he thence came to this city. He was eminently social

in his relations to the public, affectionate to his family, and strictly honorable as a business man. He married Susan E. Powers, and to them was born October 15, 1838, Lucien P., now a resident of this city. The latter gained his education at the Methodist college, in which he completed a full course. He afterward entered the Fort Wayne commercial college, of which C. J. Diedrich was principal, and attended it some two or three years, graduating at the age of nineteen. He acquired meanwhile a high proficiency in penmanship, and has the credit of being one of the best penmen in the city. Up to the time of his father's death, January 1, 1861, he clerked in his store, and after that date became his successor, and successfully managed the business until 1872. Soon after that date he purchased the Comparet mills and warehouse on the corner of Columbia and Lafayette streets, but after remodeling the property and making extensive improvements, Mr. Stapleford suffered the crushing loss of the whole property by fire, a loss of $40,000. For several years past he has given his attention to the livery, coal and wood business and the management of the Herdic coach line, of which he is proprietor. For more than thirty years he has also acted as auctioneer, and in this manner has an extensive acquaintance throughout the whole county. He was married in January, 1871, to Caroline E., daughter of Peter Heller, the founder of Heller's corners, of Eel River township. They have had two children: Leonidas P. and Norris E., the latter of whom died in the ninth year of his age. Mr. Stapleford was reared in the Methodist faith and takes much interest in the Sunday-school work, having been secretary of the Wayne Street Sabbath school five years. He was formerly a Good Templar, and is an ardent temperance man. He is secretary of the Liverymen and Hackmen's protective association, and formerly was secretary of the Audubon club. In politics he is a republican.

Michael Hedekin, frequently referred to as an early settler, was a native of County Westmeath, Ireland. Emigrating to America he was married to Rebecca Pau, a native of Ohio. They came to Fort Wayne in 1834. In 1843 and 1844 he built a three-story brick hotel building on the east side of Barr street south of Columbia, and on May 15, 1846, Calvin Anderson opened it as a tavern. Under various proprietors it was maintained until 1876, since when it has been conducted by Jacob Swaidner. The Hedekin House is a notable monument of early days, and was, when built, excelled in its size and appointments by none in the northwest. Thomas B. Hedekin, son of Michael, who was not a year old when his father came, established a grocery in 1848, which he managed for twenty years.

Maurice Cody, well-known among the early settlers of Fort Wayne, was born in County Cork, Ireland, September 15, 1818, the son of John and Mary (Bolland) Cody. His parents were both born in County Cork, the father in 1790, and the mother in 1804. They emigrated to America in 1825, and settled at Oswego, N. Y., where the mother died in 1829. In the following year the father died at Horseheads, Chemung county,

N. Y. In 1832, Mr. Cody removed to Penn Yan, and from there to Maryland, in the fall of 1833, and in December, 1834, he came to Fort Wayne. His route thither was over the Alleghany mountains to Wheeling, W Va., thence to Columbus, Ohio, and then to Troy and Piqua, and up to St. Mary's, and then overland to Fort Wayne through what was then called the Black swamp country, the difficulties of which may be imagined from the fact that it required three weeks to make the trip, and one six miles of the way required three days to traverse. In company with him were his uncle, Patrick Cody, and Patrick and Garrett, his brothers. On reaching Fort Wayne Mr. Cody engaged in cutting stove wood and other odd jobs, until 1839, when he became a clerk in the pioneer store of Michael Hedekin, with whom he was associated for four years. In 1841 he was interested with Mr. Hedekin in a store one mile east of Antwerp, Ohio, where he lived eleven months, but subsequently he returned to Fort Wayne, was married, and purchased a farm in St. Joseph township. He had occupied this but six months, when he went to Paulding county, Ohio, and was there engaged in merchandise for two years. Returning to Fort Wayne, in October, 1845, he went to Chicago, and became engaged in merchandise at Blue Island. In May, 1847, he resumed business at Fort Wayne, and was in merchandise until 1862, when he went into the milling business on the St. Mary's river, ten miles south of the city, and was so engaged for twenty years. Previously he had been engaged in the ice business for four years, in the city. Since 1882 he has been living in the city, on the same lot, on the corner of Barr and Superior streets, that he rented in 1835, and bought in 1847, and is retired from business, but busies himself in managing his farm. Mr. Cody is a democrat and cast his first vote for Martin VanBuren. For ten years he was councilman for the second ward, and in 1852 was elected marshal of Fort Wayne, and street commissioner at the first election by the people. He is a member of the congregation of the Cathedral. Mr. Cody had the following brothers and sisters: Ellen, John, James, Bridget, Mary, Patrick and Garrett, of whom Mary Bonfield alone survives. February 1, 1843, he was married to Mary Daugherty, a native of Ireland, who died in December, 1859, leaving six children, John H., Margaret, Ellen, Thomas G., Ann E. and Mary R. May 14, 1861, he was married to Mrs. Bridget Muldoon, a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

Among the pioneers who came here at a time when Fort Wayne was a village and Allen county was almost a wilderness, was Anthony Lintz (deceased). Mr. Lintz was born in France, of German parents, in 1806, and emigrated to the United States in about 1832. He spent about two months in New York city, then went to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained almost a year, and then to Detroit. In 1834 he removed to Fort Wayne, and about two months later went to Rochester, N. Y., and was married to Delia Klem, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1814. When two years old she came to America with her parents, who settled in Rochester, N. Y. In coming to Fort Wayne,

Mr. and Mrs. Lintz went from Rochester to Buffalo by canal, thence to Toledo by lake, and from Toledo came to the head of the rapids by wagon, and then in a pirogue on the Maumee to Fort Wayne. Four weeks were spent in making the trip, which to-day can be made in less than eighteen hours. To Anthony Lintz and wife eleven children were born, eight of whom survive: Delia, the widow of Casper Schœripp, of Marion, Ind.; Mary Wirley, of Rochester, N. Y.; Catherine Bauer, of St. Louis, Mo.; Josephine Martin, of Socorro, New Mexico; Anthony, of Fort Wayne; Carrie Sigl, of Rochester, N. Y., and Theodore L., in business in Fort Wayne. Anthony Lintz was for years in the boot and shoe business in Fort Wayne. In about 1865 he went to Europe on a tour for pleasure and health, and remained nine months. Upon his return, and while in New York city, he met with an accident in which his leg was broken, and his death occurred in that city on February 6, 1866. His remains were interred at Indianapolis. For five weeks before his death his wife was with him in New York city. He was a member of the Cathedral Catholic church of Fort Wayne. In about 1859 the family removed from Fort Wayne to Indianapolis, and continued to live there until 1867, when they returned to Fort Wayne. Mrs. Lintz is among the oldest citizens in point of residence at Fort Wayne, and in December, 1889, she will have been here for fifty-five years. She is a member of the Cathedral congregation. She and husband gave all the black walnut lumber for the pews of the first church, and he was one of ten who bought and donated the land upon which the Cathedral now stands. Before the erection of a Catholic church in Fort Wayne, services were held in Mr. Lintz's residence. In the fall of 1884 Theodore L. Lintz established the China Bazar at No. 12 E. Columbia street.

Samuel C. Freeman (deceased), one of the early settlers of Fort Wayne, was born at Williamstown, N. Y., December 6, 1812, son of Samuel and Sarah (Hoffman) Freeman. At his native place he was married in 1831, to Mary A. Taylor, born in Connecticut in 1810, to William and Electa Hale Taylor. In 1836 Mr. Freeman and wife, and her brother, Royal W. Taylor, came to Fort Wayne, where Messrs. Taylor and Freeman became known as successful and enterprising business men. Mr. Freeman was engaged at different times in milling, merchandise, and the foundry business. His first wife died in 1838, leaving two children. One, M. Frances, who became the wife of Seth R. Green, now deceased, is a practicing physician of the city. The other, Samuel P. Freeman, died in 1873, at the age of thirty. In 1840 Mr. Freeman married Sarah Bigelow, a native of Massachusetts, who formerly had charge of a successful school for young ladies in this city. He died March 7, 1888, his loss being deplored by the many citizens who had for so long had with him pleasant associations. His widow survives in her eighty-first year. Mrs. Green, daughter of Mr. Freeman, graduated from the Women's Homeopathy college of Cleveland, in 1871, and has since then been enjoying a very successful medical practice in Fort Wayne. She

is the mother of four children: Freeman R., Malcolm A., M. Gertrude and Seth F. Green.

One prominent among the pioneers of Fort Wayne is Jacob Foellinger, who settled here in the latter part of 1836. He was born in Prussia, December 19, 1817, son of Jacob and Sophia (Goebel) Foellinger, the former of whom died when his son Jacob was fourteen years old. The son found a home in the family of his uncle, George Foellinger, for two years, engaged in farming and worked at the shoemaker's trade. The latter vocation he followed in France, and at eighteen years of age, April 2, 1836, he sailed for America on the sailing vessel "Majestic," and was seventy-eight days at sea, landing at New York August 19. Arriving at Fort Wayne he worked three years as a journeyman and then set up a shop of his own and conducted it many years, finally becoming a dealer in boots and shoes, to which he gave his attention until 1880. Subsequently, owing to impaired hearing, he has been leading a retired life. In 1872 he removed his family to the beautiful home they now occupy on Fairfield avenue. His residence is a large and handsome brick situated on a tract of ten acres which, owing to its nearness to the city, is very valuable property. He is also the owner of two valuable business blocks on Calhoun street, from the rent of which he realizes a handsome income. He also has a residence property on Harrison street. He possessed nothing whatever when he came to America and his present prosperity speaks creditably of his business ability. Mr. Foellinger was married May 30, 1840, to Margaret Kiefer, a native of Prussia, born March 17, 1818, the daughter of Christian and Barbara Kiefer, with whom she came to America in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Foellinger have had ten children: Elizabeth, Frederick, Jacob, Christian, Martin, Augusta, Julia, Adolph, Louis and Margarita, of whom Jacob, Martin, Adolph and Louis are living. Mr. and Mrs. Foellinger are members of Emanuel's German Lutheran church. He has been a life-long democrat, and has served as a member of the city council two years.

Kilian Baker, a prominent manufacturer of lumber, is one of a family which were among the pioneers of Fort Wayne. He was born to George and Catherine (Baschinger) Baker, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, December 15, 1830, and five years later the family, including eight children, emigrated, and after landing at New York went to Pittsburgh. In the following year, 1836, the father came to Allen county and entered a piece of land in Cedar Creek township, and removed his family in the spring of 1838 to Fort Wayne, then a town of about 400 inhabitants. He worked at the wagon-maker's trade until 1848, when he erected a saw-mill and began the manufacture of lumber. In this he was associated with his sons, John, Jacob, Henry and Kilian. Two years later the father and John sold the mill to the other brothers. Henry retired in 1867 and Jacob in 1878, leaving Kilian the sole proprietor. This mill, founded by his father, he continues to operate. The mother died in 1850, and the father in 1870. Kilian Baker was educated in the

Catholic schools. He has grown up with the city, and is possessed of many valuable historical reminiscences. His life has been devoted to business, and in it he has achieved a high standing in the community. Mr. Baker was married in 1859, to Annie Daugherty, who was born at Arcola, Allen county, in 1840, of Irish parents, and they have had eleven children, of whom nine survive. He and wife are members of the Catholic church.

John Baker, an old citizen of Fort Wayne, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1817, and came to America in 1835 and to Fort Wayne in 1838. He is the son of George and Catherine (Baschinger) Baker, both natives of Germany. The father was one of the early blacksmiths of Fort Wayne, and his son worked with him, the latter doing the wood-work. Later he was engaged in a saw-mill enterprise with his father and brothers, Jacob, Henry and Kilian, but after two years at that business he sold out and began the manufacture of trucks and delivery wagons. He was very successful and built up a large business which he conducted until 1883, when he retired and was succeeded by his son, B. H. Baker. In November, 1841, he was married to Mary Fauth, who was born in Baltimore in 1826, and came to Fort Wayne in November, 1840. To their union, five daughters and three sons have been born. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Catholic church, and are among the most highly respected of Fort Wayne's old citizens.

B. H. Baker, son of the above, is a prominent young manufacturer, being extensively engaged in the production of carriages, trucks and express wagons at Nos. 16 and 18, Lafayette street. He was born in this city in 1856. Mr. Baker was given a liberal education in the Catholic schools, and then entered the factory with his father, and succeeded in 1883, to the business which he is now successfully conducting. He is a member of the Catholic church.

James H. Robinson, born near Morristown, N. J., January 31, 1802, died at Fort Wayne, May 2, 1878, was one of the conspicuous figures in that period of the history of Fort Wayne covered by his residence here. He was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Robinson, the pastor of the pilgrims, and his family had resided in New Jersey for more than a century. At sixteen years of age he went to Newark, and when still a young man became a partner of Caleb B. Shipman in the wholesale boot, shoe and leather trade. The firm of Shipman, Robinson & Co., was one of the most important in the country, and its very large southern trade was attended to in person by Mr. Robinson. He retired from business at the age of thirty-five, with a handsome fortune, and built him a residence at Newark afterward occupied by Gov. Marcus L. Ward. In the panic of 1837, however, he lost most of his possessions, and then he engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade at New York. Removing to Fort Wayne in 1843, he purchased the tan-yards at the head of Columbia street, at the site of the Robinson house. After managing that property for several years he engaged in the boot and shoe

trade, erecting the large buildings for that purpose which have subsequently been converted into a hotel. He was the pioneer wholesale merchant of Fort Wayne and carried on a large and profitable trade until 1868, when he retired from business. In 1872 the buildings were refitted for hotel use, becoming the most popular hotel in the city, and of this establishment Mr. Robinson had personal charge two years before his death. Mr. Robinson took an active interest in politics, first as a whig and then as a republican. He represented Newark in the New Jersey legislature in 1840 and 1842, and was the whig leader, enjoying the personal frienship of such men as Governor Pennington and Theodore Frelinghuysen. Further political honors he never sought, though repeatedly asked to become a candidate for mayor of Fort Wayne. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian church, and was a member of the First church, then during the pastorate of Rev. Charles Brechen, of the Second church, subsequently returning to the First church. He was in bearing a dignified gentleman of the old school, in character upright, pure and strong but unobtrusive. He was married in 1822, to Mary Crane, of Newark, who died in 1835, in Georgia. Their four children all died in childhood. In the spring of 1837 he was married to Mary C., daughter of Hon. Obadiah Meeker, of New Jersey, and they had two children: James H., jr., of Chicago, and Henry H., of this city.

Among the old residents should be mentioned Claude F. Eme. He came to Allen county with his parents, who settled in St. Joseph township in June, 1844, and has been a resident ever since. He was born in France, July 8, 1831, son of John H. and Claude Frances (Cotes) Eme, who were born in France, the father in 1808, the mother in 1813, and now live in Fort Wayne. Two of their children are living, Claude F. being the elder. He spent his youth on the farm, receiving a common school education, and in 1851–2 was employed for two seasons on the "state boat," on the canal. He was then employed for a year and a half with A. H. Carier, and afterward for fourteen years with H. R. Schwegman in the dry goods business. In January, 1870, he formed a partnership with Henry Rohs and Frederick Reinking in the dry goods trade, and this firm continued until 1882, when the death of Mr. Reinking occurred, when it was succeeded by the firm of Rohs & Eme, which did business until 1888, when Mr. Eme permanently retired from mercantile pursuits, in which he was successful and prosperous. He was married in 1856 to Adele Duval, a native of France, born in 1836, daughter of Nicholas and Catherine (Bastien) Duval. Her father came to this county in 1844 and died in 1849. They have three children: Julius J., Josephine and Joseph F. Mr. and Mrs. Eme are members of the Catholic church, and he is in politics a democrat.

Calvin Anderson, a venerable and honored citizen of the city, has been a witness of its growth and a participant in its commercial enterprises for the past forty-three years. He was born at Manchester, Bennington county, Vt., July 3, 1803, son of Andrew and Sarah (Sexton) Anderson, natives of the Green Mountain state. The father was born

in 1760, and died in 1816; the mother was born in 1769, and died in Ohio in 1837. Of their six children, Mr. Anderson is the only one living now. At the age of twelve he came to Ohio with his parents, and remained on the farm until he was twenty-one, when he embarked in the hotel business, which he followed for thirty years. Nine years of that period was spent in Fort Wayne, whither he came in 1846. In 1855 he opened a grocery and provision store, which he conducted successfully for twelve years, and then retired from business life. He was a pioneer in the settlement of Ohio, and also one of the early settlers of this city. He was married April 13, 1828, to Rebecca Lybarger, born in Pennsylvania, June 26, 1803, still the faithful companion of his life. They are the oldest couple in the city, and are highly honored and esteemed. They have six children: Laura Ann Lydia, Sarah Ann, Mary Eliza, Theresa, Calvin A. and Eli G. Mr. Anderson is a member of the First Presbyterian church. He cast his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams in 1824, voted for Gen. W. H. Harrison in 1836 and 1840, and has been a republican since the organization of the party.

Christian Tresselt, proprietor of the City Mills, was born in Thuringia, Germany, September 3, 1823. His father, August Ludwig Tresselt, an artist by profession, was born in 1776, and died in Germany in 1838. His wife, Hannah Machold, died in her native land about 1828. Of the eight children of these parents, three survive: Doretha, Benjamin William and Christian. Mr. Tresselt was educated in Germany at the common schools, and in 1838 engaged in mercantile pursuits at Gross Brietenbach, at which he was engaged for seven years. In 1845 he emigrated to the United States, and after his arrival at New York, remaining there fifteen months, clerked in a dry goods store. His residence at Fort Wayne began in 1846, and for four years he was employed as a clerk in the store of Hill, Wilson & Company, afterward, for one season, running a freight boat on the canal. In the fall of 1850 he was a clerk in the City Mill, and from 1851 to 1854 was in the dry goods business with George Wilson as a partner. Then, after one year as a partner of his brother-in-law, H. R. Schwegman, he returned to the City Mills. In 1866 he was engaged with Siemon Brothers, and four years later became a member of the firm of Hoagland, Tresselt & Co., proprietors of the City Mills. Mr. Hoagland died in 1884, and since then Mr. Tresselt has been sole proprietor, the firm now being known as C. Tresselt & Sons. The mill which they operate was established in 1843. Mr. Tresselt was married in 1854 to Elizabeth Siemon, who was born in Prussia in 1829 and came to Fort Wayne in 1853. They have three children: Oscar W., born in 1858; Herman C., born in 1859, and Frederick G., born in 1866. Mr. Tresselt is in politics a democrat, and he is a member of the Lutheran church. His long residence in the city, and worth as a man and honorable in business life, have made him a prominent and respected citizen. He was one of the city commissioners from 1872 to 1885, in which year he was elected to the city council and served for two years.

A well known early business man of Fort Wayne, Christian Schiefer, is now at the head of a successful boot and shoe house of the city, that of Christian Schiefer & Son, of No. 8 East Columbia street. The senior member of this firm, Christian Schiefer, was born at Hamburg, Germany, in 1829. In 1846 he came to America, and going directly to Toledo, came up the old canal to Fort Wayne. He had learned shoemaking in the old country, and as soon as he reached Fort Wayne he began work at his trade. In 1854, he formed a partnership with E. Vordermark, in the boot and shoe business, and they were associated for seven and a half years. After that he was in partnership with one Hood, for about one year, and since then managed the business alone until 1881, when his son-in-law was admitted to the business. Mr. Schiefer was married in 1851, to Elizabeth Harbecker, who was born in Lancaster county, Penn. To them two children have been born, of whom two are living: William D. Schiefer, ex-sheriff of Allen county, now in the boot and shoe business on Calhoun street, and Lizzie, the wife of Herman H. Hartwig. Mr. Schiefer is a member of the Lutheran church, and is a Master Mason. Mr. Hartwig, above named, was born in New York city, December 17, 1855. In that city he was reared and educated in the Lutheran and public schools, and also in commercial college. In 1875 he engaged in the window glass trade in New York city. In 1877, he was married to Lizzie Schiefer, and in 1881 he removed to Fort Wayne, and entered the firm of Schiefer & Co. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, in which connection he is a trustee of the church and treasurer of the building committee. To his marriage four children have been born.

Moritz Axt, one of the prominent pioneers of Fort Wayne, came to the town when it was in its struggling infancy, and he has witnessed its magnificant growth, and not a little by his industry and good citizenship, aided in the growth of the city. Mr. Axt is a native of Germany, and was born January 29, 1811. In 1847 he immigrated to the new world, and in the same year made his home in this city, from which he has not removed. His life occupation has been the carpenter's trade in which he was a skillful and expert workman. He is an esteemed member of St. Paul's Lutheran church. Mr. Axt was married July 12, 1848, to Christena Brackenridge, and their union has given them eight children: William, Henry, Catherine, Charles, Christena, August, Sophia and Moritz, the last two of whom are deceased.

Joseph Singmaster, a venerable citizen of Fort Wayne, was born in Bucks county, Penn., October 2, 1804. His parents, Jacob and Susan Singmaster, were both natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and in youth learned the tanner's trade. About 1848 he came to Fort Wayne, and worked awhile at his trade, after which for twenty-five years he was employed in the Pittsburgh shops. For the past thirty years he has acted as agent for the Great American Tea Company of New York. Though now eighty-five years of age he still acts in that capacity, and transacts business with as

much accuracy as he did twenty-five or thirty-years ago. Mr. Singmaster was married in early manhood to Catharine Stager, who died in September, 1880. He has living three children: Catharine E., Sarah M. and Joseph M. Six others all deceased. Mr. Singmaster is a member of the English Lutheran church, and in politics is a democrat, having cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He was very fond of hunting in the early days and frequently indulged in that sport. His memory is still good and his recollections of early times are interesting and varied.

A member of the early German families of Fort Wayne, Frederick Becker, now a well-known citizen, is a native of Fort Wayne, born November 4, 1849, son of Frederick and Margaret Becker, both of whom were natives of Germany. They were married in that country in 1847, and coming to America in 1848, located at Fort Wayne, where the father, who by trade was a blacksmith, died in 1882. The mother is still living. Frederick Becker learned the blacksmith trade with his father very early in life, and the pursuit of it has, thus far, received his entire attention. He makes a specialty of shorseshoeing and for a great many years past has done an exclusive business of that kind. He erected his present shop in 1883. It is a splendid brick building at 13 East Washington street, and is an establishment which does credit to the city. Mr. Becker is a member of the German Lutheran church, and is a democrat in politics. The firm name now is Frederick Becker & Bro.

Henry Volland, one of the prominent millers of northern Indiana, has devoted more than forty years to that business, and has been a resident of Fort Wayne for the period named. In 1847 he came to America and settled in Ohio, coming thence to Fort Wayne on foot in 1849. The two previous years he had been alternating his time between work in a mill and labor upon the farm. Reaching this city he found employment in the city mills for three years, after which he was for nine years engaged in Judge Hanna's flouring mill on the Maumee river. Prior to the war he purchased an interest in this property and held it for three years, subsequently to that period being for fourteen years connected with the mill of John Orff on West Main street. Then the firm of H. Volland & Sons was formed, and for the last four years they have been doing an extensive business at No. 14 West Columbia street. Their mill is equipped in the best manner for the production of an excellent grade of flour, etc., having the full roller process. Mr. Volland was born in Bavaria, January 21, 1827, son of John and Margaret (Shoulty) Volland, who were born and passed their lives in that country. He was married in 1851 to Isabella Billman, born in Ohio, October 4, 1835, of parents who came from Pennsylvania. She died in 1885, leaving six children: Henry J., born 1857; Tillie, 1859; John, 1861; William, 1863; Mary, 1865; Charles, 1871. The family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Volland is in politics a democrat.

One of the prominent early manufacturers and worthy citizens of Allen county, John C. Begue, now deceased, was born in Alsace, France, April 11, 1827. When he was but three months old he lost his mother

by death. In 1844, he accompanied his father and step-mother to America. They landed at New Orleans, and settled about twenty miles from Dayton, Ohio, on a farm. The son obtained employment with a tanner, and worked at that trade four years, and afterward came to Fort Wayne, in the fall of 1850. On November 23, 1851, he married Marie Beugnot, daughter of Francis and Collet Beugnot, natives of France. She was born at Hautsonne, France, March 24, 1830, and accompanied her parents to this country when she was thirteen years old. They stopped first in Stark county, Ohio, but in May, 1848, settled in Jefferson township, Allen county. For some time after their marriage Mr. Begue and wife resided in Fort Wayne, and then removed to Jefferson township, where he worked as a cooper. In May, 1854, they settled at New Haven, where they resided about twenty-one years, Mr. Begue giving his attention to coopering and the stave manufacture. He aided in the building of the Maumee Valley Mills, and was one of the owners of that property about two years. He helped build a stave factory at Antwerp, Ohio, and was connected with it three years. He was also connected with the Indiana Stave campany, which had three factories at New Haven, and one in Fort Wayne. In the fall of 1875, he removed to Fort Wayne, and was engaged during the remainder of his life as a contractor. He was prominent in politics as a democrat, and served two terms as one of the commissioners of Allen county, from 1869 to 1874. In the fall of 1874 he made a visit to France for the benefit of his health, and remained several months. He died October 2, 1880. Of the eight children of Mr. Begue, only two are living, Mrs. Alice Schoenbein and Mrs. Amelia Baker. The former, who is also a widow, resides with Mrs. Begue at 164 East Wayne street. Mrs. Begue is a member of the Catholic church, as was her husband.

Anthony Gocke, an old citizen of Fort Wayne, was born in Germany, November 3, 1815. In 1851 he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, January 25. He came directly to Fort Wayne where he has since resided. Before coming to America his occupation was chiefly that of a coal miner. During thirty years of his residence in Fort Wayne he occupied a position in the wholesale grocery establishment, formerly owned by Barney Trentman and now by his son A. C. Trentman. Mr. Gocke was married in February, 1856, to Elizabeth Rensman, a native of Germany, who came to America at seventeen years of age. They have had eight children: Frank, Anna, Henry, Bernard, Louis H., Theresa, August and Clara, two of whom, Bernard and Theresa, are dead. Mrs. Gocke died January 15, 1875. Mr. Gocke is a member of the Catholic church.

Louis H. Gocke, above named, is occupied as book-keeper for A. C. Trentman. He was born at Fort Wayne, July 20, 1863. November 8, 1887, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Grimme, by whom he is the father of one child, Edward H., born August 10, 1888. Mr. Gocke and wife are members of the Catholic church, and he is a member of the Catholic Knights of America.

Charles Auger, prominent among the citizens of Fort Wayne, of French nativity, has resided in the city since 1853. He has witnessed the great development of his adopted town, and throughout his life has been honored by his fellow citizens. He was one of the first to engage in business as a florist in this city, and has had an extensive business, owning as many as six green houses at one time. Having prosered in his affairs and grown advanced in years, he has retired and turned over his business to his son, Louis B. Auger, who continues it successfully. Charles Auger was born in France, March 4, 1822, the son of John B. and Marie C. Auger. He came to America in 1850, and at first spent two years in New York city. He was married November 25, 1850, to Catherine Thorpe, a native of England, daughter of William and Ann Thorpe, also of that country, but of French descent. Mr. and Mrs. Auger have had two children, Louis B. and Charles W., who died at the age of eleven years and eight months. Mrs. Auger is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Auger has made three trips to his native country, and he and wife visited the Paris exposition in the summer of 1889.

John M. Riedmiller, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, now deceased, was born in Asbach, O. P., Crailsheim, Koenigreich, Würtemberg, Germany, on March 14, 1836. He emigrated to America in 1853, and came at once to Fort Wayne. He was a shoemaker by trade, and was a prominent and influential citizen until his death, which occurred August 19, 1885. For three terms he was a member of the common council. He was prosperous in business and left his family in good circumstances. Mr. Reidmiller was married May 5, 1857, to Catherine Wolf, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, December 24, 1839, and came with her parents to America in 1852. She is the daughter of William Wolf, an early citizen of Fort Wayne. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Riedmiller three children were born, as follows: Julia Eliza, born May 15, 1859, now the wife of Fred Rippe, a liveryman of Fort Wayne; Charles John, born October 3, 1863, now in business in Fort Wayne; John M., jr., born August 7, 1866, engaged in the bottling business, and a well-known business man of the city. Mr. Riedmiller was, and all the family are, members of St. John's Lutheran church.

John W. McQuiston is one of the early settlers of Allen county, who has done well financially by bringing shrewd business qualifications to bear upon the early advantages, and by continuous and intelligent application through life has gained a wide fund of information, which well stands instead of the educational advantages now so abundant, but then infrequent. His father, John McQuiston, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1782, and married Jane McDaniel, who was born in York county, Penn., in 1789. Both were children of revolutionary soldiers, who held rank as officers. They removed to Allen county in 1837, settled in Perry township, and cleared out a farm. The father served as one of Allen county's early commissioners. He died at his home in 1877, having survived his wife two years. John W., the oldest

of their eight children, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., June 27, 1812. He did his share of the pioneer work, and continued farming until 1887, when he removed to the city. In politics he is a democrat. He was married November 16, 1836, to Eliza Rodgers, born September 16, 1816, in West Virginia, and they have had thirteen children, of whom eight are living: Jane, William Henry, Wilson, Allen Perry, Benjamin, Edward L., Charles and Franklin. Mrs. McQuiston is a member of the Presbyterian church.

William McIntosh was born in Adams township, November 28, 1831. His father, John McIntosh, one of the earliest of the pioneers of Allen county, was born in County Derry, Ireland, and came to America just after the close of the war of 1812. After spending a few years in Pennsylvania and Ohio, he came to Allen county in 1823, and entered land in Adams township. In 1827 he was married to Ruth, daughter of Samuel Brown, and this was the first marriage that occurred in Adams township. Mrs. Ruth McIntosh died when her son William was but three years old, and a few years later Mr. McIntosh married Mrs. Olive Young, who died in September, 1858. John McIntosh spent all the rest of his life in Adams township, his occupation being that of a farmer. He died in December, 1859. William W. lived in childhood on the old homestead where he was born, and followed farming there until December, 1888, when he and wife removed to Fort Wayne. He was married July 4, 1859, to Emily A., daughter of Peter L. and Hannah G. (Kenworthy) Carrier, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of England. Mrs. McIntosh was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, February 16, 1843. They have had eight children: Grace M., Jessie B., Elmer E., Alice and Helen (twins), and Lila R. and Lulu A. (twins), and Archie W., all living except Grace M., who died aged sixteen months. Mr. McIntosh is a member of the I. O. O. F., New Haven lodge, No. 253, and in politics is a republican. He is an honorable, upright man and he and wife are highly respected.

Daniel Nestel, a worthy and honored pioneer citizen of Fort Wayne, was born in Carlsbronn, Prussia, January 31, 1818, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Klein) Nestel. He attended school until he was fourteen, devoting his attention during the last year to the study of veterinary surgery. During six years of his youth he was employed in a grist mill, filling the position of superintendent during the last two. June 1, 1840, he started for America, on the sailing vessel Cotton Planter, commanded by Capt. Harley, and reached New York City August 7, after a voyage of forty-seven days. His entire capital when he landed was but eight cents and the first meal he ate in America was earned before it was eaten. He arrived at Fort Wayne on August 27th, having walked a good portion of the way. He had a companion who had started with him from Germany, Fred. Foellinger. When within thirty miles of Fort Wayne they camped for the night in the woods, after having walked all day long with no food but green walnuts. The wolves in the surrounding forest prowled about them and not knowing what the

result might be, Mr. Nestel took occasion to carve upon a tree near by the following inscription: "D. Nestel and Fred. Foellinger, died from hunger and eaten up by wolves." Here he was first employed as a day laborer but soon began to learn the blacksmith trade, and setting up a shop of his own he worked at that trade about twenty-six years. While so engaged he worked sixteen hours a day for more than fifteen years. Mr. Nestel was married June 4, 1844, to Henrietta, daughter of Adam Goebel, who located in Preble township, Adams county, Ind., in 1835. Mrs. Nestel was born in Germany, about 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Nestel have had six children: Henrietta, Charles W., Daniel, Charlotte, Eliza S. and Oscar W., of whom Charles W. and Eliza S. are familiarly known to the world as Commodore Foote and Fairy Queen, and though perfectly developed, weigh respectively but forty and thirty-five pounds. They are highly educated in different languages and have traveled throughout the civilized world, appearing before all the royal personages of Europe. Mr. Nestel traveled with them for eighteen years, visiting all the larger cities in the eastern, western, northern and middle states, and also Canada. For six years after this he was engaged in the dry goods business in Fort Wayne. For the past three years he has owned and conducted the Broadway nursery. In politics he is a staunch republican. He has been a member of the city council two terms. He is one of the city's old citizens, is extensively known and very highly respected. Mr. Nestel, in his extensive travels, had an opportunity to witness the progress of American cities and this excited in him greater interest than anything else. He has for several years past, given some time to the real estate business, besides attending to his nursery. The Commodore and Fairy Queen (Charles and Eliza) have just returned from their second visit to Europe.

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

Few cities are blessed with railroads in number and excellence equal to those which center in Fort Wayne, and have made of this inland city a commercial place of the first class, a distributing point for freight and passengers second only to the very largest of American cities.

It is fortunate that its location is on the forty-first parallel of latitude. On the same parallel New York city is situated and Chicago and Omaha are not far from it, accordingly. Fort Wayne lies directly on the highway which commerce has established between the metropolis by the Atlantic and the great western cities with which it interchanges so much of its vast business. Accordingly it is not strange that three great trunk lines lead from Fort Wayne to New York city with two to Chicago and that another trunk line now in course of construction will connect the lakes with the city by the sea through this bustling place. The fact that six railways enter Fort Wayne and provide easy communication in ten different directions is of the highest importance to the

manufacturing and commercial interests of the city. New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Grand Rapids, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Detroit, Louisville, Cincinnati and many other cities are reached without change of cars and generally by two or more through routes.

The fact that the city has the advantage of railway competition has greatly contributed to cheapen freight rates from eastern trade centers and thus enhance the profits and strengthen the business of the wholesale merchant, who can secure his supplies at as low cost as though he resided at Chicago or Cleveland, Indianapolis or Detroit.

The railroads which enter or pass through this city are the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway company, operated by the Pennsylvania, the Wabash, the Grand Rapids & Indiana, the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville, the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne, the New York, Chicago, St. Louis ("Nickle Plate"), and the Fort Wayne & Jackson a branch of the Lake Shore.

Within a few miles of the city these roads intersect other lines which thus become almost as intimate and direct a portion of the general system. For example, the Chicago & Atlantic, the western feeder of the Erie system, is crossed by the Wabash at Huntington and by the Muncie at Kingsland; the Baltimore & Ohio is crossed by the Wabash at Defiance, by the Lake Shore at Auburn, and by the G. R. & I. R. R. at Avilla; the "Clover Leaf" is crossed by the Muncie at Bluffton and by the G. R. & I. R. R. at Decatur; the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern is intersected by the Fort Wayne branch at Auburn, and by the G. R. & I. R. R. at Kendallville. All of these points are within a few miles from the city and the lines there met with regularly contribute to Fort Wayne's commercial prosperity.

The regular time for fast freight shipments between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and Fort Wayne has recently been reduced to seventy-two hours, and in some instances of special shipment even below this low figure. Between Boston and Fort Wayne the time is five days; between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati and Chicago fifteen hours, while in the fruit and oyster seasons special trains are run through the city on the schedule of the fastest passenger trains, thus supplying Fort Wayne with the fish of the sea and the fruits of the orchard of delightful flavor and freshness. An immense trade in oysters and fruits has been developed here in consequence of the unusual excellence and cheapness of these staple luxuries.

The Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago railway is the result of the consolidation, effected in 1857, of the Ohio & Pennsylvania, the Ohio & Indiana, and the Fort Wayne & Chicago railways. The entire road extending from Pittsburgh to Chicago, is 469 miles long and Fort Wayne is the largest city on the line and is the seat of the principal erecting and repair shops.

In January, 1850, the contract for building the entire length of the Ohio & Indiana, from Crestline, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, a distance of 131

miles, was let to Samuel Hanna, Pliny Hoagland and William Mitchell, for $740,000. This sum was to include all necessary buildings and fixtures, but no iron or cars. In January, 1852, the entire contract was sublet. The firm name of the contractors was William Mitchell & Co. In the same year Allen Hamilton donated six acres for depot purposes, the site of the south depot, and Samuel Hanna donated five acres, for grounds for the company's shops. The railroad was completed to Fort Wayne in the fall of 1855, about one year after the contracted time. The track deflected from the present straight east and west line at a point just west of Clay street and swung around to Lafayette street down which it passed northward to the canal basin at the foot of Columbia street, where a frame depot and a frame engine house were erected. These buildings remained until 1857, and marked the western terminus of the road. A principal reason for extending the road to the canal was to secure a profitable interchange of business, and this expectation was substantially realized, the railroad at once receiving great consignments of east-bound wheat from the canal boats. The depot and freight grounds embraced all lands between the canal and the north side of Columbia street, and extending from Barr to Lafayette street. The first locomotive seen in Fort Wayne was brought from Toledo on a flat boat, under the charge of Mr. R. W. Wohlfort. He landed it at the foot of Lafayette street and for several years run it over the road. After its usefulness had ended, by reason of greater perfection in machinery of that character, the old locomotive was stored on the wharf in front of the company's warehouse where it remained for a considerable time an object of much curiosity and interest. It has long since been consigned to the scrap pile and the melting pot. The original depot was a small frame affair, and the original engine-house was a store which was converted to the purpose by tearing out the gable end. This old building may still be seen near the Globe flouring mill of J. B. Monning & Co. The first buildings on the present site of the south depot were of frame and consisted of a passenger depot and a freight house. The depot was removed to a point west of Calhoun street, and was subsequently demolished. The freight house was destroyed by fire. The present elegant buildings were in part erected to take their places but both have been largely added to to meet the wonderful increase of traffic.

Operating this railroad without through business or connecting lines, and extending out into a sparsely settled country, with its agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests all undeveloped, was by no means as satisfactory as the owners of the stock and bonds find it today.

In 1854 and 1855 the condition of the Ohio & Indiana, and the Fort Wayne & Chicago roads was by no means prosperous. The first had been imperfectly constructed; the ballast was largely of sand or a poor quality of gravel, the bridges and culverts were flimsy wooden affairs, and the imperfect drainage of the country subjected the track to frequent and annoying washouts. The equipment of the road was woefully lacking, and, worse than all, the financial credit had been exhausted by

three mortgages, all of which had been inadequate to complete and equip the road. The Fort Wayne & Chicago road was at a stand-still, the track had been laid for a distance of some fifteen miles west of Fort Wayne, when no more money for construction work was available. In this predicament a consolidation of the three lines leading from Pittsburgh to Chicago was proposed at a meeting of the presidents of the Pennsylvania railroad, the Pennsylvania & Ohio, the Ohio & Indiana and the Fort Wayne & Chicago roads. The object of this scheme was to vitalize the stagnant corporations, and its principal champion was Hon. Joseph K. Edgerton of this city, president of the Ohio & Indiana railroad. Mr. Edgerton's plan of consolidation was approved almost unanimously by the stockholders of the various corporations, and the enlarged possibilities that grew out of a great line of travel operated for through business. became at once apparent, and the completion of the road to Chicago was not much longer delayed.

The consolidation, called the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad company, went into operation August 1, 1856. George W. Cass of the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad, was chosen president, and Mr. Edgerton, vice president. The first four Indiana directors were Messrs. Samuel Hanna and J. K. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, William Williams of Warsaw, and A. L. Wheeler of Plymouth.

In 1857 the road became seriously involved financially, and German bondholders applied to the United States court of the Northern District of Ohio for the appointment of a receiver. Mr. Edgerton was appointed, and at once the stockholders and bondholders in the Pennsylvania railroad, who had been gradually acquiring stock in the promising western feeder, opposed the appointment in the courts and Mr. Edgerton resigned, giving way to William B. Ogden, who appeared to be better able to harmonize the conflicting interests. He introduced Samuel J. Tilden, deceased, as a legal adviser, who devised a plan of reorganization. The control of the road was finally acquired by the Pennsylvania railroad company upon foreclosure sale to a purchasing committee of which Mr. Tilden was one and was at once re-sold to a reorganizing committee. The name of the road was changed to Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway. A lease to the Pennsylvania interests for 999 years followed and the operation of this great line of travel has since been out of the hands of its projectors and builders.

It is probably the best equipped trunk line for freight and passenger business between Chicago and the seaboard, runs solid through trains of royal magnificence and has established in Fort Wayne the finest equipped car shops in the west.

The Pennsylvania company, lessees, now run sixteen passenger trains daily in and out of Fort Wayne. The monthly ticket sales at the Union passenger station are $13,000, about a third of which amount must be accredited to the passenger business of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, which the Pennsylvania company also controls. Mr. C. D.

Law, the enterprising superintendent of the western division resides in this city.

Fort Wayne is the largest city and most important commercial point on the Wabash main line between Toledo, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo. The company's principal engine shops are located here, and give employment to 550 skilled mechanics who are largely occupied in the building of locomotives, famous for their speed and power. Ten passenger trains arrive and depart from the Wabash depot daily, eight of them being through trains. The affairs of this road have occupied the attention of the courts for many years, and the history of Wabash litigations, arising from the control of Jay Gould, the extension of the system, the creation of the $70,000,000 debt and the various receiverships, would greatly exceed the compass of this chapter. Under the receivership of Gen. John McNulta the road has been magnificently equipped, and its management by General Superintendent K. H. Wade and Assistant General Superintendent G. W. Stevens, has been exceedingly satisfactory to its patrons. The gross receipts at Fort Wayne station are about a million and a quarter of dollars annually and the yearly tonnage is 500,000. The last sale of the road was in June, 1889, under order of Judge Gresham, when the entire property was purchased at foreclosure sale at Chicago by the Wabash Western railway, whose lines are generally west of the Mississippi. It is now operated from St. Louis, and O. D. Ashley is president of the consolidated systems.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad forms a north and south trunk line of vast commercial importance. It extends from the Straits of Mackinaw on the north, through the center of Michigan and on through Fort Wayne in an almost due southerly line 459 miles, to Richmond, Ind., where direct connection is made to Cincinnati. The road is noted for its splendid passenger equipment, and in the summer runs through sleeping cars from Cincinnati to Mackinaw. It is under the control of the Pennsylvania company, and to that company at Fort Wayne it is a principal feeder, delivering thousands of car-loads of pine collected from the Michigan forests, tons of salt, millions of dollars worth of furniture from the factories at Grand Rapids, solid train loads of ice from Cadillac, besides Michigan-grown potatoes, apples and other fruit in great abundance. The road is known among pleasure seekers as the "Fishing Line," and during the summer months a constant stream of tourists seek the cool, refreshing resorts in Northern Indiana and Michigan, by way of this road. Mackinaw, Petoskey, Traverse City, Charlevoux, Michigan and Rome city, Ind., are perhaps the best known of these places of delightful remembrance of the summer tourist. The superintendent of the southern division, extending from Grand Rapids, Mich., to Richmond, Ind., is P. S. O'Rourke. His headquarters are in Fort Wayne. Besides ranking very high as a wide-awake and pushing railway official, he has taken a leading part in politics, and on the subject of a reform of the tariff his views have been widely quoted for many years past.

Like the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway the construction of the "Rapids" was attended with great financial difficulties. In 1866, when Joseph K. Edgerton became president of the company, it had for more than ten years held a grant of about two thirds of a million acres of Michigan land, for the construction of a road from Grand Rapids to Traverse Bay, and in 1864, congress had enlarged the grant over 200,000 acres, and extended it to a line from Fort Wayne to Traverse bay. But not a mile was built, nor a bar of iron bought, and the land grant was subject to immediate forfeiture from January 1, 1866. Samuel Hanna, during the three months preceding his death, had initiated movements at Fort Wayne and elsewhere for aid to the road, and his operations were taken up and continued by Mr. Edgerton, with vigor. In December, 1866, iron was obtained to begin track laying on the twenty miles between Grand Rapids and Cedar Springs, the first section required to be built by the land grant, and at the following session of the Michigan legislature, Mr. Edgerton memorialized it for an extension of time. This prayer was granted, though with much opposition. The struggle for the restoration of the company's credit was a long and arduous one, but was finally successful. The company is now in excellent financial condition. Its improvements are of the most substantial character. Its shops at Grand Rapids are of great magnitude and excellently equipped. The city of Fort Wayne is a large owner of its stock, which the mayor votes at the annual meetings held at Grand Rapids. J. H. P. Hughart is the president of the road and C. L. Lockwood the general passenger agent. Eight passenger trains are run through Fort Wayne every day.

The railways heretofore mentioned, run their trains through the south depot on Calhoun street, between Railroad street and Grand street. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Grand Rapids & Indiana, occupy a large and finely appointed brick building, which contains a hotel and an eating house, noted all along these lines of travel for the excellence of the cuisine. On the opposite side of the tracks and facing this depot is the passenger depot of the Wabash company, a frame building well adapted to the purposes intended.

There are two other depots and all are connected by street cars, making passenger transfers cheap and expeditious. On the north side of the city, in the Ninth ward, is the union depot used by the Fort Wayne branch of the Lake Shore road and the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railway. These roads form a continuous north and south line from Cincinnati and Louisville on the south to Jackson and Saginaw, in Michigan, and the volume of business transacted is of such rapid growth that the engine service has recently been very largely increased. Both roads are laid with steel rail. The principal shops of the Muncie road are at Fort Wayne and here its general superintendent, W. W. Worthington, who has grown up with the company, has his office.

The latest addition to Fort Wayne's railways is the New York,

Chicago & St. Louis railway, or Nickel Plate, which was built for the sole object of profitable sale to the Vanderbilts, which object was finally accomplished. It parallels the Lake Shore main line from Buffalo to Chicago and so greatly threatened the business of the Lake Shore that after Vanderbilt had denounced it as valueless property, "a string of dirt leading from nowhere to no place," he paid a good round price for it. It has been of the greatest service to Fort Wayne in developing a new country, famous for its hard wood timber and heretofore quite difficult of access.

The Vanderbilt management of the "Nickel Plate" has not directed much attention to its passenger business, though its two daily trains are well patronized, but the road has been devoted almost exclusively to the quick movement of freight, especially live stock, dressed meats and perishable goods generally. Its direct line, from Chicago to Buffalo, with easy grades, permits of such rapid transportation of these food products that the Nickel Plate has long since been dubbed the "Meat Express" line, and the claim is made for it that shipments from the great Chicago packing houses reach New York by this line from ten to twenty hours in advance of all other routes. It is common for the Nickel Plate to haul six long meat trains east through Fort Wayne every night. The road has a very handsome depot located in the heart of the wholesale trade, and in this city are the offices of C. D. Gorham, superintendent of the western division, of trainmaster S. K. Blair, engineer W. McK. Pardee and other officials. The principal shops of the company are at Stony Island, Ill., where they were located to improve the value of real estate owned by the road's speculative projectors. There is reason to expect that these shops may be removed to Fort Wayne, their natural place of location.

An ambitious project in railway building, which, when accomplished will greatly benefit the city, is that of the American Midland company. Its officers assert that its early financial embarrassments have been arranged, and that before many months its trains will be running into and probably through Fort Wayne. An aid of $200,000 has been voted the company, conditioned upon the early construction of the line and the erection and maintenance of its principal shops in this city. The bonds of the company are said to have been placed, and a number of miles of the road are now constructed and in operation. The scheme of the projectors is for a trunk line between Jersey City on the east, to Omaha on the west, crossing the Allegheny mountains at the Red Bank pass, and traversing the country in almost an air-line, paralleling the forty-first degree of latitude. It is planned to lead a branch from Fort Wayne to Chicago, and another from Fort Wayne to St. Louis, making this the junction point of all branches. It is stated that terminal facilities and wharfage of the greatest value have been secured at Jersey City and Philadelphia, and by a traffic arrangement with the Reading and other lines, access to both New York and Philadelphia may be had whenever needed. An item of particular interest here is that an arrangement has

been entered into by the Midland company with a large eastern car building concern by which mammoth car shops, which are expected to give employment to at least 1,000 men, are to be located here.

Jesse L. Williams, who was for a period of more than forty years prominent in the history of the public works of Indiana, Ohio, and the whole great west, was born in Stokes county, N. C., May 6, 1807. His parents, Jesse and Sarah T. Williams, members of the society of Friends, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently to Warren county, and in 1819 to Wayne county, Ind. In his early youth he was a student at the Lancaster seminary at Cincinnati for a short time. He early selected the profession of civil engineer as his life work, being inspired by the great schemes of canal improvement then popular. The Erie canal was nearing completion, and the Miami and Erie canal from Cincinnati to Maumee bay was about to be surveyed. At the age of seventeen he accepted a minor position in the engineer corps on this work, and served until the construction of the canal in the Miami valley. In the spring of 1828 he was appointed by David S. Bates, then chief engineer of Ohio, to make the final location of the Ohio canal from Licking summit to Chillicothe, and to construct a division of that work. In his twenty-fifth year he was appointed chief engineer of the Wabash & Erie canal, and two years later, in 1834, the surveys of all other canals in Indiana were placed by the legislature in his hands. In 1836, under an act for internal improvements he was appointed engineer-in-chief of all the canal routes, to which duties were added those of chief engineer of railroads and turnpikes in 1837, giving him supervision of 1,300 miles of public works. In the summer of 1841 he attended thirteen lettings of contracts, and he journeyed during those four months, on horseback, some 3,000 miles, the mental task of mastering the details of construction being at the same time an equally gigantic effort. His work was actively prosecuted until 1841, when the improvements were suspended for want of funds. From March, 1840 until 1842 he was also by appointment of the legislature, ex-officio a member of the board of internal improvements and acting commissioner of the Indiana division of the canal, including the management of the canal lands. In 1847 the Wabash & Erie canal, under the state debt act, passed into the control of a board of three trustees, two of whom were appointed by the bondholders and one by the legislalure. The act required the appointment of a "chief engineer of known and established character for experience and integrity," and Mr. Williams was selected for this position in June, 1847. This was held by him until the canal was sold by decree of the United States district court in 1876. Prior to 1842 there were many criticisms arising from political excitement, but a legislative committee appointed by the legislature in 1842, after making an exhaustive examination of the management of state improvements, completely exonerated Mr. Williams, closing with the words, "every man has his enemies who deserves them." In February, 1854, he was appointed chief engineer of the Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, which

he held until its consolidation in 1856 in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. Of the last named company he became a trustee. Mr. Williams was appointed by President Lincoln a government director of the Union Pacific railroad in July, 1864, and held that place until the Union and Central Pacifics met west of Salt Lake, in 1869, being commissioned by three successive presidents. He served on the committee of location and construction, and made frequent tours of inspection through the canyons and over the slopes of the Rocky Mountain ranges, always insisting on the adoption of the lowest possible maximum grade. He made frequent reports to the secretary of the interior, which were communicated to congress and printed as public documents. In his report of November 23, 1866, he described ten distinct routes, describing briefly each proposed line. The lowering of the maximum grade was his object. Congress, for want of preliminary surveys had fallen into the grave error of authorizing by law, a maximum grade of 116 feet per mile. But Mr. Williams, having ascertained that a maximum grade of ninety feet per mile was possible, resisted the establishment of any higher grade, which would limit the load of a train for the whole road. This question was intimately associated with the cost of the road, in which congress had also acted unadvisedly. Mr. Williams submitted a report November 14, 1868, showing that the actual cash outlay for constructing and equipping the entire road of 1,110 miles would be $38,824,821; while the cash means provided by the act of 1862, as a subsidy, together with the company's first mortgage bonds, amounted to $56,647,600, without including the value of the land grant. Mr. Williams' report led to discussion, and the famous "credit mobilier" investigation followed. January 19, 1869, Mr. Williams was appointed receiver of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company, and in October following he resigned his position as director of the Union Pacific, and devoted his energies to the completion of the Grand Rapids road, opening for transportation nearly 200 miles of that road. Mr. Williams was married November 15, 1831, to Susan Creighton, daughter of Judge William Creighton, of Chillicothe, Ohio, who was a representative in congress from the Chillicothe district during the war of 1812, and from 1828 to 1832.

Pliny Hoagland, who was prominently associated with canal, railroad and city improvement of the Maumee valley, began his professional life as an engineer on the Sandy and Beaver canal, in the spring of 1835. In 1838 he was engaged in the same capacity on the Ohio portion of the Wabash & Erie canal, and remained so until the canal was completed in 1843, when he was given charge of the work he had been engaged upon, and of the Western Reserve and Maumee road. In the fall of 1845 he removed to Fort Wayne, and thereafter took an active part in all the schemes for improvement of the city and its commercial avenues. When the Ohio & Pennsylvania road was partly constructed to Mansfield, and the company was hesitating whether to build to Chicago or simply connect with Cincinnati, Mr. Hoagland urged upon

the projectors the probable advantages of a Chicago extension, and writing to Hugh McCulloch regarding the situation, he urged that movement of the citizens of Fort Wayne which secured the road. The Indiana legislation in regard to this road was secured chiefly by Mr. Hoagland's efforts, and when the corporation for connecting Crestline and Fort Wayne with the Ohio & Indiana railroad was formed, Mr. Hoagland, Judge Hanna and William Mitchell became contractors for the whole line, except furnishing the iron, and taking the contract January 28, 1852, completed it November 1, 1854. From that time Mr. Hoagland held the position of director of the road, under its various names, and subsequent to 1866 was a director of the Grand Rapids and Indiana road. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the assembly, and in 1862 to the senate. His position as senator he resigned to accept the presidency of the Fort Wayne branch of the bank of Indiana, succeeding Hugh McCulloch. When this concern became a national bank he declined the presidency and became vice president. During his service in the city council, beginning in 1865, the system of sewerage, which is hardly excelled in any city of the land, was begun at his instance. Permanent street grades and Nicholson pavements were also begun at that time. In the upbuilding of the schools, models of efficiency, his influence was also strongly felt. His career as a public man was most honorable, and was characterized by a degree of independence and devotion to the public good, that is apparently becoming most rare. This benefactor of the city died January, 1884.

Joseph K. Edgerton, who has been prominent in the railroad and political history of Indiana, is the third son of Bela and Phebe (Ketchum) Edgerton, and was born at Vergennes, Vt., February 16, 1818. His maternal grandfather, Joseph Ketchum, was a merchant and ironmaster at Plattsburg, N. Y., and died in New York, in September, 1794. He is of the fifth generation in direct descent from Richard Edgerton (or Egerton, as the name is spelled in England), one of the band of English Puritans, who, under the leadership of Maj. John Mason, the hero of the Pequod war, removed from Saybrook to Mohican (afterward Norwich, Conn.), and on the 6th of June, 1659, purchased from Uncas and other sachems of the Mohican Indians, a tract of land nine miles square, embracing the site of the city of Norwich, Conn. Another of the English settlers and proprietors was William Hyde, one of whose female descendants, in 1744, married Elisha Edgerton, grandson of Richard. The late Chancellor Walworth, of New York, who was a descendant of this William Hyde, devoted the leisure of the later years of his life to the compilation of a genealogy of the Hyde family. In a letter addressed to the subject of this sketch, he wrote: "I suppose you have seen my Hyde genealogy. I find, by the congressional dictionary you sent me, that fifty-two senators or members of the house of representatives, were either descendants of our ancestor, William Hyde, of Norwich, or married wives who were descendants." Col. Elisha Edgerton represented the town of Franklin in the legislature of Connecticut in 1803, and was

a member of the constitutional convention of that state in 1818. His son, Bela Edgerton, born September 28, 1787, was graduated at Middlebury college, Vermont, in 1809; was a lawyer and magistrate in Clinton county, N. Y., and in 1827, '28 and '29, represented that county in the legislature. In 1839, Bela Edgerton removed to Hicksville, Ohio, where for many years he was engaged in farming. In the later years of his life, he resided at Fort Wayne, Ind., in the family of his oldest son, Alfred P. Edgerton, and died September 10, 1874. He was a man of ability and fine social qualities. Joseph K. Edgerton was educated in the common schools of Clinton county, and at the Plattsburg academy, until his sixteenth year, when he became a law student in the office of William Swetland, of Plattsburg—"the great lawyer of northern New York," as he was called by his cotemporaries. In 1835, Mr. Edgerton sought employment in the city of New York, and became a student in the law office of Dudley Selden and James Mowatt. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1839, and until 1844 practiced law in that city, associated with George B. Kissam, under the firm name of Edgerton & Kissam. He was married in 1839 to Hannah Maria, youngest daughter of William and Elizabeth (Chatterton) Spies, of New York. In 1843 Mr. Edgerton visited the west in the interests of a New York client, and being favorably impressed with the country, he removed to Fort Wayne and established an office here in 1844, occupying the office of ex-Governor Samuel Bigger, with whom he formed a partnership in the following year, which was terminated by the death of his partner in 1846. Mr. Edgerton soon established a profitable business as a land and collection agent, and from July, 1850, to July, 1851, was associated in practice with Charles Case. He was one of the first to interest himself in the progress of the Ohio & Indiana and Fort Wayne & Chicago railroads, and on his own account and on behalf of clients made large land subscriptions, including large tracts in LaGrange county, owned by the New York house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Mr. Edgerton was made a director of the Fort Wayne & Chicago road in 1854, and in November, 1855, succeeded Mr. Hanna as president. He was elected director of the Ohio & Indiana road in January, 1856. During the critical period of the existence of these companies, Mr. Edgerton was prominent in their affairs, proposed the consolidation which was effected and the formation of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company, and negotiated the preliminary contract for that purpose and the final articles. He was the first vice president of the new company, until his appointment as receiver in December, 1859. From 1857 he had also been financial and transfer agent of the company with his office in New York, and from February until December, 1859, was the legal adviser of the company with office at Fort Wayne. Owing to the opposition of the Pennsylvania company, which aimed to acquire the new road, he resigned the receivership, and in March, 1860, he was defeated as a candidate for director, though supported by 37,000 shares. His defeat in this connection was the end of the final struggle of the builders

Joseph N. Ogerson

of the road to preserve its independence. The reorganization and sale that followed, at great expense, put the road forever out of the hands of those who had struggled for its success in the early days. In July, 1866, upon the solicitation of the Michigan directors, Mr. Edgerton became president of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company, on the death of Samuel Hanna, and again had an arduous struggle to encounter for the establishment of a great thoroughfare. In August, 1871, after five years' service, Mr. Edgerton left the company on the removal of its offices to Grand Rapids, being succeeded by William A. Howard of Michigan. In the mean time, the land grant had been fully protected by the construction and putting in operation, under a contract with the Continental Improvement company, of 200 miles of the road, from Fort Wayne to Paris, Mich. In the leisure following the cessation of his railroad duties, Mr. Edgerton, in the fall of 1871, crossed the continent to San Francisco.

Mr. Edgerton's political career has also been a notable one. Prior to 1860, though until then never active in politics, he had been a whig, and voted with the party up to 1853. In 1852, after the taking effect of the new constitution making judges elective, he was an independent candidate for judge of the court of common pleas for the district of Allen and Adams counties. Judge James W. Borden was the democratic nominee and was elected, the district being strongly democratic. In October, 1860, Mr. Edgerton made his first political speech in Indiana in favor of Stephen A. Douglas for president. The address was printed, and with other publications from his pen, gave Mr. Edgerton prominence as an advocate of the democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty, represented by Mr. Douglas. In August, 1862, Mr. Edgerton received the democratic nomination for congress in the then tenth district of Indiana, against William Mitchell, of Kendallville, the republican nominee, who had been elected in 1860, by nearly 3,000 majority, and Mr. Edgerton was elected by 436 majority. In the summer of 1863, Mr. Edgerton visited Europe, but just before his departure published a letter in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, concerning the right to free discussion, which was widely commented upon. It was called out by the military order No. 9, of Gen. Milo S. Hascall, commanding the district of Indiana, following military order No. 38, of Gen. Burnside. In the XXXVIIIth congress, Mr. Edgerton was a member of the committee on naval affairs, but for over two months of the first session was kept from his seat by sickness from small-pox. During his term in congress, he spoke in opposition to the republican measures of confiscation, the constitutional amendment as to slavery, and on reconstruction, taking conservative democratic ground. He was re-nominated for congress in 1864, against Joseph H. Defrees, of Goshen, but was defeated by 580 majority. Pending the canvass of 1864, and the enforcement of the draft of that year, the state was greatly excited, and Mr. Edgerton was invited to attend a meeting at Indianapolis, on the 12th of August, of the democratic state central committee. He was requested to prepare

a brief address, in the name of the committee, and his draft, with some modifications, was adopted, and the address published, which was made an occasion by Gov. Morton, for a proclamation "To the people of Indiana." Since engaging in railroad service in 1855, Mr. Edgerton has never fully resumed the practice of his profession, although he has continued to be an active business man.. He is among the largest owners of land in Allen county, but these for a long period proved more of a burden than a profit. In 1866, he established the Woodburn lumber and stave mills, on his property in the eastern part of Allen county, but the mills were burned in 1867, involving a large loss. In 1871, he aided in establishing the Fort Wayne steel plow works, and in 1875, became sole owner, and so continues. This house manufactures the Fargo harrow, the Pioneer plow and Osborn fanning mill, and is an extensive establishment. In 1878, on its organization, he was made president of the board of trustees of the Fort Wayne medical college, and is the author of the law of Indiana, of 1879, to provide means for obtaining subjects for scientific dissection. For many years, Mr. Edgerton has been a member of the Vestry of Trinity Episcopal church.

Bernard O'Connor, prominent in railroad and telegraph history, was born in Ireland in 1817, and at the age of twelve years journeyed alone to America. Joining an uncle, a Catholic priest at Lancaster, Pa., he resided with him for several years and was educated. About the year 1835, he became a contractor for the construction of a portion of the Susquehanna canal, and from that found his way into the then young science of telegraphy, engaging in line construction. He is now the oldest living telegraph builder in the United States. In 1845 he built the telegraph line from Baltimore to Philadelphia, by Havre de Gras, and Wilmington, which was the first telegraph line built by private enterprise, continuing the first line from Washington to Baltimore, built by the government. Bernard O'Connor became the third operator in the United States, and he was the first to use the ground as one-half of the circuit, in opposition to the opinion of S. F. B. Morse, that such an arrangement would be a failure. Soon afterward, he and Henry O'Riley made important contracts for the construction of telegraph lines, and from Buffalo, N. Y., put up lines to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. His next important enterprise was the building of the Charleston & New Orleans railroad, and this was followed by the construction of the Keokuk & Des Moines railroad. Obtaining extensive contracts for building levees on the Mississippi, he was there engaged, and next in the construction of the Vandalia & Terre Haute railroad, the St. Louis & Southeastern, and 105 miles of the Houston & Texas Central. In early life he was married at Lancaster, Penn., to Elizabeth McGonigle, and the completion of a half century of happy married life was celebrated by them at their wedding aniversary, October 23, 1888. To them were born five children, of whom four are living. Mr. O'Connor and family made their home at Fort Wayne in the fall of 1858, and they have since resided here. He retired in 1872

from the occupation which had busied him for many years, and in which he had been an important factor in the development of the country north and south. In 1881 he engaged in the establishment of the City National Bank at Dallas, Texas. Bernard S. O'Connor, son of the above, now a prominent capitalist with interests in Fort Wayne and Dallas, Texas, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., in 1842. He removed with his parents to Illinois when eight years old, but returned to Lancaster a year later. From 1852 to 1855 he resided at Dayton, Ohio, and there attended school. He finished his education at St. Mary's Landing, Mo., at a Catholic institution where his brothers also were educated. During this time the family removed to Alton, Ill., where Charles died. In 1859 he came to Fort Wayne, and learned the crafts of machinist and marble cutter. But his father being then engaged in levee work on the Mississippi, Bernard joined him and afterward was engaged with his father in his enterprise. His brothers, John and James, subsequently joined them and the firm of O'Connor & Sons was formed. In the banking business, John F. owns a controlling interest and James C. is president. The latter, in 1873, went to Europe, where he was joined the next year by Bernard S., and they made a trip through England, Ireland and France. Mr. O'Connor, with an energetic spirit, has interested himself in various enterprises. He is a stockholder in the Salamonie gas company, the Natural gas company of 1888, the Summit City soap company, the Gladstone land company, of Kansas City, and has interests at Duluth, Minn. He is a member of the Cathedral congregation. Mr. O'Connor was married November 4, 1878, to Marietta Fox, of Mansfield, Ohio.

C. D. Law, superintendent of the western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, was born in Philadelphia, November 23, 1844. Three years later his parents removed to Carlisle, Penn., where he was reared, and obtained his early education in the public schools. He then entered the polytechnic institute at Philadelphia, and graduated from the same in 1863. In the same year he enlisted in the army of the Union, in Company G, Thirty-second Pennsylvania regiment, and served from 1864 until 1866 with the United States engineer corps, in the army of the Cumberland. At the close of this service he began his railroad career with the engineer corps of the Philadelphia & Trenton, now part of the united railroad of the New Jersey division of the Pennsylvania road. Subsequently he was engaged with an engineer corps in Connecticut, and in April, 1873, he was appointed civil engineer of the western division on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago. At this time he became a citizen of Fort Wayne. In February, 1880, he was given the position of roadmaster of the same division, and on November 15, 1881, was appointed superintendent. In 1880 he removed to Chicago, but returned in 1886, and has since made Fort Wayne his home. Mr. Law takes an active interest in political and fraternity affairs. During the campaign of 1888 he served as president of the local Harrison and Morton railroad campaign club. He was made a

Mason at Matteawan, Duchess county, N. Y., in 1868, of Beacon lodge, and has since attained eminence in the order, being past eminent commander of Fort Wayne commandery, No. 4, Knight Templars, and has passed through the chairs of Wayne lodge, No. 25, and Fort Wayne chapter, No. 19. Mr. Law was married in June, 1870, to Josephine Clarkson, of New York city, and they have had three children, of whom two survive.

Patrick S. O'Rourke, superintendent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company, was born at Newark, N. J., September 25, 1830. His parents, Christopher and Ellen (Flannagan) O'Rourke, natives of county Kildare, Ireland, were married about 1823, and two years later, came to the United States, and made their home in New Jersey. In 1838 they removed to Ohio, and subsequently to Fort Wayne, where they died. Mr. O'Rourke's career, which is a notable illustration of the opportunities for advancement which the development of this country offers to talent and energy, however circumstances may impede at the outset, first found employment on the farm, and gained his early education in the country schools of Carroll county, Ohio. Afterward, he was engaged on a construction train on a railroad, beginning at the humblest point his long and distinguished career as a railroad man. His executive ability and strength of character were soon manifested, and in 1856 he was made conductor of a construction train, the next year freight conductor, three years later a passenger conductor. He became master of transportation in 1866, assistant superintendent in 1871, and superintendent in 1872. He is now recognized as one of the most successful railroad men of the west, thoroughly acquainted with all details, shrewd in conception of enterprises, and of undaunted energy in execution. Mr. O'Rourke has found time also to devote considerable attention to political affairs, and has given the great questions of statesmanship thorough study. He stands high in the councils of the democratic party. He is particularly devoted to the doctrine of tariff reform, which he has ably advocated upon the platform and by the publication of papers upon the subject. His devotion to party is strong but more to what he believes the true principles of the organization than to nominations, so that in 1872, he supported O'Connor in preference to Greeley, because of the latter's protection principles. He and family are members of the Catholic church.

Samuel B. Sweet, a prominent railroad man of Indiana, would be recorded well toward the top of the list, if such a one were made, of those popular men of the state whose place in the general esteem is based upon worthy lives and solid traits of character. Perhaps the key to his popularity and success is to be found in that generous devotion to principle and stalwart resolution which led him, when a boy of sixteen, to enlist in an Allen county company, organized for the defense of the Union, and serve with it, Company C, of the Forty-fourth Indiana regiment, through the active and dangerous duties of that command, until the close of the war. The years of youth usually devoted to higher

education or business training he gave with hearty enthusiasm to the nation; and his cherished diploma is an honorable discharge, and his degree that of a private in a gallant regiment, to the hearts of the survivors of which no one of the comrades stands closer. Mr. Sweet's ancestors came to America in 1636, and were leading people in the Massachusetts Bay colony. In 1671, some of the family removed to Guilford county, N. C., and subsequently to Tennessee, where, near Jonesboro, Francis Sweet was born, July 28, 1806. In early youth he settled in western Ohio, and was married December 13, 1827, to Abigail Hammond, who was born in Abbeyville district, S. C., May 27, 1810. She was the daughter of Louis Hammond, born in South Carolina, May 20, 1785, who served in the second South Carolina regiment in the war of 1812, and was killed in a battle near Washington, D. C., in 1813. Her mother was Nancy Buffington, born in South Carolina, September 14, 1791, died about 1856. Francis Sweet came to Allen county in 1835, and in 1836 brought his family by ox-team from Troy, Ohio, and settled in the western part of the county. He was a prominent pioneer, was one of the first Masons in this part of the country, was a leading old line whig, served twenty-five years as justice of the peace, and was postmaster at the old Indian office of Taw-taw, two and a half miles north of the present hamlet, Arcola. His first wife died August 13, 1865, and in 1867, he was married to Hannah, widow of John Peabody of Arcola, Ind. Francis Sweet died at Columbia city, March 25, 1884. In this worthy pioneer family, Samuel B. Sweet was born, near Fort Wayne, March 25, 1845. He is the eighth of ten children born, four others of whom are living: Nancy, born March 8, 1830; Stephen, April 24, 1834; Joshua, February 7, 1836 and Rhoda, May 10, 1841. Mr. Sweet attended the common schools, his first teacher being Edward Litchfield. August 23, 1861, he enlisted in the union army, and was mustered out September 14, 1865. At the battle of Shiloh, he was wounded while serving as a color bearer, the flag of the regiment being repeatedly shot down in the engagement. He also received wounds in the engagements of Stone river and Chickamauga. His brothers, Lewis and Joshua, were members of Company C, Eighty-eighth Indiana, and the former lost a limb at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., and the latter was wounded at Stone river. The former died at Edgerton, Ohio, in 1883; Joshua now resides at Albion, Ind. In 1866, Mr. Sweet entered the employment of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad company, and served in various capacities, gradually advancing until in 1874, he was appointed agent at Fort Wayne. In 1884, he was advanced to the position of division freight agent, with headquarters at Peru. Three years later, after a service of twenty-one years with the Wabash company, he resigned the last named position to become assistant general freight agent of the Lake Erie & Western railroad company, with his office at Indianapolis. Mr. Sweet is in politics, a steadfast republican. As a Knight Templar, he is prominent, having been grand commander in 1882. He became a Master Mason in 1868, Knight Templar in 1870,

Scottish Rite, 1882, and thirty-third degree, 1885. He was married September 19, 1867, to Amanda, daughter of Allen Pratt, a pioneer of Allen county, and they have two children, Frank E., born August 30, 1868; and Jessie M., born May 3, 1872.

Enoch Cox, one of the popular men of the city, and a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was born at Delphi, Ind., December 4, 1842. His boyhood was spent upon a farm, with his parents, and in 1859 he entered Asbury (now Depauw) university, where he took the classical course and graduated in 1864. After his graduation he became connected with the ordnance corps of the United States army, and served eight months, after which he was transferred to the engineer corps, served with Col. W. E. Merrill, chief engineer of the army of the Cumberland, and was engaged with Maj. Burroughs in closing up the engineer depot of that army. Mr. Cox left the service in May, 1867, and engaged in business in Lafayette, Ind., at which he was occupied about two years. A subsequent period he spent at farming and with the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago railroad company. In 1876 he went into the newspaper business at Delphi, and conducted the *Journal* at that place until January 29, 1882, when he was appointed by superintendent C. D. Law as store-keeper of the western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company, at Fort Wayne. This department has been reorganized and very efficiently conducted by him. Mr. Cox is a member of the Delphi lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., and in 1879 was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Indiana. In 1881 he received the additional honor of election as representative of Indiana grand lodge at the sovereign grand lodge, at its session at Cincinnati. Mr. Cox was married June, 1870, to Martha M. Jones, of Delphi, and they have three children.

Richard G. Thompson, passenger and ticket agent of the Wabash railroad, at Fort Wayne, is a native of Iowa, born at Lyons, August 3, 1860. His father, Richard G. Thompson, sr., now residing in Michigan, and following the business of contractor and builder, was born near Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1825, and married Sarah Harris, who was born in New York, April 29, 1830, the daughter of Judge Davis Harris. Richard G. Thompson was educated at the Reading, Michigan, high school, and began his railroad life in 1880, in the employment of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad. He was first stationed at Waterloo six months, and then removed to Fort Wayne. Until 1888 he was in the service of that company, which in 1883, was merged into the great L. S. & M. S. system and the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville. During this period he gained an enviable reputation for efficiency and thorough knowledge of the multifarious duties of a railroad agent, and in 1888, he was tendered the passenger and ticket agency of the Wabash road, which he accepted May 1, and now holds. Though a a young man, his thorough grasp of the work in which he is engaged, and his business-like methods and affable manners, have put him rapidly to the front in railroad circles. He is devoted to business, but never-

theless is well known throughout the community and highly esteemed. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Scottish Rite in Masonry, and a member of the Fort Wayne lodge of Perfection. His political alliance is with the republican party.

R. B. Rossington, a native of Allen county, has attained a prominent place in railroad affairs, and is a deservedly popular and highly esteemed gentleman. He was born eight miles north of the city, in 1853. His parents, William and Julia Rossington, the former a native of Cork, Ireland, and the latter of Manchester, England, were married in England, and emigrated in 1844. After spending two years at Tarrytown, N. Y., they came in 1846 to Allen county, where the father died in 1879 and the mother in 1888. Mr. Rossington lived upon a farm until nine years of age, when the family removed to Fort Wayne, and here he attended school until thirteen years of age. Then seeking an occupation he learned the trade of a hatter, but in 1872 took the first step in a career in which he has been notably successful, by entering the railroad office at Auburn, Ind., as a student of telegraphy. Two weeks later he returned to Fort Wayne, and was employed by the American telegraph company until March, 1873, when he became a member of the engineer corps under John Ryall, assistant civil engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. Three weeks later he was taken from outside duty by C. D. Law, and given a position in the Fort Wayne offices. In the fall of 1873 he entered the freight office under J. C. Davis as bill clerk, and in 1875 was promoted assistant cashier, and January 1, 1877, cashier. He was appointed freight agent July 1, 1886, succeeding J. K. McCracken, and in that capacity represents the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads. Mr. Rossington is a member of the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F.

Charles H. Newton, freight agent of the Wabash railway at Fort Wayne, is one of the valuable citizens of Fort Wayne, and has while a resident of the city, worked out an honorable career that is deserving of extended mention. His childhood was mostly spent at Clayton, Ill., and he there attended the public schools until sixteen years old, when he began an apprenticeship of three years in a printing office, the last year of which he was employed at Clinton, Mo. In June, 1874, then being in his nineteenth year, he came to Fort Wayne, and took a position as messenger boy for the Wabash company. A few months later he was promoted to a clerkship in the yardmaster's office, where he remained until December 1, 1879, during which he improved leisure moments by completing a course in the commercial college. Leaving the service of the Wabash company, he removed to Clinton, Mo., and engaged in newspaper work, but in September, 1880, he returned to his former place, the freight office at Fort Wayne, and took the position of car clerk, subsequently being promoted chief clerk and cashier. The division terminus of the road being changed from Fort Wayne to Andrews in May, 1882, the yard force at Fort Wayne was placed in the hands of the agent, who appointed Mr. Newton yardmaster, a place he filled until

August 1, 1884, when the freight agent at Fort Wayne was made division freight agent, and Mr. Newton was appointed to his place as local freight agent. Upon the organization of the local freight agents' association Mr. Newton was elected secretary, a position he still holds. He is a thorough railroad man, and his executive ability and rare tact enables him to win the approbation of the company and the esteem of his fellow citizens in the discharge of his duties. He is a member of the Wayne street Methodist church, and has since January 1, 1866, held the position of superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was one of the organizers of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, was chosen recording secretary and is now president. He was also one of the organizers and a charter member of the local Young Mens' Christian Association, was recording secretary and is now first vice president. Mr. Newton's parents, John Clark and Mary Jane (Chapman) Newton, were born the father in Connecticut, the mother in New York, and both descended from revolutionary soldiers. In 1851 they went to the Pacific coast, overland, and the father followed his trade of blacksmith in California until his death in 1857. In that state Charles H. was born December 31, 1855. In 1865 the widow and five children removed to Clayton, Ill., where she remained until 1887, when she returned to California where she is now living. Mr. Newton was married June 19, 1878, to Mary J. Wilding, and they have four children, of whom three are living.

Thomas Jackson, engineer maintenance of way, western division, P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, with headquarters at Ft. Wayne, was born at Hockessin, New Castle county, Delaware, March 21, 1845. There he attended the common schools, and later entered the academy of T. Clarkson Taylor, at Wilmington, Del., and finished his education at Westtown Friends' boarding school, in Chester county, Penn. At about the age of nineteen, he became engineer for the Diamond State Oil Company, at Beaver county, Penn., and two years later joined the engineer corps of the Wilmington & Brandywine Railroad, now known as the Wilmington & Northern. Later he was made assistant engineer of the Delaware Western, now a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, serving until its completion, in 1872. In March, 1873, he was appointed roadman on the eastern division of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, and received various promotions on that division. In January, 1880, he was appointed division engineer of the western division, succeeding C. D. Law, now superintendent. In December, 1884, he was appointed roadmaster of the western division, a title which has since been changed to engineer maintenance of way, the duties being those of division engineer and road master combined. During Gen. Trimble's raid on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, in 1864, he enlisted in the Seventh regiment Delaware volunteer infantry, and served sixty days, doing guard duty on the steamer Maryland, at Havre de Grace. Mr. Jackson was married to Anna R., daughter of Spencer Chandler, Esq., of Mill Creek hundred, Delaware, and they have three daughters and

one son, the latter is named for Ralph Jackson, an ancestor, who was burned at the stake, June 27, 1556, in Queen Mary's reign.

Nelson W. Thompson, superintendent of bridges and buildings of the western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, from Crestline to Englewood, was born in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York. His father, Warren Thompson, removed his family to Hillsdale county, Mich., in 1838, and resided there until his death in 1882. When about seveeteen years of age, Nelson W. went to Logansport, Ind., and was there engaged for two years boating on the Wabash & Erie canal. Then going to New York he was for two years employed on the Erie canal. During the next two years he was engaged in erecting railroad fencing on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, in Michigan, and in 1854 he and his father graded one mile of the air line branch of that road at Waterloo, Ind., by contract. For some years subsequently he was farming in Michigan, then in Nebraska, working a section on the Lake Shore road, and in 1861, he began work on that road as a carpenter, a trade he subsequently followed on the state line branch of the Panhandle west from Logansport, then on the Peru & Indianapolis road. From 1867 to 1869 he was contracting in Michigan, then worked on the construction of the Muncie railroad, and in 1871–2 had charge of the construction of bridges on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne railroad. He had charge of pile-driving on the Chicago & Kansas Southern road in 1873, and in 1874–5 was foreman of carpenters on the Valparaiso division of the Pittsburgh road, and in the following year was appointed to his present position. Mr. Thompson is a member of Star lodge, No. 93, F. & A. M., at Osseo, Mich., and Hillsdale chapter, No. 18. He was married in 1853, at Osseo, Mich., to Nancy Orcutt, a daughter of Amba Orcutt, a pioneer of that region, one of whose daughters was the first white child born in Florida township, Hillsdale county. Mr. Thompson began his railroad career as a section foreman on the Lake Shore road in Hillsdale county, when he was sixteen years old, and his record since then has been a creditable one.

One of the veteran railroad men of the city, Charles W. Buck, who now holds the position of section foreman, Fort Wayne yards, of the Wabash railroad, began work at Zanesville, Ohio, on what was then known as the Ohio Central road, in 1851. Six months later he entered the employment of the Mad River railroad, so known at that time, where he remained six months, then going to Toledo and taking a position on the Lake Shore road. He then spent four years in Iowa, and on his return to this state was employed seven years with the I., P. & C. railroad. In 1871 he came to Fort Wayne and accepted a position on the Wabash road in 1874, and has since remained in that service. Mr. Buck was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., November 18, 1830. His father, William Buck, was born in England in 1800, came to the United States about 1816, and married Mary Beach, who was born in New York about 1802. Both died in Washington county, N. Y., the mother

in 1852, the father in 1853. Of their five children living, Charles W. is the oldest. He was married in 1854 to Louisa J. Durfee, of Sylvania, Ohio, who was born in 1832, and died in this city, in 1880, leaving six children: Lucy, George, Mary, Edward Ada and Charles. In 1883 Mr. Buck married Calista A. Waite, a native of Ohio. Mr. Buck is a member of Bluffton lodge, No. 145, F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. lodge No. 44, at Indianapolis.

Solon K. Blair, trainmaster on the "Nickel Plate" railroad, is a native of Union county, Ohio, born January 21, 1852. He is the son of Jabez S. and Elizabeth A. Blair, both natives of Logan county, Ohio. While he was a mere child his parents removed to Hardin county, Ohio, and he was reared to manhood at the village of Mount Victory. His father is a physician by profession and is also a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1868 the family removed to Bellefontaine, and thence to Sidney, Ohio, in 1870. There Mr. Blair began the study of telegraphy, January 2, 1871. He was engaged as an operator until December, 1874, when he was made train dispatcher, and continued in that capacity until June, 1888, a period of fourteen years. He accepted the position of train dispatcher on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad in 1882. In 1883 he was promoted to chief dispatcher, and June 1, 1888, he was promoted trainmaster. Mr. Blair was married December 16, 1879, to Dora F. Mitchell, by whom he is the father of two children: Kenton L. and Mamie E. Mr. Blair is a Royal Arch Mason, and is a member of the Association of Superintendents of Telegraph, and of the National Union. In politics he is an ardent republican.

The position of car inspector on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad has been held during the past seven years by Frederick R. Bierbaum. He is a native of Germany, born April 19, 1847, son of Henry and Elizabeth Bierbaum. He was reared to manhood on a farm and then served in the Franco-Prusian war three years. In 1872 he came to America and located at Fort Wayne. Here he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it about five years. Since 1877 he has followed the occupation of car repairer and car inspector. He was married in 1873, to Louisa Niemeyer, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1873. They have had seven children: Louisa, Katie, Emma, Clara, Nettie, Albert and Edwig; of whom only Katie, Emma and Edwig are living. Mr. and Mrs. Bierbaum are members of the German Reformed church, and politically he is a republican.

Crawford Griswold, foreman of the bridge gang on the western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, is a native of New York, born at Chatham, Columbus county, July 27, 1842. His parents took him to Michigan in 1844, but in 1857 they returned to New York, where they remained. The father died in 1872. Mr. Griswold was engaged in mechanical pursuits until the outbreak of the war, and in 1862 he enlisted in the First New York Mounted Rifles, with headquarters at 600 Broadway, New York. He joined the regi-

ment at Suffolk, Va., was promoted to sergeant from time of enlistment and served in that position until the close of the war. He was continually engaged in active service. He was the first to discover the advance of Longstreet upon Suffolk, which place he besieged for two weeks. After the withdrawal of Longstreet's army his regiment joined in the pursuit to the line of the Blackwater river, and Mr. Griswold participated in all the engagements of the army of the James river, and numerous raids as an independent organization. He, with two corporals and ten men, occupied an advanced picket position on the 10th of December, 1864, when Lee made a reconnoissance in force on the right of the army of the James, and held his post until the entire left had fallen back, from early dawn to 3 o'clock P. M., when he was reinforced. At the capture of Richmond his regiment occupied the city as provost guard, for two weeks, and thence went to Petersburg and held that place as provost guard while Sherman's army was marching to the grand review. He was mustered out in front of Libby prison, at Richmond, June 13, 1865. Going to Ohio in the same year, he entered the employment of the Pennsylvania company at Lima, Ohio, March 8, 1868, and came to Fort Wayne in 1880 in the employment of the same company. He was first appointed foreman of the bridge gang in 1875. He is a member of Hope lodge, 114, F. & A. M., at Delphos, Ohio, and of George Humphrey post, 530, G. A. R., at Fort Wayne, of which he was a charter member, and is now junior vice commander. He is a member of Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1871 to Louisa Kessler, of Middlepoint, Ohio, and they have had five children, three of whom survive: William H., Lena B. and Ethel L.

George P. Gordon, baggage agent of the P., Ft. W. & C., G. R. & I., and C. R. & Ft. W. R. R. companies, and member of the common council of Fort Wayne, was born in Greene county, Penn., June 24, 1833. His father, William D. Gordon, was born in Greene county, Penn., in 1812, and was the son of George Gordon, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania and died in 1832. William D. Gordon removed to Ohio in 1835, where he followed farming until his death, December 28, 1878. His wife was Catherine Keenan, who was born in Ireland in about 1812, and came to America when thirteen years of age. Her death occurred in Ohio in 1879. To them three sons and nine daughters were born, who are living with the exception of four daughters. George P. was reared in Ohio until the spring of 1856, when he went to Madison, Wis., where he remained until 1869, being engaged in traveling for a wholesale establishment. In the latter year he came to Fort Wayne, but remained here only a short time, going next to Lancaster, Ohio. In 1862 he returned to Fort Wayne and engaged in farming in Pleasant township, until the fall of 1865. He next went to Woodburn, Ind., with J. K. Edgerton, and remained one year. Returning to Fort Wayne he took a position on the city police force, and held the same for one year. August 1, 1869, he entered the railroad business as night baggage agent,

and six years later was promoted to his present position. Mr. Gordon was married in 1857 at Madison, Wis., to Catherine Ring, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, September 28, 1834. To their union ten children have been born, six sons and two daughters of whom survive. Mr. Gordon was elected to the common council of Fort Wayne in the spring of 1889.

Charles P. Fletcher, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, is a native of Nashua, N. H., born June 13, 1827. He is the son of Paschal and Rebecca (Boutwell) Fletcher, the former a native of Lowell, Mass., and the latter of Amherst, N. H. The branch of the Fletcher family to which Charles P. belongs sprang from Robert Fletcher who immigrated in 1630, and settled at Concord, Mass. It is believed he came from Yorkshire, England. The family is of the old English Puritan stock. During his early life Mr. Fletcher was employed in cotton factories at Nashua and Manchester, New Hampshire, and Lowell, Mass. In early manhood he sought the life of a railroad builder, and was occupied for several years, first as common laborer, then roadmaster, and finally as contractor. In 1854 he laid the track of the Pittsburgh railway from Crestline, Ohio, to the Fort Wayne depot, it being the first in the city. In the following year he laid the track of the Wabash railway from beyond Defiance, Ohio, to the Fort Wayne depot. In 1858 he established the first restaurant in the city. In 1859 he erected the Summit City hotel, now the Harmon house. From 1864 to 1878 he was occupied as proprietor of an omnibus line. For several years past he has been the owner of the Academy of Music, having purchased it November 2, 1878. Mr. Fletcher was married to Hannah C. Cline, September 16, 1854. She died November 26, 1856, leaving one child, Luella, who died in 1872, aged sixteen. October 9, 1858, he was married to Jennie Heath. She is a native of Connecticut, but was reared at Rochester, N. Y. Her parents were Schuyler and Sarah (Minton) Heath. By the latter marriage two children were born, Willie Minnie, and a daughter unnamed, both deceased. Mr. Fletcher and wife have also had the misfortune to lose three adopted children. In politics he is a staunch republican. During the war he served between one and two years as deputy provost marshal.

Sylvester McMahan, the oldest passenger conductor running out of Fort Wayne, on the P., Ft. W. & C., was born in Lake township, Allen county, November 24, 1842, son of Jackson McMahon, a native of Maryland, born in 1818, who came to Lake township in 1836, with his parents. In about 1839 he went to Licking county, Ohio, and married Elizabeth Larmore, then nineteen years of age, and returning, made his home on the farm in Lake township, where he resided the balance of his life, following farming. He died in 1868, and his widow in 1878. To their union eleven children were born, eight of whom survive. Sylvester McMahon remained on the farm until his twentieth year, and attended the common schools. In 1862 he went to work on the section force of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R'y, laying track. He was so engaged

seven or eight months, and subsequently came to Fort Wayne and was employed as a brakeman on a freight train of the western division of the Pittsburgh road. He continued at this about three years, and was then promoted freight conductor. In 1872 he was promoted passenger conductor, and was given a run between Fort Wayne and Chicago. He now has the run known as Nos. 1 and 4, which is the through mail train. Mr. McMahan is a member of Fort Wayne lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., and of Fort Wayne chapter, No. 19, and also of Wayne lodge No. 19, A. O. U. W. He and family are members of the First Baptist church, of which he is one of the trustees. He was married September 26, 1867, to Mary A., daughter of Peter and Catherine Miller, old settlers of Allen county, who were natives of Pennsylvania. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. McMahan two daughters have been born, Ella and Dora.

An old and well-known passenger conductor on the western division of the P. Ft. W. & C., railroad, A. W. Adkins, was born near Toronto, Canada, June 16, 1835. He came to Fort Wayne about 1843, and was reared in and near the city. He began railroading July 20, 1859, as brakeman on the P. Ft. W. & C. road. After about three years of this occupation, he was promoted to a freight conductorship, and in December, 1870, he was promoted passenger conductor, and he now drives the express and mail between Fort Wayne and Crestline. In politics he is a staunch republican.. He was married in 1861, to Mary E. Garrison, who was born in New York, and is the daughter of Albert Garrison, one of the pioneer citizens of Fort Wayne, died about June 1, 1889. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Adkins five children have been born, one of whom is deceased. Laura, wife of Harry Shafer, Clara, wife of William Holbrock, Albert C., and Jessie E., wife of Fred Gardner.

Lyman Blakesley, a well-known citizen of Fort Wayne, and one of the veteran passenger conductors on the western division of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, was born in Putnam county, Ohio, March 14, 1842. He is the son of J. B. Blakesley, who was a native of New York, but resided during the most of his life in Ohio, being employed as a railroad bridge contractor. He died in 1881 or 1882. Lyman was reared in Sandusky City, but when ten years of age left home and for five seasons was a sailor on the lakes, attending school during the winter months. At about the age of seventeen years he began railroading as a brakeman with the old Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati railroad. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Ohio regiment, and served three years. At Cross Lane, W. V., he was taken prisoner August 26, 1861, and for nine months was in prison at Richmond, New Orleans and Salisbury, N. C. He was honorably discharged at Cleveland in June, 1864, and returned to railroading on the S. D. & C. R. R., where he remained until 1867, and then came to Fort Wayne and entered the service of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., as brakeman. One year later was promoted to freight conductor, and in 1872 he was promoted to passenger conductor, and has since been on the run between Fort Wayne and

Chicago. The time covered by Mr. Blakesley's service in the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., amounts to twenty-two years, and he is one of the oldest passenger conductors running out of Fort Wayne. He was married September 8, 1864, to Miss Mary J. St. John, who was born near Tiffin, Ohio, July 21, 1844; she died December 4, 1888. To their union three children were born: Harry A., Laura D. and Ralph. The latter died in infancy, and Laura D. died March 15, 1889. For fifteen years Mr. Blakesley has been a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and he is the oldest ex-chief conductor in Indiana. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian church of which Mrs. Blakesley was also a member, and he is one of the executive committee of the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A.

Among those who have held honorable positions in the railway service should be included James P. Gray, who is also well-known in business circles as a member of the hardware firm of Gruber & Gray. He was born at Wheeler, Steuben county, N. Y., April 22, 1850, son of Daniel Gray and his wife Lydia Myrtle, who were both natives of the Empire state, and born in the same year, 1812. Daniel Gray, now a resident of Goodland, Ind., whither the family removed in 1868, is a prominent republican, and in 1860 and 1862, was elected to represent Steuben county in the general assembly of New York. He took an active part in the Harrison campaign of 1888. He had ten children. James P., our subject, received a common school education in his native state, and after farming with his father two years, came to Indiana, and in 1870, made his home at Fort Wayne, and entered the employment of the Pennsylvania railroad company as brakeman. A year later he was promoted to freight train conductor, and after three years' experience in that capacity, was given the position of passenger conductor in 1875, having charge of fast trains. In this capacity he is a faithful and popular officer. In 1883, he formed a partnership with Joseph L. Gruber, in the hardware business at 364 south Calhoun street, and they are doing a prosperous business. He is a worthy citizen and prominent in business circles. Mr. Gray was married in 1871, to Jane Blackburn, of Goodland, who was born in 1853, at Decatur, Ind. They have one child: Ada L. Mr. Gray was made a Mason in 1879, at Wayne lodge, No. 25, thirty-second degree and commandery in 1888, being member of the Indianapolis consistory and Fort Wayne commandry, No. 4.

A. Johnson, an engineer on the western division of the P., Ft. W. & C., railroad company, holding the position of trial engineer, was born in East Wallingsford, Rutland county, Vt., April 26, 1831. He is the son of James and Nancy (Sweetland) Johnson, the father being a native of New Hampshire, and the mother of Vermont. The parents located in Lexington, Ohio, in 1839, and resided there until 1846, and then removed to Republic, Seneca county, Ohio. They next removed to Leasville, Crawford county, Ohio, and three years later removed to Sandusky City. In about 1850, they removed to Springfield Ohio, and subsequently resided at Dayton, Patterson, Hardin county,

Ohio, and next at Lima, Ohio. In about 1875 they removed to Chicago, where the father died; the mother then came to Fort Wayne, where she died. Mr. Johnson began railroading in 1848, on the Mad River & Erie railway, and in 1851, was promoted engineer on the same road. He next spent a year on the Dayton & Greenville railroad, and in 1856, went into the service of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad on the eastern division, running between Pittsburgh and Crestline, Ohio. In 1858, he went on the Central Ohio railroad, running between Columbus and Bellaire, where he remained until 1863, and then went on the Pennsylvania Central railroad. Ten years later in 1873, he came to Fort Wayne, and took an engine on the west division. He ran an engine until about 1883, when he was given the position of trial engineer. His duties are to take in charge new engines and get them in running order, when they are turned over. Mr. Johnson has been railroading forty-one years. He is a member of Harmony lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F. Mr. Johnson was married on January 1, 1857, to Margaret Letts, who was born in Mecklinburg, N. Y. To their union six children have been born, three of whom survive, Flora Bell, Carrie A., wife of Seward Morgan, of New York city, and Lizzie E., now the wife of Thomas C. Warner. Mrs. Johnson and two daughters are members of the First Baptist church, and one daughter is a Presbyterian.

Anthony Kelker, a trustworthy and popular engineer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, was born at Lebanon, Penn., March 1, 1835. His father, David Kelker, of an old Pennsylvania German family, moved when "Tony" was a year old, to Waynesboro, Penn., and five years later to Butler, Penn. Three years later the family moved into Ohio and resided successively at Alliance, New Lisbon, Damascus Bank and Lucas. At Damascus Bank the father became a contractor and graded four miles of the road between Pittsburgh and Alliance. At this place Tony Kelker also began railroading as the boss of a gang of graders. Removing from Lucas to Crestline the father graded two miles more of the road, and between the latter place and VanWert, the son helped to lay the track. In 1854 Mr. Kelker began work as a brakeman on the Ohio & Indiana road, and a year later became fireman of a construction train. From this position he became fireman on the locomotive "Pioneer," the first owned by the Fort Wayne & Chicago road, now divisions D and E. In the spring of 1856 he was promoted engineer by D. B. Strope, master mechanic. He had made his home at Fort Wayne on the 18th of the preceding August. In 1858 he took charge of a passenger engine, and has ever since been entrusted with this responsible position. His assignment at this time is the running of trains Nos. 2 and 9, between Fort Wayne and Crestline. His pet locomotive is No. 199, built in Fort Wayne, after the best pattern of the Boone engines. With this powerful machine, Mr. Kelker in 1870, made a trip from Fort Wayne to Chicago which is memorable in the railroad annals of the world. Photographs of the engine and its gallant driver, and a statement of the record were hung in the offices of the railroad

magnates of the land, and pointed to with pride as an example of the mechanical perfection and physical nerve of the great west. On September 14, 1870, Mr. Kelker pulled passenger train No. 1, with one baggage car and three coaches, from Fort Wayne to Chicago, 146½ miles, with eleven stops, in two hours and forty-seven and one-half minutes. Making allowance for three minutes at each stop, the speed made by Mr. Kelker was seventy-five and twelve nineteenths miles per hour. Other fast runs he has made are from Plymouth to Chicago, October 2, 1879, with four cars, over eighty-two miles in one hour and thirty-three minutes; seven days later with four cars from VanWert to Chicago, 179 miles, in three hours and thirty minutes; and several shorter runs at the rate of a mile a minute or faster. In spite of seemingly dangerous speed Mr. Kelker has never had a collision, and the only accident he has encountered was caused by the breaking of a wheel on the forward truck. He escaped unhurt, but his brother-in-law, who was firing, was killed. Mr. Kelker's private life is interesting and happy. Strictly temperate, abstaining entirely from tobacco, he is always clear in mind and ready for prompt action in any emergency. His home is a beautiful one, and he is known as one of the finest amateur florists in the state. He was married March 8, 1857, to Lydia A., daughter of John Arnold, ex-councilman, and a pioneer of the city, having settled here about 1837. They have had three children: Francis A., died June 2, 1869, at the age of twelve; Nannie D., wife of H. S. Rodeheaver, and Harry O., an engineer on the Pittsburgh road. Mr. Kelker is an active republican, and in 1885, running as an independent candidate in the fourth ward, was elected councilman in that democratic stronghold, and re-elected in 1887. He is a Master Mason of Sol D. Bayless lodge, and a worthy member of the Wayne Street Methodist church. His unfailing kindness, uniform courtesy and manly character have made him hosts of friends wherever he is known.

William M. Glenn, a brave soldier of the republic and one of the most prominent locomotive engineers of the west, began his railroad career near Alleghany City, his boyhood home. At nine years he engaged as water carrier on section twelve of the Alleghany valley railroad, one of the oldest in the country. Afterward at Lima, Ohio, he carried water for a construction gang on the Ohio & Indiana, now P., Ft. W. & C. railroad. In 1857 he rose to the rank of brakeman on a gravel train of the latter road, at Lima, and in the following year he went to Upper Sandusky, and held similar positions as well as conductor on extra gravel trains. May 2, 1859, he arrived at Fort Wayne and took the position of fireman on the "Shanghai" engine, "Fort Wayne," a single driver machine of the Richard Norris build. He was thus engaged mostly with passenger trains until August 8, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana battery, and went to the scene of war. His battery was stationed at Nashville, in the army of the Cumberland, but owing to a blockade, he, with other recruits, was stationed for three months at West Point, Ky., guarding the Ohio river. Joining the bat-

tery at Nashville in December, 1862, they remained there until the early part of January, 1863, when they moved to the field of Stone river, but arrived too late to take part in the action. They were then assigned to Lytle's brigade, Sheridan's Third division, Twentieth army corps, and took part in all the engagements of the army of the Cumberland, about Chattanooga, including Chickamauga. He was in the siege of Chattanooga, and during the winter of 1863, was one of a party of twenty-five men, who started from the town with three days rations, consisting of a little hardtack, bacon and coffee, to take 125 horses over the mountains to Bridgeport, a distance of 104 miles by that route. The hardships of the trip may be judged from the fact that all but fifty horses died on the road from starvation. A week later the party returned to Bridgeport on foot. He and his battery shelled the enemy on Moccasin point, in the battle above the clouds, and shelled them also from Fort Wood. He was next at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Cartersville, the Chattahooche river, and for thirty-two days and nights, threw a shell every two minutes into Atlanta. They accompanied Sherman as far as Jonesboro, and then returned to Gen. Thomas at Nashville. Thence they did scouting duty and subsequently the battery was discharged, but Mr. Glenn and others were assigned to the Eighteenth Indiana battery, being discharged at Indianapolis, July 3, 1865, he again became a fireman on the Pittsburgh road in September. In the following March, he was promoted freight engineer (No. 155), between Fort Wayne and Valparaiso, was transferred to engine 113 in 1869, and April 7, 1871, was given a passenger engine on division C. For twelve years he ran the Lima accommodation train, and in 1883, entered the through passenger service, running between Fort Wayne and Crestline. He began running the limited express in 1885, and now runs the limited west and the fast mail west of Fort Wayne. His best time was made from Crestline to Fort Wayne, 131 miles, in two hours and thirty-two minutes. Mr. Glenn was born in Morgan county, Ohio, May 2, 1842. His parents, Robert and Ann Smyth Glenn, natives of Ireland, of Scotch descent, immigrated in 1835, and settled at Pittsburgh. They resided afterward successively in Morgan county, Ohio, Alleghany city, Lima, Ohio and in 1862, removed to VanWert, where the father died in 1877 and the mother in 1884. Mr. Glenn was married February 22, 1872, to Mary E. Curtis, who was born August 23, 1854, and died October 2, 1883, leaving four children out of six born, Grace C., Robert Burr, Carrie A. and Eliza F. He was married November 28, 1888, to Frances Wright, of Fort Wayne, and they reside at the handsome residence at No. 26, Dewald street. Mr. Glenn is a prominent Mason, being a member of Summit city lodge, 170, F. & A. M., life member of Fort Wayne chapter, No. 19, Wayne council, No. 4, Fort Wayne commandery, No. 4, K. T., Grand lodge of Perfection, Sariah council, Prince of Jerusalem, Indianapolis chapter Rose Croix, and Indiana consistory, 32nd degree.

William T. Jackson, a veteran passenger engineer on the western division of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, was born in Detroit, Mich.,

July 30, 1832. His parents removed to Erie, Penn., when their son was quite young, and it was in that city he spent his boyhood and attended the common schools. He began railroading in 1853, as firemen on the Erie & Northeast R. R., a road running nineteen miles from Erie to the New York state line, having only three locomotive engines. He was in the railroad war, in about 1854, between the roads in and about Erie, which was caused by the citizens of that city attempting to prevent the consolidation of the Buffalo & Erie and Cleveland & Erie roads, by tearing up the tracks of the Erie & Northeast road. Mr. Jackson was next engaged on the Chicago & Rock Island road, and in about 1855 was promoted to a switch and construction engine on that road. About one year later he was promoted to a freight train, and continued in that capacity for about two years. He then came to Fort Wayne and run a freight engine on the Wabash railway about twenty-two months. He was next on the Terre Haute & Alton railway about four months, and on the Burlington & Quincy railway, between Chicago & Galesburg, about ten months, and then returned to Fort Wayne, where his family were residing. On March 1, 1862, he entered the service of the P., Ft. W. & C. R'y Co., as freight engineer, and has remained with that company up to the present time. In 1865 he was made passenger engineer and ran passenger trains on both divisions until about 1870. In that year the fast trains were put on between Chicago and New York, and he was given an engine on the fast run between Crestline and Fort Wayne. His was the second engine to be equipped with the Westinghouse air brakes on the western division, in July, 1870. On June 11, 1870, while braking by hand, he made the run between Crestline and Fort Wayne, a distance of 131 miles, in two hours and forty-seven minutes. The run was phenomenal at that time, as the track was not so level as now, the Westinghouse brakes were not in use, and wood instead of coal was used for fuel. The record made then was unbroken for a number of years, but recently, with more favorable conditions, it has been beaten, Mr. Jackson himself making the same run in two hours and thirty-six minutes. Even that has been beaten by William M. Glenn, who has made the run in two hours and thirty-two minutes. In 1871 Mr. Jackson was taken sick and for about eight and one-half months was off duty. Upon his recovery he took charge of the round-house as foreman for about twenty-two months. In 1881 he was given the engine on the limited express, between Chicago and Crestline, and has been on that run ever since. Mr. Jackson is a member of Wayne lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M., which he joined in 1869. He was married December 5, 1852, at Westfield, N. Y., to Mary A. Groat, and they have had six children, four of whom survive: Ada R., wife of George Burger, engineer on the P., Ft. W. & C.; Alice, now Mrs. Albert Cattingham, of Iona, Mich.; Lillie M. and Edwin T., bookkeeper. Mr. Jackson's family are members of the Congregational church.

Frank P. Higgins, one of the oldest passenger engineers in the service of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, was born in Ireland, January 14,

1837. He is the eldest son of John Higgins, who removed with his family to America about 1845, and settled in Massachusetts. Frank P. was left with his grand-parents in Ireland, and did not come to America until 1850. His first work was on a farm in Massachusetts, where he put in three years, and then learned the trade of a shoemaker. Upon coming to Fort Wayne, in the winter of 1860, Mr. Higgins entered the service of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, as a fireman on freight and passenger engines. Two years later he entered the machine shops and worked about one year, and was then given an engine in the summer of 1864. He ran a freight engine about six years, and in 1870 he was promoted to passenger engineer. The period of Mr. Higgins' service with the Pennsylvania company is twenty-nine years, about nineteen of which has been as a passenger engineer. In 1881 he was assigned the engine drawing the limited express between Fort Wayne and Chicago. Mr. Higgins was married at Webster, Mass., in 1861, to Margaret A. Carney, who was born in Ireland. To their union a son and daughter have been born. The family are members of the Catholic Cathedral. In 1880 Mr. Higgins erected a handsome two-story brick residence at No. 143 East Jefferson street, where he and family reside.

A worthy gentleman now retired from active business, who has faithfully occupied posts of danger, both as soldier and locomotive engineer, is Andrew McClure of Fort Wayne. He was born in Blair county, Penn., November 12, 1841, the son of Joseph and Martha Ann (Ambrose) McClure, natives of Pennsylvania. At the opening of the civil war he entered Company D, Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment, and served three months, first as private and then as first lieutenant. In February, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiment, and served with it two years as private and as second lieutenant. He was appointed captain, but, for some reason, his commission failed to reach him. In the second battle of Bull Run he was taken prisoner, but escaped about eighteen hours later. He was also in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was discharged at Winchester, Va., in June, 1864. Returning to Pennsylvania, he soon became engaged as locomotive engineer, and remained in that capacity with the Pennsylvania company until 1872, when he removed to Fort Wayne. Here he was employed as engineer for the Wabash company. In 1877, on account of exposure during the war, he had the misfortune to lose his eyesight, and he has ever since been totally blind. From 1877 to 1886 his attention was given to hotel keeping. Mr. McClure was married in November, 1861, to Eliza Zeth, a native of Blair county, Penn., the daughter of Jacob and Sophia Zeth. They have one child, Mary E. McClure. Mr. McClure is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the G. A. R. In politics he has been a lifelong republican.

Michael F. Shea, railway engineer, is a native of County Cork, Ireland, born September 29, 1851. His parents, Patrick and Mary (Lynch) Shea, came to America when he was but a year old leaving him in Ire-

land, fearing, on account of poor health, he would not then stand the trip. His parents located in New Haven, where they still reside. After having been here about nine years they sent for their son, who came to this country in company with Daniel Shannahan, whose passage was paid by the parents of Mr. Shea. Michael joined his parents at New Haven and remained with them until he was fifteen, when he was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Fort Wayne, and spent two years learning the trade. Not being satisfied, he returned home and spent one year on a farm to which his parents had removed. In May, 1869, he secured a position as brakeman on the Pittsburgh road, and held it two years and nine months. He then obtained a similar place on the Wabash road and at the expiration of three months was promoted to freight conductor, and held that position one year. Returning to the Pittsburgh road he was employed for a time as switchman, and for five years as fireman. In 1878 he was promoted to engineer, a position he has held ever since. He was married June 22, 1875, to Bridget Broderick, who was born in Jefferson township, August 31, 1851. She is the daughter of John and Ellen (Meehan) Broderick, natives of Ireland, who were married at Fort Wayne. Mr. and Mrs. Shea have had eight children: Joseph P., John S., Dennis (deceased), Helen C., Mamie L., Michael F., Anna A. (deceased), and another that died in infancy. He and wife are members of the Roman Catholic church, and he is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A trustworthy passenger engineer, residing at Fort Wayne, J. R. Anderson, is engaged on the southern division of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, and runs between Fort Wayne and Richmond. Mr. Anderson was born on East Wayne street, November 23, 1852, the son of Alexander M. Aderson, who came to Fort Wayne from Ohio, his native state, about 1830. He made his home about six miles west of the city on the Yellow river road, the Indians still being numerous, and began the work of clearing a farm. Subsequently he was employed in the shops of the Pittsburgh company. The son, J. R. Anderson, was reared to youth on the farm, and at the age of seventeen entered the employment of the Pittsburgh railroad company in the shops, at machine work. This occupation he exchanged four years later for that of fireman, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana road. In 1879 he was promoted to freight engineer, and in 1888, to passenger engineer. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian church; of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and of the republican party. He was married September 6, 1881, to Elizabeth Lopshire, who was born in Lafayette township, a daughter of William Lopshire, who was one of the earliest settlers of that township.

Fred N. Kollock, a popular citizen of Fort Wayne, is prominent in railroad circles as agent of the Union line at Fort Wayne, and traveling agent for the Pennsylvania railroad company, and the C., St. L. & P. railroad. Mr. Kollock was born at Burlington, N. J., April 27, 1845, and two years later was taken by his parents to Philadelphia, where he grew to the age of sixteen years. In August,

1862, determined to enlist in the army, he attained his purpose by leaving home secretly, and joining company B, Twenty-ninth regiment, Pennsylvania infantry. He was with the Twelfth army corps in the army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was then with the Twentieth corps under Gen. Joe Hooker, at the battle of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and Atlanta, and in Sherman's campaign through Georgia. After nearly three year's service he was mustered out as sergeant in July, 1865. Two older brothers were in the service, one as assistant surgeon in the navy, and the other as surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania. In 1865, Mr. Kollock went to Milwaukee, and was connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad until 1873, when he engaged in the oil busines in the same city. He returned to the service of the railroad company in 1875, and remained with them until 1880, when in December, he came to Fort Wayne to accept the position of soliciting agent of the Union line. In 1885 he was promoted agent. Mr. Kollock is at present junior vice-commander of Antony Wayne post, No. 271, G. A. R., and chancellor commander of Phœnix lodge, No. 101, K. of P.; of the uniform rank of the later fraternity he is an enthusiastic champion, and on June 4, 1884, he was elected colonel of the Second regiment, Indiana brigade, for a term of four years. Mr. Kollock was married January 13, 1870, to Mary A. Green, of Philadelphia, and they have three children: John K., born November 3, 1871, a graduate of Fort Wayne college, 1886, and now a member of the class of 92, Amherst college; Fred N., Jr., born October 25, 1876, and Lester R., born January 9, 1882.

One of the early manufacturers at the city of Fort Wayne was D. S. Beaver, born in Franklin county, Pa., May 3, 1820, who came to this city in 1839, and took a position in the mill of Samuel Freeman, and made his home with that gentleman. He was foreman for six years, and in 1845 rented the mill, and subsequently purchased the property which he operated until 1876. He then sold out, and had charge of the Fort Wayne poultry yards until his death, December 9, 1888. He was married at Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., to Sarah J. Lamb, who died April 3, 1849, leaving one child, Charles B. Beaver, born February 17, 1848, now a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne. October 17, 1850, he again married, to Mrs. A. M. Nichols, of Brockport, N. Y., who died October 16, 1851. His third marriage was to Mrs. Agnes E. Hamilton, at West Stockbridge, Mass., April 3, 1854. She died March 20, 1877, leaving two children: Edwin L., born October 6, 1855, and Minnie A., born August 8, 1863. Another child, Frank M., died in 1876. Mr. Beaver united with the Presbyterian church in 1845, was made an elder in 1853, and held that office until death. Charles B. Beaver was engaged with his father until his twenty-first year, when he began an engagement of eighteen months as clerk for a wholesale house in Fort Wayne. After a year spent in railroading, he entered the service of the United States Express company, and has risen through the various

positions of driver of a wagon, manager of the business at the depot, messenger between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati, to agent at Fort Wayne, to which responsible position he was appointed July 28, 1880. He has also been agent of the Pacific Express company since it came into the city about 1878. Mr. Beaver is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married February 17, 1869, to Mary A. Markley, of this city, born in February 27, 1847, and they have had six children, of whom the following are living: Minnie May, Hugh M., Harry C. and Frank M.

The agency of the Adams express company at Fort Wayne is in the hands of Charles O. Essig, a competent and popular young business man. Mr. Essig was born in Williamsport, Allen county, Ind., October 15, 1859, the son of Adam P. Essig, one of the worthy early settlers, who came to this county about 1840, and purchasing land, was occupied in farming until 1871, when he removed to Fort Wayne. He now resides in the city. For ten years after coming here he was in the hotel business. His wife's maiden name was Susannah Mahnensmith. Their son Charles was reared in the city and educated at both the public schools and at the Brothers' schools. In 1878 he became a clerk in the office of the city treasurer, and remained in that position until 1881, after which he was engaged for eight months as general clerk for tracklayers of a railroad. He entered the employment of the Adams express company at Fort Wayne, February 23, 1882, with general duties. In July, 1883, he was promoted to bill clerk, in December, 1887, made acting agent, and in June, 1888, was appointed agent and manager. During this period he also had charge of the business of the American express company which was with the Adams. Mr. Essig is a member of the National Union, and is secretary of the local lodge. He is also a member of the First Baptist church, of which he was treasurer for some time. He was married June 16, 1886, to Ella Brooks, of the city.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

From its situation as an inland city, Fort Wayne is dependent to an unusual degree for its prosperity upon the extent of its manufactories. Fortunately its location on the the great avenues of travel between New York and the great cities of the west, has made its shipping facilities of inestimable value, has cheapened its freight rates, and made travel to the great commercial centers easy and pleasurable. More than this its location has been fortunate in being in the center of the great hard wood timber district, which Lieut. Maury once aptly described as the "Steppes of America."

Fort Wayne has never felt the injurious effects of a boom, but has made such regular and substantial additions to its wealth, year by year, which few American cities can boast of. In 1828 the population was but 500; in 1840, 1,200; in 1860, 10,319; in 1880, 25,700; and in 1889, a population of over 75,000 people is shown by the canvass of R. L.

Polk & Co., publishers of the new directory. Eight hundred dwelling houses will be erected this year, and architects estimate that $3,000,000 will not cover the building contracts. So great has been the demand for brick that the yards have been taxed to their utmost capacity, and many thousands have been shipped in from other places.

These observations are preliminary to a sketch of the manufacturing industries of this city. Some of them, it will be noted, are of surprising extent, wide-spread reputation and of financial solidity equal to any in the land.

Let us begin with the great shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway company, of which the Pennsylvania company is the lessee. Over 1,100 names are now on the labor rolls, and the company paymaster makes a monthly disbursement in Fort Wayne of over $100,000 per month. Considerably more than half of this great volume of money is charged to the account of the shops proper, and the salaries of the superintendent and other officials is not included. The 1,100 employes referred to, it should be understood, include the men who work in the yards, but not the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, sectionmen, freight handlers and clerks in all departments who constitute a distinct regiment of their own.

In order that the magnitude of the company's plant may be better understood the following figures, representing the ground plan areas of buildings, furnished to the writer by superintendent of motive power and machinery, F. D. Cassanave, are here presented: Station and hotel, two stories, 230x35; freight house, 300x35; office building, 55x55; brass foundry, 60x25; machine shops, 320x110; boiler shops, 145x70; engine or round-house with stalls, 39; blacksmith shops, 320x80; planing-mill, 217x75, with two wings, each 187x63; oil house, 35x22.

These great buildings cover a space of four blocks from west to east and two blocks from north to south, nearly every foot of space being made available. They are not, however, the whole of the company's shop plant. Vast as is their extent, splendid as is their equipment, and although the army of men work ten hours a day and often a night force labors until morning, there was a demand for additional manufacturing facilities that must be met with enlarged accommodations. Accordingly, just beyond the eastern limits of the city the company, two years ago, laid out a magnificent yard with ten miles of side track and there erected a vast car shop, built in the segment of a circle, like a big round-house, for the storage of locomotives. This structure has seventeen stalls, reached from a turn table and each capable of holding two freight cars, when in process of construction. When this shop shall have been completed the turn table will be in the center of a mammoth car establishment containing forty stalls and capable of holding eighty cars. The surprising growth of the business of the company promises to make the completion of this great shop necessary within the near future. A large planing-mill is another of the improvements at the east yards. The old and new shops of the Pennsylvania company at Fort Wayne cover a

tract of fifty acres. In them will be built this year forty new locomotives of the Class S, or Big Mogul pattern, each capable of drawing forty loaded freight cars at a speed of eighteen miles an hour. Two thousand dairy, refrigerator, box and gondola cars will be turned out, besides an immense amount of repair work to the rolling stock of the entire western division of 279 miles. The performances of the passenger engines manufactured at these shops have so often been referred to in the public press that it were idle to state more here than that they have made the very best of records for speed, power and economy in the use of coal. Not unfrequently the limited express, or vestibule train, as it is variously called, is carried over the western division at an average rate of speed of fifty miles an hour, the train attaining, where there are few railway crossings to stop at, the surprising velocity of seventy miles an hour. Exact records of these performances are kept by the company which claims with its well-constructed track, its perfect system of train dispatching, its unexcelled motive power and equipment to be able to run its trains faster and with less risk to life and property than is done on any road in the country. Mr. G. L. Potter is the general superintendent of the shops, and his corps of assistants are all men of many years' faithful and intelligent service.

The main car shops of the Wabash road are at Toledo, Ohio, and at Springfield, Ills., but the principal erecting shops of the eastern division of the main line, extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Danville, Ills., are located at Fort Wayne and here, until recently, J. B. Barnes, the superintendent of the motive power and machinery, had his headquarters. The building, rebuilding and repair of all the locomotives is done at the Fort Wayne shops. This work is under the supervision of master mechanic, Frank Morse, and Frank Tyrrell, general foreman. The dismemberment of the Wabash property by Judge Gresham's famous decree has had the effect of removing the mechanical work on what were the Peru branch and the Eel River branch and of reducing the number of men on the company's labor rolls at this point. However, 225 men are yet given employment and for their benefit and the benefit of the train men, freight house men and others, the company's paymaster makes a monthly disbursement of $20,000. The Wabash plant at Fort Wayne consists, in buildings, of two round-houses of forty stalls capacity, an erecting shop 100x160 feet, fully equipped with the latest and best machinery, a blacksmish shop 40x160 feet, a wood shop 30x200 feet, a paint shop 30x100 feet, a tin and coppersmith shop 30x40 feet, an oil house 20x30 feet, besides a large freight house, passenger depot, coal sheds, and other smaller structures. The number of locomotives turned out every month, either new or generally overhauled, will average fourteen.

The Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railway, the "Muncie" route, has never been as prosperous as some of the east and west trunk lines, and although its management has been generally wise and economical, it has never been able to erect extensive shops anywhere. How-

ever, the headquarters for the mechanical department are in Fort Wayne. The principal shop is a large brick structure excellently equipped and carefully managed by master mechanic, Theodore Habenkorn. Fifty skilled men are employed under his direction. The business on the "Muncie" has of late years had a most satisfactory increase, and $4,000 is a fair estimate of the disbursements for all kinds of labor the company makes at Fort Wayne.

The Lake Shore railway, which reaches this city from the north is a branch of the main line leading from Auburn Junction, has no shops at Fort Wayne, although the liberal grant of land made to the company's predecessor, the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railway was predicted upon their establishment here.

The Nickel Plate makes Fort Wayne a division point for engine and freight service, and has at Fort Wayne a round-house and repair shop, but the disposition of the management is toward increasing this little beginning, it being well understood that the location of the principal shop plant at Fort Wayne would be most advantageous.

First among the private enterprises that give solidity to the city may be mentioned the Bass foundry and machine works, an establishment so vast as to easily rival the mammoth shops operated by the Pennsylvania company.

It is no easy matter to comprehend, let alone describe, an industry which covers twenty acres, gives employment to 1,100 men and disburses $35,000 per month in wages, besides paying out many times that amount for the pig iron which goes into the blazing cupolas, and for the other material which make up the varied output of this mammoth hive of industry. The manufactured product finds its way either as stationary engines, machinery, saw-mills, etc., to every city in the land, and on nearly all the trunk lines the car wheels used will be found, upon inspection, to be marked with the name of this great corporation. It is a fact, beyond any dispute, that at Fort Wayne, Ind., more car wheels are cast than in any city in the world.

The Bass works were established in 1853, and the company was incorporated twenty years later. The president and principal owner is John H. Bass, the secretary, John I. White, and the treasurer, Robertson J. Fisher. Mr. Bass is president of the First National bank, is an officer in two other national banks, is president of the Star Iron Tower company, of the street railway company, and is identified with many other industries besides. His wealth is estimated at nearly $4,000,000. He is still in the prime of life and the great institution which his energy has built up is ever expanding. Many of the employes have been twenty-five years in his service, and of them, it may generally be said, that there are but few traveling journeymen and that nearly all are of the better class of thrifty American mechanics, who strive to save from their earnings enough to provide well for their families, to educate their children to traits of industries and frugality, to own a comfortable home and to secure themselves from want in their old age. In the thirty-six

years of operation the establishment has never known a strike or even any serious labor trouble. This results from the remarkable degree of confidence existing between the corporation and its employes. Large branches of this establishment are those of the St. Louis Car Wheel company and of J. H. Bass, Chicago.

Everywhere in America where vehicle wheels are bought and sold, the name of H. G. Olds, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is a familiar one, for he is president of a corporation which manufactures more wheels for wagons, carriages and other vehicles than any other. The record shows that in this business as in the business of manufacturing car wheels, a Fort Wayne manufactory excels all others in the extent of its outputs. Think of 90,000 sets of wheels made and shipped in the last twelve months! It would seem that hereafter not only the rich can ride in chaises, but the poor will not always be compelled to walk. Upward of 7,000,000 spokes will be manufactured this year, 1,500,000 strips for felloes will be used, and about 500,000 hub blocks. Vast amounts of timber are annually unloaded from wagon at the works, besides over 2,500 cars, each with an average load of 30,000 pounds. The works are located at the southeast corner of Lafayette street and the Wabash railway, and cover five acres of ground. In the various departments nearly 500 men and boys are employed, and over $16,000 a month is disbursed in wages. The concern retains the name under which business was conducted in the lifetime of Noble G. Olds, and is called N. G. Olds & Sons.

The marvel of the manufacturing establishments in Fort Wayne is that of the Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light company, its wonderful growth emphasizing the prediction that the electric spark with the vaporized drop of water would revolutionize the world. The company was incorporated in 1881, with a capital stock of $100,000. The five original incorporators were O. A. Simons, now deceased, J. H. Bass, H. G. Olds, P. A. Randall and R. T. McDonald. The business started in a small way in two rooms, in one of the buildings connected with the Fort Wayne Iron Works, on Superior street, and was afterward removed to Mr. Randall's building on East Columbia street. The patents used were at first chiefly those of James A. Jenney, and his son Charles D. Jenney. Mr. McDonald was elected general manager, and he soon began to attract for the new company and its light a reputation that was as surprising as it was gratifying to his friends. In 1887, the capital stock was increased to $500,000, the company by that time had occupied new and enlarged shops at the intersection of Broadway and the P., Ft. W. & C., railway track, gave employment to 500 people, and had won a famous lawsuit in which the Alder Brush company of Cleveland, had sought to cripple the company by suing an Indianapolis firm, which used the Jenney light, for damages for infringement. About this time general manager McDonald secured the services of the distinguished electrician, M. M M. Slattery, whose ingenius system of producing light by alternating currents of electricity has revolutionized the business of electrical illumination. The works were burned down on the night

of November 23, 1888, and have since then been rebuilt on a scale of double the size of the destroyed buildings. The majority of the stock has lately passed into the hands of a Boston syndicate, which controls the Thomas-Houston company. Mr. J. H. Bass predicts that within a few years the shops of the Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light company, will exceed the Bass foundry and machine works in extent. The Jenney light illuminates a large portion of New York city, and is found in nearly every city in the land and on every navigable lake and river.

The Olds wagon works were established with a capital stock of $200,000, and its plant, including a four-story brick building, 60x412 feet, with a blacksmith shop 75x150 feet, occupies an entire square, in which are extensive drying houses, side-tracks, etc. Its wagons are turned out at the rate of forty and fifty a day and are sold all over America. The company employs 200 men and has a monthly pay roll ot $10,000.

The Kerr Murray Manufacturing company is engaged in building gas apparatus and has put up some of the largest works in the country. The business was established in 1862, the general foundry and machine business being then the principal feature. Mr. Murray had scarce begun the building of gas works when he died and the business has since been prosecuted with wonderful success by a stock company of which his son-in-law, Mr. A. D. Cressler, is president and manager. Large buildings have been erected and are splendidly equipped. The capital stock is $100,000.

Among the gentlemen to newly enter the manufacturing business in Fort Wayne are the Messrs. D. N. and S. M. Foster. The former is at the head of the Fort Wayne Furniture company, whose large works lie at the north end of Lafayette street, to the north of the Nickel Plate track. Two hundred men are employed chiefly in the manufacturing of a patent folding bed, the most valuable and salable in the market. The establishment has been doubled in capacity in the single year of its existence and further large additions must soon be made.

Mr. S. M. Foster is the proprietor of an institution that gives steady employment to over 300 operatives, mostly girls. The business is that of manufacturing shirt waists for children, an industry entirely new hereabouts. An immense building is occupied near the furniture company's establishment.

The Clark & Rhinesmith Lumber company is one of the solid and thrifty industries of Fort Wayne. Their extensive works are situated at the intersection of the Wabash track and Lafayette street, and employ 150 men. Here are manufactured the Anthony Wayne washing machines, which are sold all over the world. The principal products, however, are building materials of all kinds, such as doors, sash, blinds, etc.

The Fort Wayne Organ company is said to pay the handsomest dividends of any manufacturing investment in the city. The company now owns large shops on South Fairfield avenue, and sends around the

Globe organs for the church, the concert hall and the parlor, of surpassing excellence for correctness of pitch, durability of workmanship, and beauty of design. Of late years an immense foreign trade has grown up.

Directly opposite the Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light works is located the large establishment of Louis Rastetter. The business is the converting of ash timber into buggy bows and other articles of bent wood work, known to the trade. Many thousand dollars are paid to Mr. Rastetter annually by A. G. Spaulding & Bros., of Chicago, for racquet bats, base ball bats and other sporting goods. One hundred men are employed.

A particularly thrify industry is that of the Fleming Manufacturing company in the Ninth ward. The company owns valuable patents for the manufacture of road scrapers and leveling machines which are sold in great numbers from ocean to ocean. The buildings have 40,000 square feet of floorage. Mr. Charles Pfeiffer is the manager.

In the extreme west end of the city are located the works of the Horton Manufacturing company. The large buildings with the lumber yard cover over an acre of ground, and over 100 men are employed. Here are manufactured the Horton washing machine and four styles of corn planters. Mr. John C. Peters is the principal proprietor.

Near to the Horton works the Indiana machine works have built new and large buildings which are devoted to the manufacture of wood working machinery of various kinds, pulleys, etc. An immense business has been built up.

One of the oldest and strongest of the wood manufacturing enterprises in the city is that of the Peters Box and Lumber company, situated in the Ninth ward. The company was founded by Mr. John C. Peters, and its principal industry was long the manufacture of boxes, but the concern is now chiefly occupied with the manufacture of furniture of a high grade, and competes successfully with the big institutions at Grand Rapids, Mich., and other furniture-making centers. Charles Pape, William Fleming and Wilson McQuiston are the proprietors. They have recently added the manufacture of wooden pulleys to their business.

In the extreme east end of the city Winch & Sons have established a hub factory, which gives employment to eighty men.

The White wheel works were organized in 1872. The business is now owned by Capt. James B. White, ex-member of congress, and his son, John W. White. The latter has the management and gives to it his entire time and attention. The works have a paid up capital of $100,000, and the value of the annual output is $150,000. One hundred and thirty hands are employed the year round and the pay roll is $4,000 per month. Fifty thousand dollars is annually expended for material, and nearly all of this large sum is distributed in the near vicinity of Fort Wayne, to find its way again in the local channels of trade.

Made up as Fort Wayne's population is, largely of Germans, and people of German extraction, it is not strange that the business of brew-

ing beer has grown to mammoth proportious. There are two great breweries here. The oldest is that of C. L. Centlivre, an enterprising Alsacian, and it is, perhaps, best known as the French brewery. The situation is a charming one on the bank of the St. Joseph river, a mile north of the city. The brewery bottling works and boat house were entirely destroyed by fire on the night of July 16, 1889, and are to be rebuilt upon a magnificent scale. What, with the brewery, the handsome residences of C. L. Centlivre and his sons, the bottling works, and the fleet of pleasure boats on the river, over $300,000 will be represented.

The Herman Berghoff Brewing company began business in 1888 and erected a magnificent brewery, equipped with the very latest appliances for the manufacture of pure and wholesome beer. The brewery was burned down on August 22, 1888, before it had well begun operation. It was immediately restored and does a business so large that a new malt house is to be erected within a few months. The brewery proper is 120 by 160 feet in dimensions and is six stories high. It has a capacity of 100,000 barrels a year and represents an investment of $175,000. The Berghoffs belong to a noted family of brewers at Dortmunder, Germany, and Dortmunder beer is the name of a principal product of the establishment.

It was not the purpose of this article to describe all of the manufacturing interests of Fort Wayne. Accordingly only a few of the larger ones have been mentioned and these at no great length. There might be added extended notices of an hundred other hives of industry, woolen mills, soap factories, vast pork-packing establishments, tress hoop factories, mattress factories, cigar manufactories, boiler shops, planing-mills, sash, door and blind factories, stave and heading works, harness factories, marble and stone works and so on. But this general description, with such further particulars as are embodied in the following pages devoted to the gentlemen connected with these industries, is all the scope of this work will permit.

John H. Bass, the most distinguished of the men who have built up great manufacturing interests in northern Indiana, is of Kentucky nativity, born at Salem, Livingston county, November 9th, 1835. His father, Sion Bass, was born in North Carolina, November 7th, 1802, and at three years of age removed with his parents to Kentucky. He was a man of great worth, and by occupation a merchant and farmer. After residing in Kentucky until 1866, he came to Fort Wayne, where he died August 7th, 1888. He married Jane Dodd, daughter of John. She was born in Charleston, S. C., June 19th, 1802, and died in Fort Wayne, August 26, 1874. Sion Bass was a son of Jordan Bass, who was born in Virginia in 1764, and died in Christian county, Ky., at eighty-nine years of age. After receiving a thorough academic and business education in Kentucky, John H. Bass removed to Fort Wayne, in 1852, and entered the employment of the firm of Jones, Bass & Co., in 1854, with which he remained until it discontinued business in 1858.

His brother, Sion S. Bass, who came to Fort Wayne in 1848, was a member of this firm and one of the leading business men of this city. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he left his business and assisted in the organization of the famous Thirteenth regiment, which was mustered in September 24th, 1861. Of this regiment, Sion S. Bass was commissioned colonel, and he led the regiment through preliminary movements up to the battle of Shiloh. Arriving on that bloody field the second day of the fight he led his men forward in the face of a terribly destructive fire. In this movement he fell mortally wounded. A more gallant soldier or devoted pariot never lived. John H. Bass, having mastered the manufacturing business at which he had been engaged, became, in 1859, interested in the Fort Wayne machine works, which succeeded the firm with which he had been employed. The stock of this company coming into the hands of Samuel Hanna and Mr. Bass, the partnership of Bass & Hanna became controllers of the business in 1863, the interest of Judge Hanna being transferred to H. H. Hanna. In 1869, through the death of the junior partner, Mr. Bass purchased the entire business, which, under his management has had a wonderful development, and furnishes employment to thousands of men, as well as aiding greatly in the upbuilding of the city. In the same year in which he became sole owner of the plant here, he founded the St. Louis car wheel company, at St. Louis, Mo., of which he has been president and owned a controlling interest since its organization. With confidence that is perhaps unparalleled, he established an extensive foundry in Chicago in addition to his other large investments, in the midst of the panic of 1873, when many were deterred from any new ventures. These latter works are also for the manufacture of car wheels and general railroad work, and have prospered equally with all his other enterprises. The works at Fort Wayne, which are prominent among the manufacturing institutions of this city, are described elsewhere in this work. In 1880 Mr. Bass established a plant for the manufacture of iron in northeastern Alabama, whence iron is shipped to his establishments at Fort Wayne, St. Louis and Chicago. In addition to his manufactories, Mr. Bass has invested heavily in enterprises for the advancement of Fort Wayne. He and Stephen Bond were mainly instrumental in the building of the street railway, and own a controlling interest. He has been for many years a stockholder and director in the First National and Old National banks, and for the past three years has been president of the first named. The famous Brookside farm, adjoining the city limits, is also an outgrowth of his wide-spread enterprise. It is devoted to the importing and breeding of Clydesdale horses and Galloway cattle, and has attained a national reputation. Of the company which manages this farm he is president. The farm embraces more than 300 acres, the property of Mr. Bass, who cultivates about 1,500 acres in Allen county, and owning other large tracts in this county, and many thousand acres in this and other states; notably about 18,000 acres of valuable mineral land in Alabama. Mr. Bass was married in 1865, to Laura, daughter of

Judge Lightfoot, of Falmouth, Ky. They have two children, viz.: Laura Grace and John H., jr. Mr. Bass is, in politics, in favor of tariff reform and has affiliated with the democratic party, to the national convention of which, in 1888, he was a delegate at large. He was nominated as one of the presidential electors in that year. But politics is necessarily subordinated with him, to the tremendous demands of his business. In the splendid development of this he has displayed the rarest executive ability and a brilllant genius for affairs. The fame he has attained however, rests upon him lightly, and he is still a courteous, companionable gentleman to all, and thoroughly occupied with the immediate supervision of his business. The work he has done for his city in promoting its growth will long be remembered. His life work ranks him among those who are the creators of cities.

R. J. Fisher, treasurer of the Bass foundry and machine works, came to Fort Wayne in the spring of 1861, and for about one year was engaged with William H. Brooks, book dealer, and then for two years with Reed & Wall, druggists. He entered the employment of J. H. Bass in 1864, and has ever since remained with him. He was assigned the responsible position of treasurer in 1873, and his fidelity and ability are unquestioned. In politics he is a democrat; is a member of the Masonic order; socially, is highly esteemed, and as a business man occupies a leading position. His father, James R. Fisher, was born in New Jersey in 1802, and was by occupation a furniture dealer. He was married to Henrietta Burnett, and in 1852 removed to Chicago, where his wife died the same year, and he passed away three years later. They had six children, of whom R. J. is the fifth, born at Little Falls, N. Y., September 24, 1845. Mr. Fisher was married October 30, 1866, to Julia M. Holton, a native of Covington, Ky., and they have one child, Laura M. B., now the wife of L. E. Walker, of Los Angeles, Cal.

One of Fort Wayne's enterprising and progressive citizens, Henry William Meyer, has since August, 1886, occupied the responsible position of general foreman of the machine department of the Bass foundry and machine works. He first became engaged in these works in 1866, has become a thoroughly posted, practical and ingenious machinist. After serving as assistant foreman he was promoted to his present place. Mr. Meyer was born in Sylvania, Ohio, October 6, 1850, the son of John M. and Anna M. (Loeffler) Meyer, natives of Bavaria. The father was born July 3, 1823, and died February 11, 1871, in this city, whither he removed with his family in 1858. The mother is living here in her seventieth year. For fourteen years the senior Meyer held the position of section foreman. October 17, 1875, Henry William Meyer married Amelia Buhr. She was born in Fort Wayne, May 5, 1852, and they have three children living: Mamie, Henry and William. A fourth child, Frederick, died November 29, 1886. The family are members of the St. Paul's German Lutheran church, of which Mr. Meyer is one of the trustees. Politically, Mr. Meyer is a pronounced republican.

The foremanship of the core room at the Bass foundry and machine

works is intrusted to Diedrich Brandt, a skillful artisan, who though not a native of this country, and having his own way to make in life, has acquired a comfortable home, and become a deservedly popular citizen. He was born in Prussia, September 6, 1850, son of Conrad and Christina (Humke) Brandt. His father, born in the old country, died in 1862, aged sixty-one, and the mother, who was born in 1810, died in her native land in 1855. They had six children, of whom Mr. Brandt was the youngest. He came to Fort Wayne in June, 1867, and having been employed on the farm at home, followed the same occupation in this country for ten months. He then worked two years for Freeman & Rudisill, and entered the employment of J. H. Bass in 1870, where he has since remained, having held the foremanship of the core room for twelve years. He was married in 1879 to Bertha Lohrmann, born in Germany in 1860, and they have four children: Henry, Theodore, Diedrich and Edward. Mr. Brandt and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and he is in politics an active republican.

The foremanship of the cleaning room of the Bass foundry and machine works is held by J. Christopher Matsch, who was born at Kusey, Province Saxony, May 27, 1844. His parents, John Christopher and Dora (Lenz) Matsch, came to the United States in 1854, and settled at Cicero, Ind., afterward coming to Fort Wayne, where the father died in 1874, at the age of sixty-two, and the mother died in 1885. They had three children, now living, of whom the second is Christopher. In the spring of 1858, he entered Concordia college, but after a year and a half study was compelled, by failing sight, to leave school. He then remained upon the farm until 1861, when he entered the employment of A. D. Brandriff, of this city, and afterward that of T. K. Breckenridge in the grocery business, and subsequently was engaged with Conner & Co., merchants. He took a trip during three and a half years, through the west, and upon his return in 1870, served two years as fireman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. Afterward he was with Gillett & Co., and in 1878 became engaged with J. H. Bass, and has since been connected with the works. He was married in 1873, to Sophia Woebbeking, born in Adams county in 1849, and they have three children: Dora, Anna and Emma. They are members of the Zion's Lutheran church.

For ten years the important foremanship of the car wheel department of the Bass foundry and machine works has been in the competent hands of Robert Cran, who is distinguished as an artisan and esteemed as a citizen. He was born in the old city of Quebec, February 14, 1840, the son of Charles and Anna (Madison) Cran. His father was born in England in 1811, the mother in Scotland in 1813. They came to Quebec about 1830. The father now resides at Sandusky, Ohio. Robert Cran was educated in Canada, and at seventeen years of age began at the moulder's trade in Bissel's iron foundry at Quebec. He remained in Canada until 1860, when he came to Fort Wayne. In 1861 he entered the employment of Murry & Benningin, and in 1862, began

Yours truly
C. H. Bass

work for J. H. Bass, with whom he has since remained. Mr. Cran was for twenty-two years a member of the Fort Wayne volunteer fire department, and for six years was first assistant chief under Frank Vogel. In May, 1889, the regard and confidence of the community in his worth as a citizen was manifested by his election to the city council from the sixth ward. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Cran, who is a member of the Catholic church, bore the maiden name of Mary Ward. They were married in 1882, and have three children, Anna B., Charles, and Charlotte.

Driving a canal boat on the Wabash & Erie seems to be an occupation belonging to a generation past and gone, but such was the first employment of Jacob J. Stier, who was a boy of twelve years when he began that work, and is now one of the foremen of the Bass foundry and machine works. At fourteen years of age he began learning the moulder's trade with Murray & Bennigan, and in 1866 entered the employment of J. H. Bass, and in the same works has since remained, having been for ten years foreman of the moulding department, and having supervision of eighty men. He was born in this country April 27, 1847, son of Henry and Charlotte (Meyers) Stier, who came to the county at a very early day. He was married in 1876, to Carrie Weaver, who was born in Knox county, Penn., May 16, 1849, and they have six children: Frederick G., Edward, Frank, Joseph, Mary and Anna. Mr. Stier and family are membecs of St. Mary's Catholic church, and he is a Catholic Knight, of branch No. 103. In politics he is a democrat. Mr. Stier is of thorough attainments in his trade, and is esteemed as a citizen.

In 1862 Frank H. Fink entered the employment of J. H. Bass, and has ever since been engaged in the works, ample evidence of his efficiency and value as a skilled mechanic. He has had through life to depend upon his own acquirements, but he has advanced steadily, and is now completing his eighth year as foreman of the moulding department of the Bass foundry and machine works. He was born at Fort Wayne, July 27, 1847, the son of Anthony and Mary (Dahmann) Fink, natives of Germany, who came to this city about 1837. His father died about 1856, and the mother August 4, 1889. This was the second marriage of the mother, and by it she had two children, of whom Frank H. is the youngest. He attended St. Mary's school and commercial college, and obtained a good education. He was married in 1870, to Elizabeth Kartholl, a native of Germany, born in 1848, who was brought to this country in an early day by her father, Joseph Kartholl, who died on the canal boat on the Wabash & Erie canal, this side of Defiance, Ohio, while coming to this city. His body was brought here for burial. Mr. and Mrs. Fink have six children: Caroline, Nora, Mary, Frank, Anthony and Joseph. The family are members of the Catholic church, and Mr. Fink is a Catholic Knight. In politics he is a democrat.

For over thirty years Rudolph Bensman, foreman of the boiler department of the Bass works, has followed the trade of boiler-maker, and in his branch of mechanics and construction, he has few equals in thorough knowledge and practical ability. Mr. Bensman began his trade in 1857, with one McLauchlin, of this city. In 1865 he removed to Norwalk, Ohio, and was there employed ten years in the Lake Shore railroad shops. Upon his return to Fort Wayne in 1875 he entered the employment of the Wabash railroad company, and there remained until 1886, when, in October, he accepted his present position. He was born in Hanover, Germany, November 16, 1843, son of Rudolph Bensman, born in Hanover, in 1804, who married Elizabeth Quint, born in Prussia, in 1807, and removed to Fort Wayne with his family in 1844. He died here in 1867, but his widow survives. They had five children, of whom Rudolph is the youngest but one. He was married in 1865 to Catherine Loran, who was born in France in 1848, and they have five children: William, born in August, 1870; Alice, November, 1880; Mamie May, 1883; Florence, December, 1885, and Gertrude, October, 1888. Mr. Bensman and family are members of the Catholic church, and politically he is a democrat.

In the year 1875 Frederick C. Meyers first became employed at the J. H. Bass works, and has since been one of the trusted men in that great establishment. During the past two years he has been one of the foremen of the moulding department. Mr. Meyers was born in Prussia, May 22, 1857, the son of Frederick and Louis (Dammier) Meyers, both natives of Germany, who now reside in Fort Wayne. They came here with their family in 1872. Frederick was the second born of their five living children, and received his education in the old country. In 1877 he was married to Mary Kirkel, who was born in this city in 1853, and died in 1883, leaving three children: Katie, Charles and Minnie. In 1884 Mr. Meyers was married to Cassie Beierline, who was born in Germany and came to this country when five years old. They have one child, Frederick. Mr. Meyers and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and he is politically, of the democratic faith. He is a worthy and highly esteemed young man, and in his line of activity has a bright future.

N. G. Olds & Sons.— This famous manufacturing establishment was founded in 1861 by Noble G. Olds, who began that year his residence in Fort Wayne, which continued until his death in April, 1876. He was born at Bedford Springs, Penn., in January, 1818, son of Daniel Olds, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in New York at about the eightieth year of his age. The boy, Noble, having removed to the latter state with his parents, began work in a saw-mill, and then turned his attention successively to carpentry and cabinet-making and machine pattern making. In 1848 he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, and the next year became master mechanic of an agricultural establishment. Afterward he established machine works, but sold out, and in 1853 went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was for one year master mechanic of the Eagle Iron

works. His next enterprise was at Sandusky, Ohio, where in 1854 he established the N. G. Olds machine works. In 1859 and 1860 the firm of Olds & Occobach & Co. was formed, to conduct the Sandusky wheel works, but he remained in that city only until 1861. Mr. Olds was in politics a whig and subsequently a republican; was a member of the Baptist church. As an artisan and designer he had remarkable talent, to which were added an executive and business ability of a rare order. In 1838 Mr. Olds was married to Elizabeth Woolsey, who was born in New York in 1815, and died in 1872. They had five children: Henry G., born in 1839; Charles V., 1841, who was drowned accidentally in the winter of 1849-50; John D., born September 5, 1843; Jay V., 1849, and Charles L., 1855. After the death of Mr. Olds, sr., the business was conducted as a partnership until 1882, when the firm was incorporated as N. G. Olds & Sons, with a capital stock of $400,000, the officers being Henry G. Olds, president; John D. Olds, vice president; Joseph Henry Wilder, secretary; Thomas C. Rogers, treasurer, and so continues. The establishment covers an area of ten acres, is composed of a series of brick and wooden buildings and sheds of large capacity, is supplied with steam power aggregating 600 horse-power, and gives employment to a large force of skillful workmen. It is probably the most complete establishment of the kind in the world, and its output is unrivaled in quantity, and of such excellence that it is in great demand not only throughout this continent, but is also exported to South America, Europe and Australia. John D. Olds, vice president, was born at Syracuse, N. Y., and has been a member of the manufacturing organization since the formation of the old firm in 1873. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-fourth Indiana volunteers, and served three months. He was married in 1866 to Allie C. McLaine, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1843, and they have three children: Egbert C., born 1868; Charles M., August, 1870, and Hugh B., 1878. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a republican. In 1868 he became a Mason, of Home lodge, No. 342, and in 1888 became a member of the Scottish Rite, Mystic Shrine and a Knight Templar. He has added to the value of the product of the company by the invention of the Olds compound band hub.

Joseph H. Wilder, above named as secretary of N. G. Olds & Sons, is a native of Holliston, Mass., born in the year 1844, son of Joseph and Sarah (Bruce) Wilder, both natives of that state. Ebenezer Wilder, father of Joseph, lived at Lancaster, Mass., to a great age, and the latter is still living at Holliston, having been a citizen of that place for seventy-five years. His wife died at their home about 1852, when their son Joseph was eight years old. The family is of English descent, the American ancestor having immigrated in the last century. Joseph H. Wilder is the only living descendant of his parents. He received a good common school education and was for three years a student at the Phillips academy at Exeter, N. H. In 1860 he came to Fort Wayne, and in 1863, entered the employment of N. G. Olds & Sons. Upon

the incorporation he became a member of the company, and his career in this connection has made him conspicuous as a business man. In politics he is an ardent republican. Mr. Wilder was married in 1867 to Jennie Leland, a native of Massachusetts, born at Holliston, daughter of Alden Leland, and they have one child, Constance.

Ferdinand F. Boltz was born at Saarbruck, Rhenish Prussia, October 26, 1839. His father was a prosperous hotel keeper, of a family which had been in Saarbruck for four generations, though of Bohemian origin. His father's mother was Savnia Lucas, of St. Avold, Lorraine. His mother was Louise Best, daughter of Henry Best, a native of the Palatinate, and a baker, whose failure in business involved the father of Mr. Boltz. Her mother's maiden name was Neizer, and she was a native of Saarbruck. Immediately after this misfortune the father, in the spring of 1848, emigrated, and reaching Fort Wayne in the fall of that year, found employment at his trade of cabinet-maker, and sent for his family. In October, 1849, Ferdinand F. Boltz, and his mother, sisters, Louise, Caroline and Amelia, and brothers, Gus. J., and Fred. C., reached Fort Wayne. Here the family became prosperous and highly esteemed. The father was born November 9, 1809, and is still living, but the mother died in 1874. Ferdinand F. attended school, to learn the language, and then for several years found employment at the home of Thomas Hamilton. At the age of fourteen he became clerk at the store of William Jacobs, and until 1857, was in his employ or in that of John Hamilton, and in the latter year became engaged with James H. Robinson, then manufacturing boots and shoes. At the first call for volunteers for the defense of the Union, Mr. Boltz was ready to serve his country, and his name was the first on the roll of a company raised for three months' service, but which was accepted by Gov. Morton as Company G, Twelfth regiment, and mustered into service, May 11, 1861, with William H. Link as captain. Mr. Boltz was mustered in as first sergeant. The regiment served first in southern Indiana, and after the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861, the command joined the division of Banks at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Boltz soon proved himself a soldier of rare merit, and when the time of enlistment of the regiment expired, he was mustered out in May 1862, as sergeant-major of the regiment, a rank to which he had been promoted in the previous August. In August, 1862, under President Lincoln's call for "300,000 more," the Eighty-eighth regiment Indiana volunteers was organized, and Mr. Boltz, who had been out of the service but a short time, enlisted in this regiment as second lieutenant of Company F, under Capt. Lefevre. As a part of Gen. Lytle's brigade, the regiment had its first battle at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and lost heavily, though somewhat sheltered by its position. The soldierly conduct of Lieut. Boltz led to his promotion in January, 1862, to first lieuteuant, and in December, 1862, he became acting adjutant of the regiment, a position he filled during the battle of Stone River. His regiment was engaged here on December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863, and made the last charge, and fired the first

volley from the Union lines on that bloody field. Lieut. Boltz commanded his company during the Tullahoma campaign, and in August, 1863, again assumed the adjutantcy of the regiment, serving in that position during the Chickamauga campaign and siege of Chattanooga. Lieut. Boltz was injured at the battle of Stone River by the falling of his norse, and after being promoted captain of his company to succeed Isaac Lefevre, killed at Chickamauga, he was not able to assume command until the Atlanta campaign. In this he served bravely until wounded August 7, 1864, at the battle of Eutaw Springs. Rejoining his command October 1, 1864, he participated in the pursuit of Hood as far as the Tennessee line, and then returned to Atlanta, whence he moved with his regiment with Sherman to the sea, and from Savannah to Goldsboro, N. C. The regiment took a prominent part in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. The latter engagement, it was the fortune of Capt. Boltz to open, and being unexpectedly thrown into a situation of great responsibility, he displayed qualities of the best soldiership. On the morning of the battle he had been specially detailed by orders from division headquarters to select a picked detail and take the advance, and go to Goldsboro if he could, Gen. Sherman not believing that Gen. Johnston was near. Capt. Boltz had no hopes of getting through, but declaring that he would try, he moved out on the morning of March 19, with seventy good men. Six miles out they found several hundred foragers gathered, who revealed the presence of the "Johnnies." Deploying as skirmishers, Capt. Boltz's men advanced and were immediately under fire; but drove back the enemy's advance and discovered heavy columns moving up to attack the army of Sherman. Boltz fell back to a narrow belt of timber, and continuing firing, sent a messenger back to warn Gen. Hobart to prepare for battle. In a short time the first division came up, and the battle was begun. Capt. Boltz's courage and promptness in attacking the enemy, gave the Fourteenth corps time to prepare for action, and he received the personal thanks of Gen. Hobart for saving the corps. The military career of Capt. Boltz, so full of honorable deeds, came to a close June 7, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out. He then engaged in the retail grocery business, at Fort Wayne, in which, however, he did not succed, and in April, 1875, he became cashier of the Empire line. Since February, 1880, he has been timber purchasing agent of the firm of N. G. Olds & Sons. Capt. Boltz is a past commander of Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R. He was made a Mason in Perseverance military lodge, No. 1, at Sharpsburg, Va., in 1862, and is now pastmaster of Home lodge, 342, is a member of Fort Wayne chapter, No. 19, is past eminent commander of Fort Wayne commandery No. 4, K. T., is a member of Fort Wayne council, No. 4, lodge of Perfection, No. 2, and Indiana consistory, and of the Murat Temple, No. 1, Indianapolis. He was married September 4, 1864, to Cornelia A. Sowers, daughter of Samuel and Mercy J. Sowers. Mr. Sowers was one of the pioneers of this county in 1834. Capt. Boltz is a republican in politics, and a leading citizen of the city.

For twenty-three years Charles Cartwright has held the position of lumber agent for N. G. Olds & Sons. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, April 24, 1825, the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Paxton) Cartwright, who were born and married in Rockbridge county, Va. About 1819 they emigrated to Greene county, Ohio, and later to Miami county, where the father who was a farmer lived until 1832; his wife survived him until 1846, when she died in Mercer county, Ohio. At sixteen Mr. Cartwright began to learn the tailor's trade, which he followed about twenty-six years, excepting from June 2, to August 7, 1846, during which time he served in the Mexican war, in Company B, First Ohio regiment. His service was cut short by sickness. Prior to this he had worked at Piqua, Dayton, Union, Ohio, Malden, W. Va., and then in Xenia, Ohio. From the war he returned to Ohio, and until 1853 resided at Union and Covington, and in March, 1866, he came to Fort Wayne, and has ever since been employed as lumber agent with the firm of N. G. Olds & Sons. His long engagement is evidence of his steadiness of character and of the value of his services to the prominent firm which he represents. Mr. Cartwright was married November 10, 1848, to Mary, daughter of John Sinks, then of Union, Ohio. Mrs. Cartwright was born in Miami county, Ohio, May 22, 1831. They have had seven children: John C., Jeremiah L., Frank P., Edward A., Burty E., Maud M. and Charles, all of whom are living except John C., who was a conductor on the Pittsburgh railway and was killed on duty, July 12, 1876, at the age of nearly twenty-seven years. Politically Mr. Cartwright has been a life long democrat. He has led a strictly temperate life, having entirely abstained from intoxicants and tobacco.

The superintendency of the N. G. Olds & Sons' wheel works has been entrusted since 1884 with Victor A. Sallot, a careful and accurate business man, who thoroughly fills that position. He was born in France, August 27, 1844. His father, born in France, in 1809, married Josephine Julian, who was born in 1811, and in 1841 they came direct to this city. The father is by occupation a carpenter and cooper, and he purchased the first lots in what is now known as "Frenchtown." Victor A. is the youngest of two children. In 1868 he engaged in the manufacture of sash and doors, and in 1870 the factory was converted to the manufacture of furniture. This business was continued until 1872, when the factory was destroyed by fire. In 1873 Mr. Sallot became associated with Barney O'Connor in cutting out dimensions stuff and shipping the same, which business Mr. Sallot subsequently became sole proprietor of and continued until 1878. He then entered the employment of Boseker & White, in their wheel works, and remained with that firm nearly six years, three years of the time as superintendent, until January, 1884. Mr. Sallot is in politics a democrat, and is a member of the Catholic church. He was married in 1881 to Agnes Baker, who was born in Fort Wayne in 1854, and they have five sons: Remedius, Joachim, Hubert, Stephen and Barnard.

The foreman of the rimming department of the Olds wheel works,

Hiram B. Woolsey, was born in Jordan, N. Y., December 25, 1840. His father, Luther L. Woolsey, born in New York in 1799, the son of Luther L. Woolsey, who lived in New York to the age of ninety-nine years. Luther L. Woolsey died in his native state in 1841, and his wife, whose maiden name was Keturah Bloomer, died in Fort Wayne in 1882, at the age of eighty. Ten of their childeen are living, Hiram being the youngest. When he was twelve years old he went to Sandusky, Ohio, and lived there some time with his brother John, receiving his education at that city. When seventeen years old he returned to New York and enlisted at Syracuse, in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-second New York regiment. He served for three years,was wounded at Gettysburg and Petersburg, and was honoralby discharged in July, 1864. In the following month he came to Fort Wayne, and began his engagement with N. G. Olds & Sons, which has ever since continued, with the exception of three years he has served during that long period as foreman, a fact which speaks eloquently of his faithfulness and worth as a man and as a mechanic. He was married in 1873, to Ella A. Dresser, who was born at Hillsdale, Mich., in 1849. They have two children, Jay and May. In politics Mr. Woolsey is a republican; he is a Mason, a comrade of the G. A. R., and a member of the Baptist church.

In the month of February, 1865, Washington McNamara, now a popular and worthy citizen of Fort Wayne, entered the employment of N. G. Olds & Sons, and with the exception of two years, he has been connected with the wheel works ever since. For eleven years he has been a foreman, now having in charge the yards and drying department, and he has the good will of all with whom he is associated. Mr. McNamara was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, April 12, 1849. His parents, William and Susan (Porter) McNamara, were born in Maryland, the father in 1805, the mother in 1811. The family removed to Indiana in 1855, settled first in Huntington county, and came to Fort Wayne in 1864. The father died in this city in 1868. Seven of their children are living, Washington McNamara being the fifth born of these. He was married October 28, 1885, to Laura Lindsley, who was born September 28, 1864, at Attica, Ind. Mr. McNamara is a member of the I. O. O. F., Fort Wayne lodge, and politically is a democrat.

The foreman of the polishing department at the establishment of N. G. Olds & Sons is Matthias Cramer. He was born in Germany, December 4, 1844, son of Matthias and Barbara (Doppen) Cramer, natives of Germany. The mother died in her native land in 1846, and the father died in Fort Wayne in 1869. Their son Matthias came to Fort Wayne from Germany in 1856. When the war broke out, though only a boy in years, he gallantly enlisted in the cause of his adopted country, August 18, 1861, in Company E., Thirtieth regiment Indiana volunteers, and participated in the battle of Shiloh where he was shot through the head, and on account of his injury was discharged in July, 1862. But he re-enlisted in the following September in Company K, One Hundredth Indiana and served until the close of the war, being commis-

sioned first lieutenant. He was honorably discharged June 29, 1865. During his second enlistment he participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Black River, Jackson, Chattanooga, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mount, Atlanta, and others, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. On his return to Fort Wayne he entered the employment of Olds & Sons, and has been with them ever since excepting nine years spent in slate roofing. He is a member of the G. A. R., George Humphrey post, of the Catholic church, and is highly esteemed. Mr. Cramer was married in 1868 to Augusta Miller, a native of France, and they have eight children: Mary, Maggie, Rosa, Elizabeth, Anna, Tracy, Mathia and Cecilia.

One of the boy soldiers of the war of the rebellion, Robert G. Renfrew, enlisted at the age of fifteen, in Company B, Twenty-first Pennsylvania cavalry, and served faithfully during the various severe battles of the army of the Potomac which followed until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge, July 17, 1865. In the same month he came to Fort Wayne, and for two years engaged in farming. In 1868 he entered the employment of N. G. Olds & Sons, and has been connected with the works of that firm until the present, with the exception of one year. Twelve years ago he was appointed foreman of the fitting department, the position he now holds. Mr. Renfrew was born at Fayetteville, Penn., March 9, 1848, son of Rea K. and Maria (Bohn) Renfrew, of whose children three others are living. He was married in 1872 to Sarah A. Fox, who was born in Lancaster, Penn., in 1847. She is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Renfrew is a republican in politics, is a member of Fort Wayne lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., a comrade of George Humphrey post, No. 530, and is honored and esteemed as a citizen.

Since 1880 Frank W. Dunham has filled with credit to his skilfulness and business ability, the active and important place of foreman of the spoke turning department of the N. G. Olds & Sons wheel works. He was born at Lucas, Richland county, Ohio, January 28, 1856, the son of James and Frances Dunham. His father, a native of Delaware, was a soldier in the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio regiment, and died in hospital at St. Louis in 1863. Seven children of these parents are living, of whom Frank W. was the fourth born. A few years after the death of his father his mother died. Mr. Dunham remained on the farm for five years afterward, and then, in 1873, came to Fort Wayne, and found employment in White's wheel works, where he remained four years. He entered the employment of the Olds company in 1879, and his marked ability soon caused his promotion to the foremanship he now holds. Mr. Dunham is well known and popular in the community. He and wife are members of the Berry Street Methodist Episcopal church; he is a member of Phœnix lodge, No. 101, K. of P., and politically he ranks with the republican party. Mr. Dunham was married in 1880, to Jennie Dunfee, who was born at Columbia City, in 1862. They have three children: Charles H., Albert E., and an infant child unnamed.

James A. Graham, general foreman of the car shops of the western division of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, at Fort Wayne, was born in Alleghany county, Penn., December 25, 1856. His father, John Graham, was born in the north of Ireland in 1825; emigrated to the United States in 1847, and settled in Alleghany county, where he died February 3, 1889. By occupation he was an engineer in the P., Ft. W. & C. shops, at Alleghany City. The mother of Mr. Graham was Martha (McAleer) Graham, who was born in Ireland in 1827; immigrated in 1847, and now lives in Alleghany city. James A. was reared in Alleghany City, and received his education at the public schools of that place. At thirteen years of age he extered the employ of Elliott & Burges, nurserymen of Alleghany City, where he remained about two years, and then entered the employ of James Calwell; becoming an errand boy, he was promoted to a clerkship. But he became dissatisfied with the life and prospects of dry goods salesman, and determined to learn a trade, and accordingly he entered the car shops of the P., Ft. W. & C. railway at Alleghany City as an apprentice, April 2, 1872. He attended drawing-school during evenings, and faithfully applying himself, advanced until 1884, he was given charge of all passenger car repairs in the Alleghany City shops, and continued in that capacity until September, 1886, when he was transferred to Fort Wayne and given the general foremanship of the car shops in this city. All the different departments, including the east yard shops, are under Mr. Graham's supervision, and the extent of his responsibility and the scope of his duties, will be readily understood when it is known that he has under him no less than half a dozen assistant foremen. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Graham realized the necessity of his company having a different draw gear or draft rigging for freight cars, and at once began experimenting in that direction. In July following he succeeded in inventing a device, of which he made a full-size model, and submitted it to Messrs. J. Wood, then superintendent of motive power, F. D. Cassanave, then master mechanic, and G. L. Potter, then assistant master mechanic, who examined the invention, approved it, and gave Mr. Graham permission to equip ten new freight cars with his draw rigging, and the same proving successful, it was adapted for all cars on the Pennsylvania lines. On September 8, 1888, Mr. Graham filed an application for a patent of his device, and on May 7, 1889, was awarded a patent for the same in the United States. It is no doubt the most valuable draw gear ever invented for durability and cheapness. Mr. Graham is a member of the Fort Wayne lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M., and of the royal arcanum. He was married in November, 1875, at Alleghany City, Penn., to Miss Ella McNurtney, of Little Washington, Penn., and to them two daughters have been born: Martha B. and Minnie A. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the Methodist church.

Bernard Fitzpatrick, general foreman of the machine and erecting shops of the western division of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. company, was born at Lancaster City, Penn., August 7, 1850, the son of Bernard

and Margaret (Dougherty) Fitzpatrick, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter at Philadelphia. The parents removed to Lancaster City in 1845, where they resided the rest of their lives. The father became a prominent citizen and held numerous municipal positions, including that of alderman, for several years. His death occurred in 1872, at the age of fifty-five years, his wife having died in 1857 at the age of thirty-five years. They were both members of the Catholic church. Four sons and one daughter were born, four of whom survive. Bernard Fitzpatrick was reared in Lancaster City and educated in the common schools. In 1867 he began an apprenticeship as machinist in E. S. Norris & Co.'s locomotive works, and after serving four years, in 1871 he entered the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia, where he remained one year, and then went to Altoona. After working at the latter place, he returned to Lancaster on account of the illness of his father, and remained there until after his father's death. In 1872 he worked at Scranton in the D., L. & W. R'y shops. Six months later at Wilksbarre, in the Lehigh & Susquehanna R. R. shops, where he was promoted to gang boss in the above shops under L. C. Braston, master mechanic. He was next with the Lehigh Valley company as machinist, then returned to Altoona, and next went to Zelinople, Penn., on the Pittsburgh & Western, being foreman of the shops at that point for one year. In January, 1882, Mr. Fitzpatrick came to Fort Wayne and entered the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. shops as a machinist, but a month later was appointed assistant foreman of the round-house, in which capacity he served five months, and on June 1, 1882, he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a member of the Catholic Cathedral and of St. John's Commandery Catholic Legion. Mr. Fitzpatrick was married December 23, 1873, to Louisa Miller, of Baltimore, Md., who was born in that city in 1853. To this union three children have been born: Harry, Willie and May.

Abel Fisher, lumber inspector and foreman of the lumber yards of the P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. at Fort Wayne, was born in Lawrence county, Penn., on March 29, 1844. He is the son of Abel Fisher, born in the same county, whose father was John Fisher, an officer in the war of 1812, and one of the pioneers of Lawrence county, Penn. His wife was a sister to Bishop Roberts, the pioneer Methodist who was bishop of what was then known as the Erie conference, numbering all the Methodist Episcopal churches west of the Alleghany mountains. The mother of the subject of this mention was Polly Gibson, whose father was a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of Lawrence county. Abel Fisher, sr., now over seventy years of age, is a resident of Iola, Kan., where he owns and manages a hotel. He also conducts a hotel at Victoria, Kan. His wife died in 1858. Abel Fisher, jr., was reared on a farm in Lawrence county, Penn., and after obtaining a common school education, he learned the miller's trade, and worked at the same until at the age of seventeen years and three months. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment of volunteer infantry,

as a private. He served three years, and was discharged at the expiration of his time at Pittsburgh, July 4, 1864. He was wounded in the right wrist at the battle of Gaines' Mill on the Peninsula. Returning to Pennsylvania, he finished his trade and worked at it in Lawrence county until 1869, when he came to Fort Wayne. He was engaged with the railroad company as foreman of the lumber yards, and three months later was made inspector. Mr. Fisher was married in 1869 to Jennie Waddington, of Fort Wayne, who was born in Crestline, Ohio. To them three children have been born: Maude M., wife of E. J. Pirson, of Columbus, Ohio, Walter B. and William.

Andrew Weber, a well-known and valued citizen of Fort Wayne, has been chief pattern maker on the western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company, since May 2, 1860. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 23, 1828, and in his native land learned cabinet and pattern making. In May, 1851, he left his native country and came to New York city, where he worked four years, and then came to Fort Wayne, where he was engaged by Bowser & Story as pattern maker. He began his engagement with the Pittsburgh railroad company as above stated, as foreman of the pattern department, and is the second oldest foreman in the Fort Wayne shops. While at New York Mr. Weber learned mechanical drawing with Commissioner Albert Fink, who is also a native of Hesse-Darmstadt. Mr. Weber was married August 2, 1853, to Anna Guentzer, who was born on the river Rhine, Germany, in 1835. To them one son has been born, Carl Weber, druggist, of Fort Wayne. Mr. Weber is a member of the Catholic church, and for thirty-four years has been the leader of the Cathedral choir. His voice is one of rare compass, two and a fourth octaves, and there are few voices of that range in the country.

William Stephan, chief draftsman of the Pennsylvania company, was born at Saxonia town, Mittweida, Germany, August 4, 1848. He was educated in his native town and attended the Technicum, learning mechanical engineering, in which he graduated in 1868. He followed his profession for one year, and then entered the army and served in the infantry from 1869 to the fall of 1871, participating in the Franco-Prussian campaigns. July 20, 1872, he reached the United States, and coming directly to Fort Wayne, entered Bass foundry as pattern maker, where he remained a year and a half. He then spent about one year at New Haven, and afterward returned to Fort Wayne and entered the employment of the Kerr Murray manufacturing company, in the pattern department, where he remained four years. In 1878 he was engaged by the Pennsylvania company as mechanical draftsman, and worked in that capacity for six years. In 1883 he was appointed chief draftsman for the Pennsylvania company. Mr. Stephan is a member of Home lodge, F. & A. M. He was married in Germany in 1871, to Emeline Baatz, and six children have been born, of whom five are living: Emeline, William, Lina, Charles and Adolph.

Robert H. Harrison, a well known citizen of Fort Wayne, and fore-

man of the car machine shops of the P., Ft. W. & Chicago railway, was born in Ireland, January 1, 1834. He is the son of Richard Harrison, a native of Ireland, who was the son of John Harrison, who was born in Lancashire, England, but removed to Ireland and spent the remainder of his life. He was an extensive manufacturer of linen and was possessed of large capital. Richard Harrison married Eliza Hamilton, who was the daughter of Glover Hamilton, a titled Scotchman, and her mother was the daughter of George Laird, also a member of the Scotch nobility. These parents immigrated to Toronto, Canada, where they lived until death. Their son, Robert H., was given a good education in the public schools of Toronto, and at the age of seventeen years, he set in to become a machinest in the Toronto locomotive works. In 1854 he removed to Philadelphia, Penn., and about 1858, to Pittsburgh, coming in 1859 to Fort Wayne. He was in the employment of the Pennsylvania railroad company, at Pittsburgh, and he came here in that service. In April, 1861, Mr. Harrison answered the call for ninety days volunteers, and enlisted in Company E, of the Ninth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, as first sergeant. He also served one year in an Illinois regiment, and was then forced to leave the service by sickness. Returning to Fort Wayne he re-entered the Pennsylvania machine shops, where he has since continued. He was made foreman of the car machine shops in 1872. Mr. Harrison is a member, and has been for twenty years, of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of Home lodge, F. & A. M. He is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Harrison was married in 1865 to Louisa Wittie, of Fort Wayne, who was born in Boston, Mass., in 1839, of German parents. To their union six children have been born: Grace Hamilton, Glover Benjamin, Viola Louisa, George Arthur, Ida May, and Bertha Eliza. In March, 1888, Mr. Harrison received a handsome legacy from the estate of his brother, who died at Toronto.

William Knight, foreman of the east yard car shops of the west division of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. company, at Fort Wayne, was born at Croydon, Surry county, England, November 4, 1832, and came to America in April, 1854. Landing at New York city, he remained in that state for a while, and in 1856 came west and located in Fort Wayne. He learned the trade of cabinet making in England, but on coming to Fort Wayne he spent six months in bridge building on P., Ft. W. & C. road. In the winter of 1856 he entered the employ of Jones, Bass & Co. as car builder, and in 1857 he entered the service of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co., in the same capacity. In 1879 he went to work in the shops of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville R. R. Co., as foreman, and remained there nearly five years. Returning to the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co., on July 1, 1885, he was appointed foreman of the east yard car shops, a position he has since held. He was married in February, 1854, to Eliza Jenner, of Leatherhead, England, and to their union eight children have been born, five of whom survive, and four of whom are married. Mr. Knight is a Mason, member of Summit City

lodge, No. 70, chapter No. 19, council No. 4, commandery No. 4, K. T., and consistory S. R. He and family are members of the Episcopal church.

James C. Hewes, foreman of the boiler shops of the Pittsburgh railroad company, was born in Delaware county, Penn., January 26, 1822, the son of Samuel and Margaret (McCullogh) Hewes, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father died about 1860, and the mother four years later. James C. Hewes removed with his parents to Philadelphia when he was about fifteen years old, and after receiving a good education he was taught the trade of boiler-making in that city. Subsequently he removed to Reading, and there remained eleven years. In 1855 he entered the employment of the Pennsylvania company at Altoona, as assistant foreman and was sent to Pittsburgh in 1861 to take charge of the boiler shops of the company there. Coming to Fort Wayne in September, 1864, he took charge of the boiler shops of the company here, a position he has since held, creditably filling a place of much importance. His engagement with the Pennsylvania company has existed now for thirty-five years. Mr. Hewes married at Reading in 1848, to Julia John, a native of that city, born in 1826. To their union three children have been born. A son is deceased and there survive, Ella, wife of William Cherry, of this city; Jennie, wife of John Piper, of Altoona. Mr. Hewes is a member of the Presbyterian church, is a republican, and is a member of Summit City lodge, F. & A. M., and for forty years has been a member of the I. O. O. F., now of Montgomery lodge, No. 59, Reading.

G. H. Judy, foreman of the blacksmith shop of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company, was born at Point of Rocks, Frederick county, Md., February 11, 1847. He is the son of Thomas L. and Susan (Garrott) Judy, both natives of Maryland. The father, who was a blacksmith by trade, having been retired from service, came to Fort Wayne in June, 1888, and died here in the following January, at the age of seventy years. His widow survives at the age of sixty years. Their son, G. H., was reared at Cumberland City, Md., and in 1865 entered the employment of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company at that place. Two years he was engaged with the Cumberland & Pennsylvania company at Mount Savage, Md., and remained there until 1870, when he returned to the B. & O., and was foreman of the blacksmith shops of that company, at the rolling mill department, until 1877, when he again entered the employment of the Pennsylvania company at Altoona, Penn., working until 1880 as forger. In 1880 he removed to Huntingdon, Penn., and took charge of the blacksmith shops of the Huntingdon car and car-wheel works until 1883, when he came to Fort Wayne. He was at first engaged in the Pittsburgh shops here as forger, and received his appointment as foreman in September, 1884. This he has since held to the entire satisfaction of the company and is popular with all. He is a member of the Kekionga council, No. 93, National Union, is a republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the

United Brethren church. He was married in 1868 to Emma Myers, of Cumberland City, Md., who died in 1880, at Altoona, Penn., at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving two sons, David L. and L. W., who are now in the Pittsburgh railroad shops, one in the blacksmith and one in the car department.

Thomas J. Rodabaugh, foreman of the paint shop of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company, is one of the veteran railroad men of the city, having been first connected with the work of the railroad with which he is now employed, in 1850, grading the road bed in Ohio. After the track was laid he was engaged in repair work on the section between Louisville and Canton, Ohio, until the spring of 1855. Mr. Rodabaugh was born in Summit county, Ohio, October 9, 1835. He is the son of Adam Rodabaugh, born near Harrisburg, Penn., who was a miller by trade and in early life removed to Lorain county, Ohio, and thence to Summit county, and finally to Stark county, where he died in 1887 at the age of eighty years and over. His wife, Mary Heath, was born in New Hampshire, and died in 1843, at the age of thirty-five years. Their son, Thomas J., was reared on a farm to his twelfth year and was then in a store with his father until he began work at railroading. On June 5, 1855, he came to Fort Wayne in a stock car, and then went to New Haven and engaged in tracklaying on the Wabash railroad between that place and Defiance. In the following August he returned to Fort Wayne and was engaged with J. J. Kammer in learning the painter's trade. Eight months later he found employment at his trade in the Wabash shops, where he remained until June 20, 1860, when he entered the employment in the same capacity of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago company, with which corporation he has since remained. March 11, 1868, he was made foreman of the paint shops, a position he has held for over twenty years. Mr. Rodabaugh was a volunteer fireman in Fort Wayne for sixteen years and eight months, and was in active duty during all that time. He was foreman of Vigilant company, No. 2, for eight years, first assistant of Mechanic company, the first company, for three years, and was acting chief engineer for a short time. In politics he was a democrat and voted for James Buchanan first, but in 1860 became a republican. He became an Odd Fellow in 1858, and has since been a member of Fort Wayne lodge, No. 14, and has since 1864 been a member of Wayne lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M. Of both of these fraternities he has acted as deputy to the grand lodges of the state. He was married in 1857 to Elizabeth J. Snyder, of Fort Wayne, who was born at Canal Dover, Ohio, in 1841. They are members of the Congregational church.

In 1879 Alonzo L. Woodworth came to Fort Wayne and took a position as tool dresser in the blacksmith department of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad shops, and in the fall of 1884 he was promoted assistant foreman of the department. Mr. Woodworth was born near Boston, Mass., July 16, 1847, the son of John Woodworth and wife, whose maiden name was Stearns. They came to Indiana in 1852

and settled near Kendallville, where the mother died in 1861. The father came to this city in 1879, and is now living, in his eighty-first year, with his son Alonzo. The latter had hardly reached his fourteenth birthday when he enlisted (1861) in Company C, Forty-fourth regiment Indiana volunteers, as a private. He served bravely throughout the war, being wounded at Chickamauga in the lower jaw, a hurt which disabled him for nine month. He was honorably discharged at Chattanooga in September, 1865, and then came to Fort Wayne and learned the blacksmith's trade at the shops of Murray & Bennigan, remaining there three years. For four years he was employed at Bass's foundry, and then went to Logansport, where he attended Hall's commercial college. After five years at Logansport and one at Terre Haute, he spent a year in travel through the west, before engaging with the railroad company as above stated. Mr. Woodworth is a member of Summit City lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M.; of Kekionga lodge, No. 93, National Union; he is a Baptist, and in politics, republican. Mr. Woodworth was married to Annie Holmes, of Maples, Ind., who died in 1872 at the age of twenty-four, leaving one son. In 1875 he was married to Rosa Bennett of this city. Mr. Woodworth is the father of these children: John, born in 1872; Margery, 1877; Frank, 1886; Newton, 1888.

An esteemed and worthy citizen of Fort Wayne, Louis Buckwalter, is a native of the city of Philadelphia, born October 18, 1831. He is the son of Jacob and Mary (Thomas) Buckwalter, the former of whom was born near Phœnixville, Penn., where his ancestors settled on emigrating to this country from Switzerland, in 1749. At sixteen Louis began the trade of a machinist and served an apprenticeship of five years in the Baldwin locomotive works of Philadelphia, where he remained until 1860. In that year he came to Fort Wayne, and he has ever since been employed as a machinist in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway shops. At no time during this long period has he been off duty more than a month at a time. For several years past he has been an assistant foreman. Mr. Buckwalter was married February 21, 1866, to Mary E. Houenstein, a native of Fort Wayne, and they have had four children: Mary E., Charles H., Clara H. and Mathilde A., of whom the second died in infancy. In politics Mr. Buckwalter has been a republican since 1856. He is a skillful mechanic, and a first class citizen.

One of the skillful machinists who find occupation in the shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company, is John R. Bitner, who first engaged in that employment in March, 1869. He is the son of Andrew J. Bitner, who was born in Center county, Penn., December 18, 1816, and at the age of ten was taken by his widowed mother to Holmes county, Ohio. June 8, 1846, Andrew Bitner was married to Eliza Nabe, who was born in Franklin county, Penn., July 8, 1827, and had removed to Holmes county with her grandparents in 1836. At Gallion, Ohio, November 23, 1850, John R. Bitner was born to these parents. Three years later the family removed to Roanoke, Ind., where

they resided until the fall of 1863, when they returned to Holmes county. Six months later they made their home on the Bluffton road, twelve miles south of Fort Wayne. In 1865 the family came to this city, where the father died November 7, 1887. Mr. Bitner has been one of the trusted men in the Pittsburgh shops ever since engaging there twenty years ago. He was married November 14, 1877, to Emma Helfrich, a native of Crestline, Ohio, and they have five children: Lula M., Andrew C., Charlotte F., Charles L. and Irving E. Mr. Bitner is a member of Wayne lodge, F. & A. M.

Andrew Heimroth, a well-known citizen of Fort Wayne, engaged in the tool room of the Pennsylvania shops, was born in Prussia, January 16, 1819. Coming to America in 1847, he reached New York at four o'clock p. m., August 18. Having learned thoroughly the trade of a machinist in the old country he soon found employment at the West Point foundry, at Cold Springs, N. Y., beginning on the 26th of the same month. In June, 1848, he lost his right eye through an accident in the shops in which he was engaged. In 1852, he went to New York city, and was there engaged until 1855, when he entered the shops of the Camden & Amboy railroad at Bordentown, N. J. After an engagement there of several years he started to Fort Wayne, and on March 9, 1865, took a position in the Pennsylvania shops. For twenty years he was a faithful and valued assistant in the machine shop, and after the close of that period in 1885, he went into the tool shop. Mr. Heimroth is in politics a republican, and he is a member of the Summit City lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M. He was married October 20, 1848, to Catherine Shelton, who was born in Oxfordshire England, November 24, 1830. To them three children were born, of whom two survive; Matilda, now Mrs. Joseph Ellsner, of Chicago; and Sarah, now Mrs. William Hattersley, of Fort Wayne.

A representative of one of the pioneer families of Fort Wayne, Alexander M. Tower, an esteemed citizen, for several years connected with the machine shops of the western division of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, was born in Fort Wayne, January 6, 1855. His father, Benjamin H. Tower, a native of Michigan, who came to Fort Wayne during the thirties, resided here until his death in 1872. He was a lumber and furniture manufacturer, and was a prominent citizen. During the days of the old Wabash & Erie canal he was connected with that enterprise, and for some time was paymaster. He was a member of the city council for a considerable period. He married Kate Paul, who died when her son, Alexander, was but three years of age. The latter was reared in Fort Wayne and attended the public schools, receiving a first-class education. He entered the machine shops above named in June, 1872, as an apprentice, and serving out his apprenticeship, he continued as a foreman. In 1884 he went to Scott, Ohio, where for two years he was engaged in the manufacture of patent barrel hoops, but in 1886 he returned to the shops. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian church. Mr. Tower was married September 15, 1880, to Anna A.

Kinnaird, who was born in New York city, June 6, 1855, the daughter of Robert Kinnaird. Mrs. Tower died May 13, 1889, leaving two daughters, Mary W. and A. Louise.

During the past seventeen years, Daniel Campbell, a well-known railroad man of this city, has acted as foreman of the blacksmith department of the Wabash railroad shops. He began working at his trade in Buffalo, and in 1859 came to Fort Wayne, and then entered the employment of the Wabash company, in the department of which he has since served so long and efficient as foreman. He is a skillful workman and a good citizen, and his acquirements in life include those prime factors of happiness, an attractive family and a pleasant and comfortable home. Mr. Campbell was born in Edinburg, Scotland, December 6, 1835, son of Daniel and Ellen (Clapin) Campbell, both natives of Scotland, who spent their lives in that country. He came to the United States in 1853, and at first spent seven years at Buffalo, N. Y. He was married in 1862, to Jeanette Muirhead, and they have three children, Daniel A., Nellie and Jennie. Mr. Campbell is a prominent republican, and is a member of Fort Wayne lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F.

The foreman of the boiler shops of the Wabash railroad company, Ernst Rehling, has been a resident of Fort Wayne for forty-one years, and has gained during that extended period the good-will and esteem of the community, and a high standing among the leading artisans of the city. Mr. Rehling is a native of Prussia, born March 24, 1841, the son of Frederick and Dora (Tegtmeier) Rehling. The parents emigrated to this country and came to Fort Wayne by the Wabash & Erie canal in 1848. Here the father, who was born in 1792, died in 1861, and the mather passed away in 1872, at the age of seventy years. They had eight children, of whom seven are living, Ernst being the youngest. Mr. Rehling, after receiving his education in the Lutheran schools, began work at the trade of boiler making, in 1857, which has been his life occupation. He served his time with Bass, Jones & Co., and subsequently was engaged by the Pennsylvania railroad company and remained with them until 1871. In 1872, he entered the employment of the Wabash railroad company, and his thorough knowledge of his craft, and trustworthiness as a man, led to his promotion in 1882, to the important position he now holds. He was married in April, 1864, to Sophia Starke, a native of Prussia, born January 3, 1842, who came to this city in 1854. They have four children: Fred. H. E., born December, 1864; Lizzie, born 1867; Ernst C. E., born 1870; and Charles, born 1873. Mr. Rehling and family are members of the German Lutheran church. He is in politics a republican, having cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant.

The foremanship of the Wabash railroad paint shop is ably filled by H. F. Banta, who has been a resident of this city since 1853. During his first two years here, he was engaged in the furniture business. In 1858, he entered the employment of the Wabash company, and for twenty-five years has occupied his present position. He is a skillful and com-

petent man and his services are highly valued by the company. Mr. Banta was born in Hanover, Germany, August 12, 1836, the son of Henry and Anna (Oclgeschleger) Banta, both natives of Hanover, where they passed their lives. Mr. Banta, the youngest of their children, was educated in his native land, and there learned the business of a gardener, a more important occupation there than here. He was married in 1863, to Catherine Schmidt, who was born in Germany in 1838, and came to this country in early childhood. Mr. Banta and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and he is in politics a republican, having first voted, in a presidential contest, for Abraham Lincoln.

One of the responsible men connected with the Wabash railway company is William J. Bensman, a valued citizen of Fort Wayne, who follows the trade of boiler maker. He was born Hanover, Germany, July 24, 1840. His parents, Rudolph and Elizabeth Bensman, were born in Germany, the father in 1807, the mother in 1805, and came to Fort Wayne in 1845, where the father died in 1886, and where the mother is now living. Of their three surviving children the eldest is William J., who being only five years old on his arrival here, received his education in the German Lutheran schools of this city. At eighteen years of age he began the learning of his trade, and since 1873 he has been in the employment of the Wabash railway. He is one of the best qualified in his occupation, and has prospered, having a handsome home, which he built in 1867. On December 5 of the following year he took to his home as wife, Frederica Boseker, who was born in Saxony, June 1, 1844, and they now have two children: Mary, born in 1869, and Della, born in 1883. They are faithful members of the Lutheran church.

Olds Wagon Works.—The famous Olds wagon works were established in 1881 by Henry G. Olds, who was succeeded in 1882 by the present corporation. The works were built by the Hamilton estate, and the buildings are supplied with machinery, operated by a 150 horse power engine. The trade extends to every state and territory in the union. Farm wagons, freight wagons, lumber and cotton wagons are all manufactured, and every piece of material used in their construction is of the best quality. H. G. Olds, the president, is also interested in N. G. Olds & Sons' wheel works. A. H. Hamilton is vice-president, William Johnston, jr., secretary, Charles McCulloch, treasurer.

William Johnston, jr., a popular and capable business man, occupying the position of secretary of the Olds wagon works, was born in New York city, October 10, 1845, to William and Sarah (Pollock) Johnston. The parents were born in Ireland, the father in 1798, and the mother in 1801, and came to this country in 1828. The father died at Foster's Meadow, Long Island, in 1876, and his widow eight years later. William is the youngest of seven children, three of whom are now living. He obtained a common school education in New York, and in 1862 came to Fort Wayne, reaching here March 21. He entered the employment of McDougal & Co., afterward Root & Co., as book-keeper, and

held that position for six years, after which he was for ten years in the employment of Coombs & Co. He became connected with the Olds wagon works in 1881, and has acted as secretary since the incorporation in 1882. Mr. Johnston was married January 21, 1878, to Ada B. Fuller, a native of Michigan, daughter of John and Lois Fuller, and they have one child, Grace L. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are members of the First Presbyterian church; he is a prominent republican; a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and Knight Templar.

Peter Andersen, a skillful mechanic, occupying the responsible position of foreman at the Olds Wagon works, began learning the trade of wagon maker in his native land, Denmark, at the age of fourteen, and in 1870 came to the United States, settling at Racine, Wis., where he lived twelve years, carrying on his business and also doing general carpentry and contracting. He came to Fort Wayne in 1881, and has ever since been connected with the Olds wagon works. He is a practical mechanic and skilled workman. Mr. Andersen was born in Denmark, June 10, 1845, of John and Mary (Henrickson) Andersen, who were born in that country, the father in 1796, the mother in 1811; and died there, the father in 1855, and the mother in 1885. In 1874 Mr. Andersen married Matine Rasmussen, a native of Denmark, born January 17, 1849, who came to the United States in 1874, and both are members of the Lutheran church. They have four children: Matilda C., Thorwald A., Olga R. and Herman A. Mr. Andersen is a republican in politics.

Kerr Murray Manufacturing Co.—Hugh Bennigan, who came to Fort Wayne in 1859, in that year with Jones & McLaughlin, established the Fort Wayne machine works. In 1862, he and Kerr Murray built the foundry near the south depot, which was the beginning of the Kerr Murray works. Kerr Murray became the sole owner in 1868, and in 1881 the concern was incorporated, with a paid up stock of $100,000, and in the same year was built the present brick shops. In 1868 the company commenced to manufacture gas works machinery and holders, to which has been added grain elevator machinery and general foundry and machine work. Their foundry is a one-story building with a cupola, its area is 110x115 feet, and the average melting is thirty tons per day; the machine shop is a three-story building, 60x150 feet, and its machines are run by a 100 horse-power engine; the wrought iron and smith shop is a two-story building, 75x175 feet, having seven forges and one steam hammer, pattern houses, yards, etc., to accommodate their stock, and a railroad track running through their works to facilitate their receiving and shipping departments. Employment is given to about 300 men, and the trade extends to all parts of the United States and Canada. Gas works have been erected by this company all over the continent, a few cities in the list being Pittsburgh, Mobile, El Paso, Dallas, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Davenport, Minneapolis, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and London, Canada.

Alfred D. Cressler, president and general manager of the Kerr Murray manufacturing company, was born at Lucas, Richland county, Ohio,

July 7, 1852. His parents, George H. and Nancy (Miller) Cressler, were natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Franklin county in 1811, and the mother in Cumberland county in 1813. The father was a railroad contractor and took part in the construction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. He survived his wife, who died in 1868, until August, 1875. Alfred D. Cressler spent his early life upon a farm, and from 1867 till 1869 worked at carriage making. His uncle, D. M. Miller, of the Aveline House, being a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, Mr. Cressler came here in April, 1870, and found employment as a cash boy for Foster Brothers. In a few months he had risen from that position to have charge of the dress goods department, and he then entered Eastman's business college at Poughkeepsie, where he spent four months. Returning to the employment of Foster Brothers, he was stationed at Grand Rapids until October, 1874. He was next engaged one year in the dry goods business at Wooster, Ohio, and then returned to Fort Wayne, where he took the position of time clerk for the Kerr Murray manufacturing company. In 1877–8 he traveled for the company and acted as bookkeeper in 1879. On the death of Mr. Murray, May 6, 1880, Mr. Cressler took charge of the business for the heirs, and conducted it during the remainder of the year. In 1881 he organized and incorporated the present company for the manufacture of gas works machinery, and was elected to his present position. He is one of the most prominent and energetic of the young manufacturers of the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree and the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Cressler was married October 13, 1874, to Eliza E. Murray, daughter of Kerr Murray.

Since September, 1888, G. Adolph Schust has held the position of secretary of the Kerr Murray manufacturing company. He was born in this city November 1, 1862, the son of J. M. and E. M. (Hoffman) Schust, both natives of Germany, who emigrated to this city in 1849. The family removed to Wheeling, W. Va., in 1864, but returned to this city in 1874, where the parents are still living. The father is now employed in the pattern making department of the Wabash railroad shops. Their son, the subject of this sketch, attended school at Wheeling and Fort Wayne, and in 1877 entered the law office of Jenison & Alden. A year later he became a student at Addison seminary, near Chicago, and remained there until 1882. He then returned to this city and took a commercial course in the business college, afterward taking a position as bill clerk and assistant ticket agent in the Wabash railroad freight office. In 1883 he entered the employment of the Kerr Murray manufacturing company as shipping clerk, and has since been prominently connected with that company. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

Since January 1, 1885, Gustave L. Hackius has occupied a position with the Kerr Murray manufacturing company, and on January 1, 1888, he was promoted treasurer and head bookkeeper of that establishment, a responsible position which he at present fills to the entire satisfaction of

the company. He was born in this city February 19, 1867, and was educated in the Lutheran schools, attending also the commercial college, taking a night course during the fall, winter and spring of 1882-3. He was engaged with A. Kalbacher, in the flour and feed trade, as book-keeper and clerk, in 1881-2, and then became a clerk in the shop-clerk's office of the Pennsylvania company from 1883 to 1885. He is the son of Andrew and Mary Hackius, natives of Germany, who came to Fort Wayne in 1854. The father being a copper and tinsmith by trade, was engaged at his trade with the Pennsylvania company at Fort Wayne. He died December 28, 1885, but his widow survives and is living in the city. To them eight children were born, of whom Gustave is the fifth, and all but two are living.

Herman J. Remmert, prominent in the manufacturing interests of the city of Fort Wayne, was born in Prussia, August 5, 1841. When fifteen years of age, in September, 1857, he landed at New Orleans, and after a few months' stay at St. Louis, he reached Fort Wayne in February, 1858. Here he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he followed for a year and a half. In the fall of 1861 he made a visit to his native country and was absent six months. Upon his return he became engaged with the Bass foundry and machine works, and remained there until the fall of 1863, when he entered the employment of Murray & Bennigan, in their machine shops. In the fall of 1864 he engaged in the retail grocery trade, and though out of the shops not more than three months, continued that business for three years. He has been connected with the same works ever since, through its various changes of proprietorship, a period of twenty-six years. Previous to the organization of the Kerr Murray manufacturing company he acted as general foreman for four or five years, and since the organization of that company in which he is a stockholder, he has been superintendent of the works. Mr. Remmert was married on June 26, 1866, to Mary C., daughter of John J. Koester, of this city, and to their union ten children have been born, six of whom survive. He and wife are members of the St. Paul's Catholic church.

Among the popular foremen of the Kerr Murray establishment should be named Carl Bohne, a skillful pattern-maker. He was born in Hanover, Germany, May 13, 1857, the son of Henry and Engel (Meyer) Bohne. They emigrated to America in 1857, and came directly to Fort Wayne, making their home five miles south of Fort Wayne, where the father followed farming until his death in 1866. The widow then removed to the city, where she still resides. Carl Bohne was educated in the German Lutheran schools, and at the age of thirteen years entered the drug house of his uncle, William Meyer, where he remained two years, and then began an apprenticeship of four years with J. C. Boser & Co., at the trade of pattern-maker. He remained with the above house twelve years altogether, and then entered the employ of the Kerr Murray manufacturing company in 1885. In 1886 was engaged at Kendalville, Ind., with the Flint & Walling manufacturing company, as pattern-

maker, for nine months. He then returned to the Kerr Murray manufacturing company as foreman of the pattern department of that establishment, and has continued in that position. Mr. Bohne was married at Kendallville in 1887 to Dora Wehmeyer, who was born at that place in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Bohne are members of Emanuel Lutheran church.

The foremanship of the boiler and blacksmith department of the Kerr Murray works is in the hands of Adolph F. Schulz, who came to this city in 1883, and having learned the trade of blacksmith and boilermaker in his native land, immediately engaged with this company. He was made foreman in 1884, but in 1885 removed to Decatur, and was for a short time engaged with a machine shop and foundry at that place, going then to Alleghany, Penn., taking charge of a department in a machine factory. In 1886 he returned to this city, and again took the foremanship he now holds. Mr. Schulz was born in Germany, February 28, 1854, and immigrated in 1882, having previously been married, 1877, to Sophia Seidensticker, by whom he has three sons and one daughter. Mr. Schulz is a member of the Reform church, and a worthy citizen.

Fort Wayne Organ Company.—Of this prominent industry, of which mention has already been made, Stephen B. Bond is president, Charles E. Bond, secretary, and A. S. Bond, treasurer and superintendent.

The position of designer and superintendent of case manufacturing in the Fort Wayne organ factory, is held by Thomas Hill, a native of Halifax, Yorkshire, England. He was born January 9, 1839, the son of Richard and Ann (Lockwood) Hill. At thirteen he began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade and after a seven years' apprenticeship, followed his trade at various places in England until 1872. In that year he emigrated to America, locating in Boston; he remained there two years and then had charge of a cabinet shop at Worchester, Mass., three years and a half. After a few months at Boston, he went to Appleton, Wis., and took charge of a factory in which chairs and bed room suits were made. There he was occupied as designer five years and a half. He then went to Chicago, and was with the firm of Story & Clark, organ manufacturers, as designer, five or six years. Prior to this he had spent one year with the firm of A. H. Andrews & Co. In February, 1888, he came to Fort Wayne and accepted his present position. Mr. Hill was married July 9, 1861, to Ellen Stott, a native of Hebden Bridge, England. They have one son, Richard, born July 4, 1871. Mr. Hill is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the White Rose lodge, Sons of St. George.

Brooks French is a native of Wilton, N. H., born November 1, 1845, son of Samuel and Elvira (Grey) French, both natives of the same town. He lived until eighteen on a farm and then removed to Michigan, and became employed in a furniture factory at Battle Creek. Later he held the position of foreman in a table factory, and subsequently worked two years in an organ factory which had developed out of the table factory.

In the fall of 1871, he accepted a position in the Burdett organ factory at Chicago, but the establishment was destroyed by the great fire before he took his situation. He spent the winter of 1871–2 in Gratiot county, Mich., with relatives and afterward came to Fort Wayne, and has ever since been employed in the factory of the Fort Wayne organ company. He has aided in the construction of every organ that has been turned out by the institution, and since June, 1872, has been foreman of the stop action department. During the summer of 1878, he served four months as acting superintendent. He is the inventor of French's stop action, upon which he received a patent March 14, 1882, and of French's grand organ action, patented June 12, 1883. Both patents have been assigned to the Fort Wayne organ company. From 1876 to 1884, in connection with his other duties, he had charge of the fly finishing department, and since 1884 has managed the pedal base double bank department, all the mechanism of which is of his own invention, as well as the labor of draughting and manufacture. Mr. French was married September 14, 1873, to Miss Roberta C. Kent, who was born in DeKalb county, Ind., but was reared at Coldwater, Mich. Mrs. French is a telegraph operator and had worked at her profession two years prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. French have both completed the Chautauqua course, graduating in 1886, and since then Mrs. French has completed a course in the Hailman kindergarten school of La Porte, Ind. She is the founder of the Frœbel kindergarten school of Fort Wayne, established in 1886. She is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. French is a member of the Apollo club and the Morton club. In politics he is an ardent republican.

The foremanship of the finishing department of the Fort Wayne organ company has been for seventeen years in the hands of Capt. John H. Rohan. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, June 24, 1839, son of John and Bridget Rohan, with whom he came to America in 1845. The family first located at Burlington, Vt., but three years later, removed to Milwaukee, Wis. In early manhood Capt. Rohan learned the trade of a finisher of wood, and followed it in Milwaukee until 1859, and afterward at Buffalo, N. Y. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York volunteer infantry and served until the close of the war. He was successively promoted from private to sergeant, first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and in April, 1864, he was promoted captain and served as such with company G, of the same regiment, until the close of the war. He commanded his company in the battles of Port Hudson, Pleasant Hill, Sabine Cross Roads, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill and numerous skirmishes of less importance. He received a flesh wound in the left side at the battle of Pleasant Hill, and a scalp wound in the battle of Cedar Creek, but fortunately neither proved serious. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 25, 1865. Returning to Milwaukee he engaged in the grocery business. Two years later he removed to Chicago and until the great fire in 1871 worked at his trade in the factory

of the Burdett organ company. After the fire he came to Fort Wayne and has ever since held his present position. Captain Rohan was married May 28, 1868, to Miss Mary Ann Theresa O'Brien, a native of Rochester, N. Y., and daughter of Lawrence and Mary O'Brien. They have had nine children, of whom Lottie J., William H., John F., Edwin G. and Agnes are living, and Mida, Theresa, Maggie and Walter are deceased. Mr. Rohan and wife are members of the Catholic church. He is a member of the uniformed rank of the Catholic Legion, the National Union, and G. A. R. In politics he is a democrat. Captain Rohan was formerly captain of the Veteran organization of the state militia and was promoted to the rank of major and finally lieutenant-colonel, and still serves in the latter rank.

Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light Company.—Of this very important corporation Henry G. Olds is president, P. A. Randall, vice president, R. T. McDonald, treasurer and general manager, and M. W. Simons, secretary. Ronald T. McDonald, general manager and treasurer of the Fort Wayne Jenney electric light company, is a native of Pennsylvania, born June 24, 1849, at Alleghany City, the eldest of four children now living of James B. and Margaret (Morrison) McDonald. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and died at Fort Wayne in 1886 at the age of seventy-six years. The subject of this mention came to Fort Wayne in 1860, and here has since resided. In 1864 he enlisted in company C, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged as sergeant major. On his return to this city he was engaged first in the dry goods business as a clerk, afterward as a member of the firm of Evans, McDonald & Co., leaving that business in 1881 to engage in the electric light industry. To that he brought all the energy and enterprise which had already distinguished him as a business man, and he has greatly advanced the interests of the company of which he was one of the incorporators in 1882, and which promises to become one of the leading industries of the city. During the few years he has been identified with this industry he has gained a wide repute as one of the prominent men of the country in the electric light manufacture. Mr. McDonald was married in 1876 to Lillie Morse, of Angola, Ind., daughter of Marquis and Elizabeth Morse, and they have one child, Esther. He is a member of Sol D. Bayless lodge, No. 129, 1870, of Fort Wayne commandery, 1872, and of the Indianapolis consistory, 1882. In politics he is an ardent republican.

The master mechanic, with his scientific knowledge of the forces and materials of nature, with careful training and natural ingenuity, is one of the prime movers in the prosperity of Fort Wayne. Such a man is the master mechanic of the Fort Wayne Jenney electric light company, Charles S. Hilton. He began work as a machinist in the employ of the Franklin machine company at Lewiston, Me., in the fall of 1865. He remained there three years, and was then for nine years employed by the manufacturers of the Cottrell & Babcock printing presses in Rhode

Island. During five years of the latter period he held the position of foreman. Removing to Kentucky, he acted two years as master mechanic of the Bowling Green woolen company. In 1882 he came to Fort Wayne, and was in the employment of the Wabash railroad company in their shops, after which he entered the service of the electric light company, first as superintendent of the arc department, and then for two years past as master mechanic. Mr. Hilton was born at South Boston, Mass., July 28, 1846, son of Leonard Hilton and his wife Susan Farnsworth, both natives of Massachusetts, who passed their lives there. Leonard was the son of Daniel Hilton, who was born at Fitchburg, Mass., about 1790, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in his native state at about seventy-six years of age. His wife was Julia Sautell, who died in Massachusetts at about eighty-six years of age. Charles S. enlisted in 1863, in Company B, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts infantry, and served in all the engagements of the army of the Potomac after the battle of Gettysburg until the close of the war, being wounded at the battle of Petersburg. He was married in 1882, to Mrs. Mary E. Sands, of Wabash, and have two children, Donna M. and Charles W. He has one child, Hattie, by a former marriage, and his wife one child, May Sands, by her previous marriage. Mr. Hilton is a republican, a comrade of the G. A. R., and a Scottish Rite Mason.

The assistant master mechanic of the Fort Wayne electric light company, Charles F. Knothe, is a native of this city, born February 11, 1851, to J. A. and Louisa (Krochman) Knothe, natives of Germany, who immigrated in 1846, and made their residence in this city in 1848. The mother passed away in 1882, but the father is still living, and engaged in business as a member of the lumber firm of Beaver, Miller & Co. Charles F. Knothe was educated in the public and Lutheran schools of the city, and in 1869 began an apprenticeship as machinist with Louis Rastetter, at which he continued three years. He then worked at various places, and in 1874 became engaged in the railroad shops at East Saginaw, Mich. In 1883 he returned to Fort Wayne, and entered the employment of the Jenney electric light company, as a machinist, and in 1886 was appointed assistant master mechanic. Mr. Knothe was married in 1874 to Elizabeth Billing, who died in 1878, leaving two children, and in 1884 he was united to Polly Frohmuth, by whom he has had two children.

The position of purchasing agent and superintendent of shipping of the Fort Wayne Jenney electric light company is efficiently filled by Charles B. Fitch, one of the most popular young men in the city. He possesses winning social qualities as well as business acumen, and is prominent in Masonry, being a Knight Templar of Fort Wayne commandery, and high in the Scottish Rite. Mr. Fitch was born at Medina, Ohio, May 23, 1859, the youngest of seven children (six now living), of William and Aurelia (Brintnall) Fitch. The father was born in Connecticut in 1817, was a farmer by occupation, and owned one of the best farms in the Western Reserve. He died in 1867, at Medina, and his

widow, who was born in 1819, in New York, died at Fort Wayne in 1881. Her family were pioneers in New York and Vermont. The father of William W. Fitch, who had the same name, was born in Connecticut in 1780, settled in Ohio with his family as early as 1825, and died about 1865. His ancestors came from England prior to 1660, and were pioneers in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Mr. Fitch received a good education in the schools at Medina and Fort Wayne high school. He came to this city in 1872, and in 1875 began teaching, at which he was engaged in this county for several terms. From 1879 to 1882 conducted a mercantile and grain business at Avilla, but in the latter year returned to Fort Wayne, and became engaged with the electric light company, with which he has since been prominently connected. He was married in 1881 to Elizabeth Fryer, of Noble county, daughter of Henry Fryer, a prominent farmer.

John C. Peters, as a prominent manufacturer and owner of the famous Wayne hotel, has by his various enterprises contributed in a large measure to the advancement of the city. Mr. Peters was born in this city June 11, 1848, son of Claus and Caroline (Eberlein) Peters, who came to Fort Wayne in 1841, from Germany, their native land. The father, who was born in 1813, followed in this city the occupation of builder and contractor until his death in 1849. His widow still survives. John C. Peters received his early education in this city, and then, in 1862, began learning the trade of piano and cabinet-maker at which he was occupied for four years, from 1865 to 1869, in New York city. In 1873 he was married to Mary Myers, of Fort Wayne, who was born in 1853, the daughter of Frederick Myers. To this union has been born seven children: Frederick, William, Otto, Arthur, Paul, Flora and Bertha Mr. Peters is a member of the Emanuel Lutheran church; and in politics he takes an active interest in the welfare of the democratic party. He has risen to an honorable place among the foremost citizens of Fort Wayne, by his character as a man, his unfailing reliability as a business man, and his energy and enterprise as a manufacturer. He conducts an extensive business solely his own in hardwood lumber, which he established in 1872. The large building devoted to this manufacture, on Osage and Main streets, is equipped with one band-saw mill, operated by steam, with an average capacity of 7,000 feet per day. Ash, oak and whitewood lumber are principal features of the product, which is to some extent disposed of to local manufactories using a fine grade of lumber, but mainly to eastern factories. Dealing only in perfect stock, the house is popular and the business is constantly increasing. Mr. Peters is also manager of the Horton manufacturing company, incorporated in 1883, with a capital stock of $30,000, whose works give employment to seventy skilled workmen. This establishment manufactures the improved Western washer, hand corn planters, and various wooden novelties, and has a heavy trade throughout Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, throughout the union, and even to Australia. Mr. Peters was also a partner prior to 1873 with Charles Pape and Joseph Schaf-

fer in the Peters' box and lumber company, another extensive enterprise elsewhere mentioned. He is also president of the Indiana machine works, a company organized and incorporated in 1887, with a capital of $75,000. This establishment manufactures patented specialties in wood-working machinery, etc. Mr. Peters built in 1887, the Wayne hotel, described elsewhere, which is already widely known as one of the finest places of accommodation in the country. This brief mention of the enterprises in which Mr. Peters is engaged is sufficient, though but a meagre outline, to give an idea of the activity of his busy life, devoted to the upbuilding of the city of his birth.

The Peters box and lumber company, manufacturers of furniture and hand-sawed lumber, was established and incorporated in 1871, by J. C. Peters, Charles Pape and Joseph Schaffer, with a capital stock of $55,000. The factory is situated at Nos. 79 and 102 High street, and the salesrooms at Nos. 15 and 17 Court streeet. The factory occupies four floors, 50x100, two floors, 40x70, one 50x80, and one 40x60, and the best productions of modern invention are employed in the manufacture. From sixty to seventy-five men here find employment. This product is also shipped extensively over the state and into Ohio, and the hardwood lumber produced is shipped to the cities of the east and to London. A special feature is quartered oak, of which the finest grades are handled. Two band-saws are run with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day, and one venner saw, with a capacity of 10,000 feet per day. Of this institution Charles Pape is president, and Wilson McQuiston secretary.

Charles Pape, prominent among the enterprising men who have established the greatness of the city of Fort Wayne, by establishing manufactories that employ hundreds of men and carry the fame of the city wherever their products are sold, first saw this city in 1850, then being a German lad of thirteen years, fresh from his native land. He worked for several months at such labor as he could find. He then went to Elkhart and remained there two years. Returning to Fort Wayne in 1861, he engaged in contracting, and continued to be thus employed until 1873, when he became connected with the Peters' box factory. In 1878 he purchased a controlling interest in the Peters' box and lumber company, and has since then been president of the company. In 1882 he purchased an interest in the Jonathan Fleming road machine, and established a business which has since become known as the Fleming manufacturing company, of which he is sole owner and one of the most extensive producers of road machines and snow scrapers in the United States. His career has been a remarkable one, and his success is all the more notable as he has been wholly dependent upon his energy and talent for affairs, being entirely without assistance at the outset. Mr. Pape was born at Minden, Germany, December 18, 1837, son of William and Wilhelmina Pape, who emigrated to the United States in 1850, and settled at Fort Wayne, where they both died. He is the eldest of their five children. He was married in 1859, to Wilhelmina

Bierman, a native of Germany. She died in 1871, and in 1872 Mr. Pape was married to Caroline Schroeder. He has eight children. He is a democrat in politics, and was for two terms a member of the city council. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

The responsible position of secretary of the Peters box and lumber company is in charge of Wilson McQuiston, who has a thorough knowledge of the business, and performs his portion of it in a way that leaves nothing to be desired. Though a native of this county, his first essay in business was as bookkeeper in the bank of Sigourney, Iowa, in May, 1868. His efficiency won for him in the course of a year, the position of cashier. After six years of experience in that function he turned his attention to newspaper management, and removing to the national capital, became one of the publishers of the *Washington Daily Chronicle*. For four years he held the position of secretary and treasurer of the *Chronicle* publishing company. In 1878 he returned to Fort Wayne, and has since that year, been associated with the lumber manufacturing of the city. He became secretary of the Peters box and lumber company in 1884. Mr. McQuiston was born in Allen county, March 21, 1844, the son of John and Eliza McQuiston, residents of the county, and he received his education in the schools of the city. In the fall of 1870 he was married to Lydia A. Bean, of Delaware, Ohio. He has been a member of Summit City lodge, F. & A. M., since 1865, and is in politics a republican.

The Anthony Wayne manufacturing company, of which John Rhinesmith is president, and Albert C. F. Wichman superintendent, is one of the prosperous concerns of the city. Its product is the improved Anthony Wayne washing machine, the invention of Mr. Wichman, which is one of the most popular contrivances of that kind. Mr. Wichman was born in Prussia in 1835, and came to America in 1849. He first made his home at Cincinnati, but in 1851 came to Fort Wayne, where he resided until 1864. He then removed to Kendallville, and during his residence there served as city clerk from 1869 to 1873. Returning to Fort Wayne in 1880, he for several years held the position of bookkeeper for William Moellering, contractor and builder. In 1886 he entered the Anthony Wayne manufacturing company, and became the superintendent of the works in June, 1887. Mr. Wichman was married in 1857, to Elizabeth Eberlein, who is a native of Bavaria, though reared in Fort Wayne. They have nine children.

The first president of the company named was that well-known and enterprising citizen, Fred. C. Boltz. In the year 1849, being at that time one year old, Mr. Boltz was brought here by his parents from his native town of Saarbruken, Prussia. He was brought up in this city, and enjoyed the advantages of the public schools. He engaged in business in 1864 at the age of sixteen years, and has been identified with different business interests ever since. In 1864 he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and at present is one of the prosperous men in that branch of business, operating factory No. 201, which produces several

brands of fine cigars, the most popular being the "B. & O.," and "Fuss." In 1886 Mr. Boltz became a stockholder in the Anthony Wayne manufacturing company, being one of the organizers, and served as president until 1887, when he resigned, but still holds a directorship. He is also a member of the contracting firm of Boltz & Dehrheimer. From May, 1881, until 1885, he served as a member of the city council. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1869. Mr. Boltz was married October 8, 1871, to Miss Catherine Best, of New York city. Mr. Boltz's father is yet a resident of this city, but his mother died in 1876.

The Hoosier manufacturing company, A. S. Evans, president, is a well-known establishment. The superintendency of the factory of this company is in the hands of William A. Thomas, a capable business man. He began mercantile life in 1873, in the retail clothing trade at Addison, Ohio. This he sold out in 1880, and in 1881 he came to Fort Wayne, and here was first engaged as assistant bookkeeper for Evans, McDonald & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants. Soon after the incorporation of the Hoosier manufacturing company he was intrusted with the position of bookkeeper, and since January, 1887, has occupied his present position. Mr. Thomas was born in Champaign county, Ohio, September 2, 1851, son of John H. and Elizabeth Thomas. The mother was a native of that county, the father of Rockbridge county, Va. Mr. Thomas attended the district school, and at sixteen entered Denison University at Granville, Ohio, whence he graduated in 1872. He was married June 24, 1874, to Mary F., daughter of Capt. Nathan McConkey, late of Springfield, Ohio. She was born in Clark county of that state. They are the parents of two children, Ross and Stella, both living. Mr. Thomas and wife are devoted members of the First Baptist church. He has been a Mason since the night of his twenty-first birthday, and has attained the rank of thirty-second degree; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

John Rhinesmith, senior member of the well-known lumber firm of Rhinesmith & Simonson, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1832. His father, George Rhinesmith, was born in Pennsylvania, moved to Ohio when a young man, and after working as a farm laborer about six months, bought land and began its cultivation, continuing as a farmer until his death in 1859. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Earle, is a native of Ohio. She removed to Fort Wayne in 1862, and now resides at the home of her son John, in her eighty-second year. John Rhinesmith, after leaving school, clerked for a few years, and in 1885 came to Fort Wayne and entered the employment of a produce dealer. Subsequent to 1861 he was a messenger for a few years for the American Express company, and in 1865 he engaged in the lumber business in partnership with John H. Clark. The firm was incorporated as the Clark & Rhinesmith lumber company in 1872, and was succeeded in 1877 by the firm of Rhinesmith & Simonson, J. H. Simonson being the partner. The business of this concern has become very exten-

sive and successful, having increased from a capital of about $33,000 to over $60,000, and the average annual business is now $200,000. The product is sash, doors and blinds, and they do all kinds of factory work, employing between fifty and sixty-five men, and also deal in lumber. Mr. Rhinesmith is also president of the Anthony Wayne manufacturing company, in which he owns a one-fourth interest, and is one of the prominent men of the city.

James H. Simonson, member of the firm of Rhinesmith & Simonson, and secretary and treasurer of the Anthony Wayne manufacturing company, was born at Peeksville, N. Y., in 1838, the son of Isaac and Abby J. (Mosher) Simonson. The father was a contractor of considerable note, and with others built the palace of General Bolivar, at Bogota, S. A. He was one of an old Dutch family whose ancestors came to New York in 1643. He died in 1857, and the mother, who is a descendant of an English family that landed on Block Island in 1736, is now a resident of New York. In that city James H. was raised and educated in the city schools. He was holding a position as bookkeeper in a machine shop at New York, at the outbreak of the civil war, when, being a member of the famous seventh regiment, he went with that regiment to the capital at the call of President Lincoln. As soon as relieved from guard duty Mr. Simonson returned to New York, and in 1862 removed to Pittsburgh and entered the employment of the Pennsylvania company. In 1864 he removed to Fort Wayne, where, until 1867, he was cashier in the freight depot of the Pittsburgh railroad. Resigning his position he entered the employment of Clark & Rhinesmith, and upon the organization of the Clark & Rhinesmith lumber company, in 1872, he became a stockholder and director. Subsequently he and Mr. Rhinesmith succeeded to the business. He is also a fourth owner in the Anthony Wayne manufacturing company. Mr. Simonson was one of the projectors of the Masonic temple, and upon the completion of the opera-house portion in 1885 he was appointed manager of the same, a position he still holds. Mr. Simonson's genial and happy nature has gained him many warm friends, and he is one of the popular men of city. In 1887 he was the republican candidate for mayor, but though making a gallant contest was unable to overcome the adverse majority. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the rank of Knight Templar.

Among the careful and trustworthy foreman of the manufactories of the city, William C. Pape, of the Rhinesmith & Simonson factory, should be creditably named. Though a young man, he was given in 1885, a foremanship at the Peters box and lumber company's works, which he held until 1887, when he accepted his present position with one of the leading firms in wooden manufacture. Mr. Pape was born at this city, May 2, 1863, son of Charles and Minnie (Bearman) Pape. He was educated at the German Lutheran schools, and August 31, 1884, was married to Carrie Paul, a native of Ohio. They have one child, Roy. Mr. Pape is a member of one of the prominent families of the city, and

is highly esteemed. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and he is politically a democrat.

Louis Diether, senior membr of the firm of Louis Diether & Bro., manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds and mouldings, and dealers in lumber, is one of the notably successful manufacturers of the city of Fort Wayne. His parents, Charles F. and Barbara Diether, natives of Germany, were married in New York city and came to Indiana in 1850 to seek a place to plant their home in the new land. They located in this city in 1850, and here in the same year, their son Louis was born. The mother died at Fort Wayne in 1885. Louis was educated in the city schools, and at the age of twenty years, engaged in the hardware business at Mendon, Mich. He returned to Fort Wayne, however, in July of the same year, and took a position as book-keeper for the firm of Cochrane & Humphrey, one of the oldest lumber firms of the city. He was subsequently with Nuttman & Taylor three years, and was book-keeper for Meyer Bros., wholesale druggists, five years. Afterward he embarked in the lumber business, succeeding the firm of Cochrane & Humphrey. In May, 1887, and on January 1, 1888, the firm of Diether & Bro. was formed by the admission of his brother John to a partnership. The firm ranks with those which do the largest business in the city, and employ an average of thirty-eight men. In addition to their manufactures, which include all kinds of factory work, they deal extensively in rough and dressed lumber and shingles. Their factory, at 100 Pearl street, is one of the prominent concerns of the city, and their lumber yards are located on Superior street.

John H. Diether, junior member of the firm of Louis Diether & Bro., above referred to, was born in this city, January 3, 1852, the son of Charles F. and Barbara Diether. At the age of eighteen years he set out to learn the trade of harness making, and two years later, became a member of the firm of F. Hilt & Co., manufacturers and dealers in saddles and harness, and was so engaged for twelve years, selling out his interest at the end of that period. In January, 1888, he formed the present partnership with his brother Louis. For a time he took charge of the lumber yards of the firm on Superior street, but at present has the management of the manufactory on Pearl street. Mr. Diether was married April 27, 1882, to Malana McIlvaine, of Fort Wayne, who was born in New York city in 1862. They have three children.

John B. Monning, the eldest of five children of the late Hon. Henry Monning, an account of whose life appears in another portion of this work, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 2, 1852. In the fall of the same year his parents began their residence at Fort Wayne, so that the life of the subject of this mention has been almost entirely spent in this city. In the Catholic schools of the city, as he grew in years, he received a good and comprehensive education. When sixteen years old he became deputy county treasurer, serving under his father, then county treasurer, and after his father's retirement from office, for one year with his successor. During this period his father and A.

C. Trentman had established a coffee and spice mill, and John B. Monning engaged in this in 1874, and in 1881, under the firm name of J. B. Monning & Co., began the business of flour milling, at which he is still engaged. His business sagacity and enterprise, joined with that honor and integrity which characterizes his undertakings in all channels of activity, have made him a highly successful man, and one who ranks among the leading citizens of Fort Wayne. He is prominent in the affairs of the city, and being a leader among those who delight in advancing the interests of the whole community, has been secretary of the business men's association since its organization. Mr. Monning was married in 1876, to Mary Luhn, who was born in Cincinnati, March 2, 1852, and their union has been blessed with four children: Mary, Agnes, Anna and John. Mr. Monning and wife are members of the Catholic church, and he is active in the interests of the order known as the Catholic Knights of America. In politics Mr. Monning is a democrat.

John Ferguson, prominent among the leading manufacturers and lumbermen of Fort Wayne, was born near Quebec, June 24, 1834. His father, John Ferguson, a native of Scotland, was born at Westfield, near Alloa, in 1795, and in 1816 went to sea, and for sixteen years continued the life of a sailor. About 1830 emigrated and settled in Canada. Mary Orr, who became his wife, was born in County Armaugh, Ireland, in 1805, and had come to Canada, about 1829. She and her husband settled on a farm and they were occupied in its cultivation until their death. She died March 19, 1879, and his death followed, February 20, 1883. He was a man of great energy and careful habits, and his rugged constitution knew no suffering until just before his life went out at four score and eight years. To these parents were born eleven children, of whom seven survive. Their son, John Ferguson, remained on the farm near Quebec until his twentieth year, when, in 1855, he came to Fort Wayne, which has since been his home. He engaged in the lumber business in 1861, and has ever since been successfully prosecuting that industry, having two large mills on the Fort Wayne & Muncie railroad, the product of which finds market principally in Chicago. His enterprising spirit has led him into other investments for the advancement of the city, and he is a director of the Wayne natural gas company, and for twelve years has been president of the Bluffton gravel road company. Mr. Ferguson's interest in this city, is property valued at $30,000. He owns about 1,000 acres of mostly improved land in Allen, Huntington, Wells and Marshall counties, and also $11,000 worth of property in Lucas county, Ohio. Mr. Ferguson was married November 19, 1861, to Eliza King, a native of Canada, born in 1837, and they have five children as follows: Cora M., Fannie, now Mrs. Palmer, wife of Earl Palmer, who is now engaged in the lumber business with Mr. Ferguson, Eliza K., John K., and Minnie E. He is a prominent republican in politics, a member of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., and with his family are members of the First Baptist church. Enterprise and energy are the crowning characteristics of his character.

John Ferguson

Louis Rastetter, who has had an honorable career in this city since September 27, 1857, came here at that date, expecting to find employment as a machinist, a trade he had well learned in his native land, and had practiced in America since he landed in 1854, unaccompanied by any relatives, to search his fortune in a new land. He had been employed two years at Rochester, N. Y., and one year at Buffalo, before coming to Fort Wayne. Here he found work in the old Wabash shops. In November, 1859, he went to Germany to visit his parents, and returned in June, 1860, to resume his position in the shops. Marrying soon afterward, he set up a small machine shop of his own, which he conducted with considerable success until 1870, when he sold his business and took the position of master-mechanic of the wheel works of N. G. Olds. Here he remained until the fall of 1876, when, with two associates, he went to Lima, Ohio, and they established a factory for the production of hubs, spokes and buggy bows, under the name of the Lima wheel company. At the end of four years and a half he sold to his partners and established his present factory at Fort Wayne, which was removed to the site now occupied on the corner of Broadway and the Pittsburgh railroad in the fall of 1881. This, the Fort Wayne buggy bow works, is one of the important manufactories of the city, and in its management Mr. Rastetter displays notable ability. Mr. Rastetter was born in Baden, Germany, May 31, 1834, the son of Andrew and Anna Mary (Sutter) Rastetter. He was educated for a teacher by his parents, but his inclinations led him to learn the machinist's trade. He was married August 4, 1860, to Elizabeth Hauenstein, who was born in Fort Wayne, March 27, 1841, daughter of John and Anna Mary Hauenstein, natives of Switzerland. Mr. Rastetter and wife have had seven children, of whom four are living: William C., Helen, Charles and Mary. Mr. Rastetter is a member of the I. O. O. F.

John Lillie, one of the prominent manufacturers and business men of Fort Wayne, was born in Scotland, September 12, 1847, the son of John and Jane (Fowler) Lillie. The parents were natives of Scotland, the father born October 16, 1819, the mother about 1821. The family came to the United States in June, 1850, and settled at Fort Wayne. The mother died at Wells county, this state, in 1852. In 1856 the father engaged in the lime and stone business at Fort Wayne, and in 1875 removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he died May 21, 1885. John Lillie is the second of five children of these parents, of whom three are now living. He received a common school education. In 1872 he became a member of the firm of James Lillie & Co., and in 1883 became sole proprietor. In January, 1884, he admitted Charles A. Munson as a partner in the manufacture of Huntington lime, with their works located at Lillie, Huntington county. The firm also deals in cement, plaster, sewer pipe, etc., and does a large business. Mr. Lillie is a valued citizen, is a representative business man, and is widely known as one of the most prominent Masons of Indiana. He has attained the thirty-second degree, is past eminent commander, Knights Templar, has been grand secretary of

the grand lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R., at Fort Wayne, since its organization March 12, 1887, and is one of the trustees of the Masonic Temple. His prominence in these fraternal connections is a valuable testimonial to his fine social qualities and worth as a man. The esteem in which he is held by those who know him best is shown by his having been elected repeatedly to represent his ward in the city council, though he is a firm republican, and his is the leading democratic ward in the city. Mr. Lillie was married March 9, 1871, to Kate Williams, of this city, who was born in Canada in 1851.

William Ranke, of the firm of Ranke & Yergens, manufacturers, was born in Prussia, September 16, 1838. In 1854, he immigrated and landing at Baltimore, proceeded to Cincinnati, where resided two years. In 1856 he came to Fort Wayne, where he engaged three years later, in the bakery business. After a career of seven years in this line of trade, he formed a partnership with William Yergens in a saw-mill, which they managed until 1871, when they engaged in the manufacture of staves and heading, to which products were added buggy bows, in 1889. Their factory is one of the extensive establishments of the city, employing forty-five to fifty men. The product, which annually amounts to $75,000 to $100,000, is shipped to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Boston, Buffalo and other points. The manufactory is situated between Ewing and Griffith streets, fronting on Superior, and extending to the tracks of the "Nickle Plate" railroad. Mr. Ranke was married April 19, 1863, to Sophia Jacobs, a native of Germany, who was born February 18, 1845, and came to America with her parents in the August following. She is the daughter of Frederick Jacobs, a painter by trade, who was one of the pioneers of this city, and died in August, 1879. In the same year his wife died, whose maiden name was Sophia Jacobs. Mr. and Mrs. Ranke have nine children: William, born January 20, 1865; Sophia, July 21, 1867; Henry, March 1, 1870; Louisa, August 3, 1873; Emma, May 29, 1876; Frederick, October 14, 1878; Clara, February 4, 1881; Herman, September 25, 1884; Lydia, April 7, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Ranke are members of the Emanuel's Lutheran church.

William Yergens, of the above named firm, came to America in 1845, from Prussia, where he was born March 26, 1828, and from New York, came to Fort Wayne by the way of Albany, Buffalo and over the lake to Toledo, thence by the Wabash & Erie canal. His settlement dates June 1, 1845, and though that seems a comparatively recent period, yet he had the experiences of an early settler and pioneer, as there were then not over 500 people in the town, and Indians were almost as numerous as whites. He has seen the town increase a hundred fold. He first engaged in canal boating, but in 1860, started a saw-mill, and embarked in lumbering. The mill was destroyed in 1863, but immediately rebuilt. In 1866, the partnership with Mr. Ranke was formed, which has developed into a prosperous and important business. Mr. Yergens was married in 1850, to Eliza Jacobs, who was born in Germany, November 26, 1834, and came with her parents, Frederick and

Sophia Jacobs, in 1845, to America, and settled at Fort Wayne. They have six children, three of whom are living: William, born in 1854, is married, and is employed in the works; Gustav, born in 1861, is married, and served as deputy revenue collector during Cleveland's administration; and Emma, born in 1864, is the wife of William Moellering, of the city. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

Noteworthy in the roll of young men of the city who are interested in manufacturing, is John M. Landenberger, treasurer and manager of the Indiana machine works. He assumed the duties of his present position April 7, 1888. Mr. Landenberger is a native of Philadelphia, born September 28, 1863, son of Gottleib and Mathilda (Storm) Landenberger, natives of Germany. The father, who was born in 1843, came to the United States in early boyhood, and lived in Philadelphia until his death in 1866. The mother died in the same city in 1871, at about forty years of age. Of their seven children John M. is the fourth. He obtained a common school education, and came to Fort Wayne in 1875, and studied three years at Concordia college, subsequently attending a business college at his native city. He was married October 19, 1887, to Amelia F., daughter of J. F. W. Meyer. She was born in this city in 1863. They are active members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Landenberger is a republican, and cast his first electoral ballot for James G. Blaine.

The City carriage works, established in 1857, is extensively engaged in the manufacture of carriages, buggies, sleighs, etc., and is one of the largest of the kind in the city. The plant includes a brick factory, 60x100 feet, on Clay street, and a large storage warehouse on Clinton street. The firm name of the proprietors is Dudenhoefer, Daniels & Co., the partners being George P. Dudenhoefer, S. S. Daniels, H. E. Bueker and H. P. Sherer, recently of New Mexico. The other gentlemen named are much respected citizens, of long residence in the city, which they have done their part to advance.

George P. Dudenhoefer, the senior partner, learned the trade of carriage-maker with his father, George P. Dudenhoefer, who emigrated from Germany in 1841, and in Pennsylvania married his wife, Mary A., also a native of Germany. They resided four years in Ohio, and came to Allen county in 1845, settling in Marion township, where their son, George P., was born January 27, 1848. The latter, at eighteen years of age, came to Fort Wayne, and worked for eight years in various factories. In 1877 he purchased an interest in the City carriage works, of which he has since been one of the proprietors. Mr. Dudenhoefer was married October 19, 1871, to Minnie Scherer, a native of Marion township, daughter of Louis and Elizabeth Scherer, natives of Germany, who were married in that county, and emigrated and settled at Fort Wayne in 1847. Mr. Dudenhoefer and wife have had three children: Amelia C., Mary S. and Clara C., the last of whom died in infancy. He and wife are members of the St. Paul's Lutheran church. His long experience and talent for business give him a high rank among the manufacturers of the city.

Capt. Edward A. Ross-Lewin, one of the foremost of those skillful men whose work have done so much for the advancement of the city, now foreman of the Fort Wayne furniture company, was born in Ireland, June 12, 1833, son of Francis B. and Susanna (Kenney) Ross-Lewin, both natives of County Clare. The father was born in 1787, came to the United States with his family in 1849, located first at Rochester, N. Y., and in 1857, removed to Elkhart, Ind., where he died in 1858, and was followed in death by his widow in 1864, at the age of fifty-seven. They had eleven children, of whom eight are living, Edward being the second. He was educated in his native country at King's college, at Ennis, and after coming to this country began in 1849, an apprenticeship at the carpenter's and joiner's trade at Rochester, N. Y. In 1854 he went to Elkhart, and was there engaged for five years as a contractor. He removed to Rochester, N. Y., in 1859, and in 1861 enlisted in Company H, Twenty-sixth New York infantry, was elected second lieutenant by his company, in 1862 commissioned first lieutenant, and in the fall of the same year commissioned as captain. His regiment was actively engaged for two years in nearly every engagement in which the army of the Potomac was. His record as a true and faithful soldier was terminated by his honorable muster out in 1863. In 1864 he came to Fort Wayne and for fourteen years he was occupied as foreman of the great wheel works of N. G. Olds & Son. He also acted as foreman in the construction of the Masonic Temple and First Presbyterian church. His connection with the Fort Wayne furniture factory began in 1888. Mr. Ross-Lewin was married in 1858, to Sarah Jane Gardner, of Rochester, N. Y., who was born in 1837, daughter of John and Anna Spencer Gardner, and they have two children: Ida L., now cashier of the Fort Wayne furniture company, and Jennie S. In politics he is a democrat.

Andrew R. Henderson, superintendent of the woolen mill operated under the name of French, Hanna & Co., was born near Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y., March 31, 1826. His parents, Joel P. and Mary Ann (Rogers) Henderson, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Cayuga county, N. Y., removed, when he was a lad of twelve years, to Chautauqua county, N. Y., where at the age of thirteen he became apprenticed in a woolen mill. During almost his entire life he has been employed in woolen manufacture. In 1842 he took a position in a mill at Erie, Penn. In 1848 he went to Waterloo, N. Y. Subsequently he had charge of mills at North East, Penn.; Westfield, N. Y.; Kingsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio. In March, 1856, he came to Fort Wayne to manage the mill now owned by French, Hanna & Co., of which he has now been superintendent for about thirty-three years. Mr. Henderson was married in 1855 to Zervia Berdsley, who died in June, 1858. She was born in Rochester, N. Y. March 22, 1860, he was married to Miss Annetta E., daughter of Harvey M. and Elvira (Lampher) Putnam, natives of Lewis county, N. Y. Mr. Henderson and wife are the parents of an only son, Charles W. Henderson, who was born January

17, 1861, and is now a bookkeeper in the office of the Pittsburg shops. Mr. Henderson is a Knight Templar, and politically he is a republican.

Martin L. Albrecht, carriage manufacturer, is a native of Fairfield county, Ohio. He was born June 6, 1847, the son of Rev. Christopher and Mary Ann (Conrad) Albrecht, who were natives, the former of Baden, Germany, and the latter of Fairfield county, Ohio. Christopher Albrecht was the son of Andrew Albrecht, with whom he came to America in 1832 and located in Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio, being one of the earliest settlers. Christopher Albrecht helped to construct the Wabash & Erie canal, and with the money thus earned he took a course in the Lutheran theological seminary at Columbus, Ohio. He then began his ministerial duties in Fairfield county, and labored as a minister for more than forty years, having but four different charges. For more than twenty-five years he was pastor of the Lutheran church at Miamisburg, Ohio. He died near that place in 1887. The mother of Martin Albrecht died when he was but two years old, in Perry county, Ohio, whither his parents had moved. After her death he found a home with his grandfather, Andrew Albrecht, at Tiffin, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one. His education was received in the public schools of Tiffin and at Heidelberg college of that place, which he attended one year. During the greater part of his youth he was employed as a clerk. At eighteen he entered upon an apprenticeship as a carriage painter and served three years. In 1868 he went from Tiffin to Indianapolis where, for a few months, he worked at his trade, after which, in October, he came to Fort Wayne. Here he worked two years for Stanley & Bieber. For six months thereafter he was the owner of a shop in which was done carriage painting. He then formed a partnership in the livery business with James Liggett, and to it his attention was given for a year and a half. For the past seventeen years he has been engaged in the manufacture of carriages, and he has now done a continuous business of that kind longer than any other man in the city. From November, 1876, to January, 1883, he was one of the proprietors of the City carriage works. For the past six years he has been the proprietor of his present establishment on the corner of Barr and Main streets. Mr. Albrecht was married May 10, 1870, to Miss Dora Bloom, a native of Germany, born in 1848, the daughter of Philip Bloom, with whom she came to America when a child. They have seven children: Frank L., Samuel W., Edward, Eva M., Fred, Dora S. and Christopher. Mr. Albrecht and wife are members of the German Lutheran church. He was the first president of the city hospital and is the present incumbent, having held the position for the past six years.

Calvin J. Winch, an old and honored citizen of Fort Wayne, and the founder of Winch & Sons' hub and spoke works, was born near Burlington, Vt., July 14, 1824, the son of Joseph and Almira (Murray) Winch, who were respectively natives of New Hampshire and Vermont. The grandfather, Joseph Winch, was a native of New Hampshire. He was reared to manhood on a farm in his native county, and received a

common school education. In the latter part of his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, and he pursued it for a great many years. In about 1845, he emigrated to Indiana and located in Monmouth, Adams county, where he conducted a blacksmith shop some ten years. He then erected a steam saw-mill at that place and operated it about three years. He then gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1864, at which time he removed to Leo, Allen county, Ind., having purchased a grist-, woolen- and saw-mill. He conducted that property about five years. In the spring of 1869 he came to Fort Wayne, and for about two years he was engaged in the building of gravel roads and streets. He then began the manufacture of hubs in connection with his son, H. D. Winch, the firm name being Winch & Son. The manufacture of spokes has been added, and the firm is now the owner of a large factory in Fort Wayne and another in Jay county, Ind. For two years their business was at Arcola, then at Geneva, Adams county, and still later at Briant, Jay county. The factory in Fort Wayne was started in October, 1886. Another son, W. E. Winch, has been a member of the firm about five years. Mr. C. J. Winch was married when about twenty-years old, to Miss Phebe C., daughter of Calvin T. and Fannie (Bell) Dorwin, who were respectively natives of Vermont and New York. She was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1834. Mr. C. J. Winch and wife have had eight children: Walter J., born March 9, 1850; Homer Dick, February 24, 1853; Willard E. and Mildred D., April 2, 1858; Sherman P., October 31, 1862; Fannie M., April 1, 1867; Jessie M., July 4, 1869; Howard T., October 29, 1872, all of whom are living except Walter J., who died in the fourth year of his age. Mr. Winch is an ardent temperance man and strongly opposed to monopolies. He is always active in public enterprises, is an honorable, upright man, and very highly respected.

John Pressler, proprietor of the Summit City galvanized iron works, was born at Chambersburg, Franklin county, Penn., October 25, 1845, the second of two children now living of George and Anna Pressler, who were natives of Germany and immigrated to Pennsylvania and there died. In 1863 Mr. Pressler enlisted in Company L, Twenty-first Pennsylvania cavalry, William H. Boyd commanding, but being under age at the time, his father required his release and he was honorably discharged soon afterward. He learned the tinner's trade at Chambersburg, and in 1868 came to Fort Wayne. For three years he was employed in the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad shops, under Joseph Stillwagon, and for a time at the Wabash shops. He was then for some time occupied in the tin and jobbing business, and in 1883 established his present business, which is the largest and most extensive in its line in the city. In 1885 he bought his present business property on the corner of Barr and Columbia streets, which he has greatly improved, to furnish room for his increased business. In addition to his manufacturing he deals in hot air furnaces and metalic shingles, and makes specialties of natural gas and other fittings, and grates and mantels. He was married

July 18, 1868, to Amelia Menze, who was born in Fort Wayne, and they have six children: Rosa, Charles F., John A., Edith A., Carrie and George H. He and wife are members of the English Lutheran church. Mr. Pressler became a member of Sol D. Bayless lodge, F. & A. M., April 28, 1886, and in 1888 became a Scottish Rite Mason. He is an enterprising, active business man, and though beginning in Fort Wayne with small means has prospered, and has a pleasant home on West Main street, which he purchased in 1886.

Sylvanus F. Bowser, a well-known citizen of Fort Wayne, is at the head of the firm of S. F. Bowser & Co., patentees and manufacturers of the Perfect Self-measuring oil tank, and perfecting siphon, also pumps and self-measuring oil wagons. He was born in Allen county, August 8, 1854. His parents, John H. and Eliza (Kieger) Bowser, came from their native state of Penusylvania to Allen county in 1833, and were among the sturdy pioneers, and followed farming in Perry township. The father was born April 15, 1812, and died March 10, 1879; the mother, who was born September 18, 1818, passed away September 9, 1875. To them thirteen children were born, eight of whom survive. S. F. Bowser was reared on the farm of his parents, and received his education in the common schools. In 1882 he took a position as traveling salesman for the Chicago paper house of W. H. Wells & Bro., and was thus engaged until 1885, when he perfected the invention above named, and began its manufacture. Beginning on a small scale, he continued the business until July 1, 1888, when the company was organized, by associating with him August Bowser and William F. Devilbiss. They erected the factory now in use, a three-story frame building, with 20,000 feet of floor space, and are doing a prosperous and rapidly increasing business. Mr. Bowser is a member of the First Baptist church. He was married October 9, 1878, to Sarah F. Russell, of Fort Wayne, and to them four children have been born.

Aime Racine, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, has developed here the manufacture of horse collars on a large scale, and the "Racine" horse collar has a national reputation. In 1865 he fromed a partnership in this city for the manufacture of harness, to which was subsequently added the making of collars, and for more than twenty years he has conducted that business. The factory occupies a handsome three story brick building, at the corner of First and North Cass streets, which was erected by Mr. Racine several years ago. In the near vicinity Mr. Racine has two comfortable residence buildings, one of which he occupies. Mr. Racine is not wholly absorbed in his prosperous business, but takes and interest in public affairs, and is prominent as a republican. During two years he served as councilman from the ninth ward. He was born in Switzerland, March 16, 1834, son of John Jacob Racine. In 1849 he accompanied his parents to this country, and they settled first in Washington township, this county. He remained upon the farm until 1865, and then began an apprenticeship in the harness business in Fort Wayne. He worked as a journeyman in Chicago

six months; at Lafayette, Ind., six years, and as foreman in a collar factory in Toledo, two years. He was married in 1865, to Louisa Sawdy, of the latter city, and they have living two children: Ollie and Nellie. Mr. Racine is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Erastus B. Kunkle, member of the firm of E. B. Kunkle & Co., proprietors of the Fort Wayne safety valve works, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Penn., December 14, 1836, the son of Leonard and Harriet C. Kunkle, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. In his youth he learned the trade of a machinist with his father, and has followed it during life. In 1862, he removed to Alliance, Ohio, where he was employed two years, and then in December, 1864, came to Fort Wayne. During eleven years he was employed in the locomotive department of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad shops, and since that period has turned his attention to invention and manufacture. He invented the celebrated Kunkle lock-up pop safety valve, upon which he received a patent May 4, 1875, and another July 24, 1877. In January, 1876, he began the manufacture of the valves, and as it is an article of much importance and solid merit, it finds an extensive sale over the continent. Mr. Kunkle has also manifested his skill and genius in mechanics by the invention of an egg beater, a water gauge, a gauge-cock, and a steam gauge, on all of which he has received patents. He is honored as a citizen, is one of the trustees of the English Lutheran church, of which he and wife are members, and served one year as a trustee of the water-works, to which position he was elected in 1887, but was compelled to resign on account of of his private business. He was married October 22, 1868, to Louisa E., daughter of Emanuel and Harriet Bostick, esteemed pioneer citizens. She was born in Lancaster county, Penn., October 25, 1845. They have these children: Ella A., Eva H., Frances C., Blanche M., Lulu S. and Edith P., all living except Frances, who died at the age of three years.

Jacob Klett, one of the leading citizens of Fort Wayne, of German birth, was born in Wurtemberg, in 1831. In his native land he was educated, and learned the potter's trade. In 1853 he immigrated and in the following year, settled at Fort Wayne. Four years later, he entered the employment of Andrews & Oakley, of Fort Wayne, in their planing-mill, and remained with them until 1860. He became engaged with Clark & Hurd, lumber dealers, in 1861, and continued with the successors, Clark & Rhinesmith, and upon the organization of the lumber company of the same name in 1871, he became a stockholder, and accepted the position of yard foreman and inspector. Having become thoroughly acquainted with the business, he opened an extensive yard on his own account in 1877, and prospering in this business, added in 1889, a large and complete planing-mill plant, and began the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and general factory work. Mr. Klett's business experience has extended over thirty-one years, and he is one of the leading lumber men of the city. Socially, he has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was married July 6, 1858, to Louisa Sauter, a native of

Germany, who came to this country at about the age of about five years, and they have had eight children, five of whom are living. J. A., the oldest son, is engaged with his father in the lumber business.

The management of the extensive lumber yards of Coombs & Co., of Fort Wayne, is entrusted to Nelson Thompson, who resides at No. 339 East Wayne street. He is a native of Sweden, born November 10, 1844. He remained on the farm with his parents until 1865, and then immigrated. He came west and located at Chicago, where he remained until 1867, and then came to Fort Wayne, where he has since resided. While in Chicago he was employed in laying Nicholson pavement, and he was engaged in that after coming to Fort Wayne until 1877, being occasionally in the employment of the city in repairing bridges, culverts, etc. In 1877 he entered the lumber yard of Coombs & Co., and in 1885 was made manager of the yards. Mr. Thompson is a member of the English Lutheran church. He was married in 1868 to Augustine Pichon, daughter of Alexander A. Pichon, a native of France, who settled in Fort Wayne about 1833, and is now in his seventy-sixth year, making his home with Mr. Thompson. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson three children have been born: Peter Alexander, John William and Charles Dollies. Mr. Thompson has been very successful in business, and has recently completed a handsome two-story residence on East Wayne street. In politics, he is a republican, and his religious affiliation is with the English Lutheran church.

Joseph C. Cromwell is one of the prominent factors in the great lumber industry of Fort Wayne, and has been connected with the business here since his coming to the city in 1872. His first employment was as bookkeeper and measurer for the lumber firm of Hoffman Brothers, and he remained with them until the summer of 1876, when he became engaged with Coombs & Co., hardware dealers, as entry clerk. In 1880 he assumed the position of chief clerk and head bookkeeper with the Kerr Murray manufacturing company. After four years in this position, in 1884, he engaged in the lumber business on his own account, and now has an extensive trade, manufacturing lumber, and shipping that and logs to home and foreign markets. His mills are in Adams and Jay counties, with headquarters there and in Fort Wayne, and the annual business amounts to $20,000. Mr. Cromwell was born at Frederick City, Md., January 17, 1852, the son of Joseph W. Cromwell, now a worthy citizen of this city, elsewhere mentioned. He received his education in the schools of West Virginia, and in 1868 began his business career as a clerk at Frederick City. He was married in 1880 to Maggie C. Hardt, daughter of John C. Hardt, of the lumber firm of Hardt & Keefer, of Frederick City. She was born November 23, 1850. They have three children. Mr. Cromwell is a member of Sol. D. Bayless lodge, No. 359, F. & A. M., and of the First Presbyterian church.

David Tagtmeyer, a leading lumber manufacturer, embarked in that business in 1861, in company with three partners, and so continued

three years, when the mill was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt, but seemed fated, for two months later the boiler exploded, again destroying the building. A second time it was rebuilt but was subsequently sold. Afterward, Mr. Tagtmeyer and a partner purchased the property and operated it one year, then disposed of it. He was next engaged in the grocery business on Columbia street for one year, and then in 1868, purchased a half interest in the mill he now runs, gaining possession of the entire property five years later. He now manufactures hardwood lumber, the product being about 1,300,000 feet annually, which is mainly disposed of to the railroads. Mr. Tagtmeyer, though now a successful and prosperous manufacturer, started as a poor man. He was born in North Germany, February 5, 1834, and came to America alone in 1853. He came direct to Fort Wayne, disembarking from the canal boat which was his conveyance from Toledo, at the place where Monning's mill now stands. The first four months of his residence he worked upon the construction of the Wabash railroad, and next spent one winter in the woods of Adams county, the epidemic of cholera having brought affairs to a stand-still in Fort Wayne. Mr. Tagtmeyer was married July, 1862, to Caroline Kaysar, who was born in Prussia, in 1834, and died in 1871, leaving two children, of whom one survives. In 1873, he was married a second time, to Sophy Axt, who was born at this city, in 1843. She died in June, 1875, leaving one child, and in November, 1876, he married Christine Tilking, who is a native of Prussia, born in 1854, and they have had five children. Mr. Tagtmeyer is a member of the Lutheran church.

The secretary of the Hoffman lumber company, Milton P. Longacre, is a native of Chester county, Pa., born January 14, 1851. He is the oldest of five living children of David and Hannah B. (Rhinehart) Longacre, natives of Pennsylvania, the father born about 1827 and the mother about 1831. His father is now engaged in farming and stock-raising in Chester county, where the mother died June 14, 1870. Mr. Longacre was educated in the public schools at his home, and remained there until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Pittsburgh and was for six months in the employment of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine company. In August, 1872, he came to Fort Wayne, and served four years in the freight department of the Pennsylvania company, under J. C. Davis. He entered the employment of Hoffman Brothers in the fall of 1876, and since the organization of the company has held his present position, becoming favorably known as an alert and capable business man. May 1, 1873, he was married to Rachel Lilly, of Perry county, Penn., born January 3, 1852, who died in March, 1876, leaving one child, Bertha L., born September 20, 1874. September 20, 1880, he was married to Caroline Schlatter, who was born in Allen county, July 12, 1853, and they have four children: Milton G., born November 2, 1882; Hazel I., born October 29, 1884; David S., born March 1, 1886; and Leon R., born February 19, 1889. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church.

Philip H. Hyman, a prominent citizen of Fort Wanye, is a native of Germany, born March 19, 1841. In 1852 he accompanied his parents, William and Anna M. Hyman, to America, and the family settled in Huron county, Ohio. In 1866 he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Kirby, Wyandotte county, Ohio, and was so occupied six years. In 1872 he removed to Columbia City, Ind., and was engaged in the lumber and stave business, to which his whole attention has since been given. In 1873 he removed to Portland, Ind.; in 1875 to Versailles, Ohio; to New Washington, Ohio, in 1876; in 1877 to Tiffin, Ohio, changing his residence frequently with the opening of new railroads. In 1882 he came to Fort Wayne. His lumber and stave interests at present are at Payne, Ohio. Mr. Hyman was married August 11, 1868, to Cassie Jetter, who was born in Philadelphia, March 13, 1851, daughter of Jacob and Anna Jetter. They have had nine children: William J., Isabel L., Philip H., Edward A., Minnette E., Arthur F., Estella C., Wanetta J. and Anna M., of whom William J., Isabel L. and Minnette E. are dead. Mr. Hyman and wife are members of the German Reform church. In politics he is a republican.

Samuel D. Bitler, manufacture of cooper's truss hoops, corner of East Wayne and Schick streets, Fort Wayne, was born in Berks county, Penn., November 23, 1845, son of Daniel and Eve (Frees) Bitler. The father was one of seven sons of Daniel Bitler, also a native of Pennsylvania, who was the son of John Bitler, a native of Switzerland, who emigrated to America between 1740 and 1750, and became a soldier of the revolutionary war. He was married to an English lady in Philadelphia. Daniel, father of Samuel D., was a blacksmith and farmer; he died in August, 1867, at the age of seventy years. Eve Frees, the mother, was born in Berks county, of German descent, and died in 1863. Samuel D. Bitler left the farm in 1870, and spent a year with an engineering force surveying the Wilmington railroad. In 1872 he came to Fort Wayne, and for a year and a half was in the employ of N. G. Olds & Son. In June, 1875, he became a member of the firm of H. Stephan & Co., in the manufacture of cooper's truss hoops, and upon the death of Mr. Stephan in January, 1883, became sole proprietor of the business. His trade extends over the entire country, shipments being made to St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, New York, Nashville, and even to Cuba and Germany. Mr. Bitler was married February 9, 1885, to Mary Beidler, of Birdsboro, Penn., and they have one child. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Was a charter member of Constoga lodge of Morganstown, Penn.

A. C. Beaver, for many years an honored citizen of Fort Wayne, hat witnessed the growth of the city from 1,500 to 40,000 inhabitants, and meanwhile has contributed in a decided manner to this advancement by active and enterprising business operations. He has been uniformly successful in business, and enjoys a well-founded reputation for integrity as well as talent for the successful accomplishment of his undertakings. He was born near Hagerstown, Md., April 19, 1822, the son of John and

Dorothy (Mowen) Beaver, both natives of Franklin county, Penn. The mother died in 1837 and the father subsequently married Elizabeth Best. The family left Maryland in 1842, settled first in Preble county and then in Montgomery county, Ohio, where the father was surveyor for the county for four years, with his residence at Dayton. The father came to Fort Wayne in 1860 and here died about 1881. His widow is now living at Columbus, Ohio. A. C. Beaver started from Preble county for Fort Wayne on foot in February, 1844, and walked the entire distance, arriving here March 1, 1844, with a total capital of 75 cents. He worked at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in Ohio, until 1852, when he began contracting, at which he was occupied until he went into the lumber business in 1867, with Jeptha Mitchell, of the well-known firm of Mitchell & Rowland, of Cincinnati, as a partner. The business here with a capital of $10,000 ,was conducted in Mr. Beaver's name for three years, when the latter purchased the interest of Mr. Mitchell, and organized the Beaver-Miller lumber company, still in business, with a capital of $24,000. After the panic of 1873 Mr. Beaver retired from that firm as an active partner, and organized the Fort Wayne lumber company, with a capital of about $10,000 devoted to wholesale trade. The retail business was added in 1888 and the capital increased to $20,000. Mr. Beaver was married in 1848 to Mary Maples, daughter of D. W. Maples, a pioneer of Fort Wayne. She died in 1853, leaving three children: Catherine, Mary E. and Elizabeth, of whom the first only is living. In 1855 he was married to Caroline Spence, a native of Leeds, England, who died in 1858, leaving one child, Clara E., wife of Frank Miller, of Sacramento, Cal. In 1861 Mr. Beaver married Emily Parks, born at North Bend, Ind., and they have two children: Florence E. and Montgomery G., the latter now associated with his father in business. Mr. Beaver united with the Presbyterian church some forty years ago, but recently became a member of the First Baptist church.

The Fort Wayne steam stone works, the leading establishment in its line, is managed by Henry Keller. He is a native of Gemany, born in 1853. He emigrated to America in 1870, and located at Chicago, where he learned the stone cutter's trade, and remained until 1884, being for five years foreman of one of the largest in the state and oldest stone yards in that city. On February 2, 1884, Mr. Keller removed to Fort Wayne and purchased a half interest in the stone works of Frederick Roth. The firm of Roth & Keller has ever since met with success, and at present it is the most extensive in the city, and is the only one in northern Indiana having a steam derrick. Mr. Roth died September 14, 1888, but the firm name is continued. The business was established about twenty-three years ago, and has continued at the same location to the present, passing through various hands. When Mr. Keller entered the firm the business was on a small scale, but each year it has improved. They employ from forty to fifty men and do a general stone cutting business. Contracting is also carried on, and among the

buildings for which this firm has furnished the cut stone are the new government building, asylum for feeble-minded children, St. Mary's Catholic church, St. Paul's Lutheran church, Schmitz's, Rich's and Baker's business blocks, at Fort Wayne; First Methodist Episcopal church, Jacob Bros.' residence and I. O. O. F. block at Huntington; the Peru Catholic church; city hall and engine house, Defiance, Ohio; county jail, Decatur, Ind.; court-house in Bluffton, Ind., and Paulding, Ohio, and various others. Mr. Keller was married January 4, 1880, to Ida Scheibe, a native of Chicago, who died in 1882, leaving one son, Frederick. He was married November 11, 1884, to Mary Leitt, born in Germany, by whom he had four children, of whom three are living, Henry, Ida and Mary. Mrs. Keller is a member of the Catholic church.

Elliott S. Underhill, one of the prominent young men of the city, was born at Olmstead Falls, Ohio, December 1, 1858. He is the son of P. S. and Harriet O. Underhill, natives of Vermont and Maine, respectively. When he was quite young, his parents located in Fort Wayne. The father died in 1877, but his widow is still a resident of the city. In 1875, Mr. Underhill engaged in the grocery business and was so occupied for three years. In the spring of 1879, he embarked in the marble business, and in 1881, went to Hicksville, where he was a partner in the same business two years. Returning to Fort Wayne, from 1883 until 1885, he was employed as a letter carrier, and then in the retail oil business. During the session of 1887 of the Indiana legislature, he was employed as a clerk in the house of representatives. He then resumed the marble business, and is now one of the proprietors of Underhill's monumental works, a large establishment at No. 82 Barr street. Mr. Underhill was married April 8, 1880, to Anna E. Scott, by whom he has three children: George E., Jessie and Hattie. In politics he is a republican, and he has for four years been a member of the republican county central committee.

Among the industries of Fort Wayne, a notable one is the manufacture of the various popular beverages of the day. Prominent among those so engaged is the firm of Louis Brames & Co., manufacturers of seltzer and mineral waters, ginger ale, birch beer, etc. Louis Brames, the leading member of this firm, began this business in 1880, the firm being known for the first year as Brames & Ehrman. He does a large manufacture and ships extensively. Mr. Brames was born in Adams county, Ind., near Decatur, January 3, 1847. His father, Christopher Brames, was born in Germany, in 1814, and was married in his native land to Elizabeth Vodde. The family emigrated about 1834, and after spending four years in New York, came to Fort Wayne. He was by occupation a farmer and was an early settler of Allen county. He died at this city, April 25, 1881, and his wife followed him February 12, 1886. Of their seven children three are living, of whom Louis is the second. He attended the common schools and a commercial college at this city, and in 1868 engaged in the grocery business, and three years later became a bookkeeper, successively for Messrs. Oppenheimer & Heil-

broner, Abraham Wolf, and Frank Hake & Co. He was married in 1871, to Mary A. Tibett, who was born in Allen county, in 1849, and they have four children: Anna, John B., Antoinette and Louis. In politics he is a pronounced democrat, and in 1878, he was elected to the city council from the first ward, an honor which was again conferred in 1880. He is a member of the Catholic church.

One of the leading and most thoroughly competent brewers of Indiana is Peter Nusbaum, foreman of the celebrated establishment of C. L. Centlivre. He was born in Germany, December 26, 1845, the son of Peter and Margaret (Dietsh) Nusbaum, who were born and passed their lives in that country. The eldest of their seven children was Peter Nusbaum. He received his education in his native land, and in 1859 began to learn the trade he has since followed. In 1871 he came to this country, and settled at Chicago, where he remained seven years, coming then to Fort Wayne. He was engaged by Mr. Centlivre as foreman, and has held the position ten years. His thirty years' experience has made him a valuable man in that business. Mr. Nusbaum was married in 1874 to Susanna Mathy, who was born in Chicago in 1857, and they have seven children: Matilda, Joseph, Mary, Malchen, Victor, Louis and Ida. He is in politics a democrat.

A well-known citizen of Fort Wayne, and a representative of one of the oldest families, is Philip J. Lindlag. His father, C. W. Lindlag, was born in Germany in 1818, and there married Sevilla Kiser, who was born about 1820. They came to Allen county about 1834, and the father was engaged in farming until 1861, when he removed to the city from his Wayne township farm. He worked upon the Wabash & Erie canal during his early residence in the county, and after removing to the city was elected street commissioner in 1862. He also did business as a contractor. He died in 1882, and his widow followed him in 1884. The second of the three living children is Philip J., born at Fort Wayne, December 27, 1854. He received a common school education. For some years he was engaged in the contracting business, and was subsequently for fifteen years, the Fort Wayne agent for Graser & Brand's brewery, of Toledo. In 1889 he became the agent of the Berghoff brewery company, of Fort Wayne. He resides at the old home, 115 Washington street, and owns 213 acres of land in the township, the farm of his parents. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of Phoenix lodge, No. 101, K. of P.

One of the early German settlers in Allen county, was John Braun, who came to America about 1847, stopped awhile in New Jersey, and came to Fort Wayne about 1850. Here he married Barbara Heber, a country woman, who had immigrated about 1852. She is now living in the city. He was a carpenter by trade, and worked at that in Fort Wayne until about 1863, when he removed to St. Joseph, and located on the farm where his son now resides. In 1880, he began the manufacture of brick. His death occurred June 27, 1886. John C. Braun, the son of these worthy parents, was about seven years of age when

they removed to the farm. He was educated at the St. Peter's Lutheran school of St. Joseph township, and was confirmed at St. John's school in Fort Wayne. He resided on the farm and worked with his father at brick making, until the latter's death, when he took charge of the yards, and has since conducted the business. The yards are among the most extensive, and have a daily capacity of about 11,000 brick. The average product is about 11,000,000 per year. Mr. Braun and wife are members of St. John's Lutheran church. He was married in the fall of 1887, to Louisa Braun, who was born in Germany, and came to America about 1885. To this union a daughter has been born, Lottie. Mr. Braun has a well improved and valuable farm of fifty-four acres, upon which he has a comfortable two-story brick residence.

The brick industry enlists no more industrious manufacturer than Joseph Fremion, whose extensive yards are located at the north limits of Fort Wayne, between Harrison and Lafayette streets. The daily product of these yards is ten to eleven thousand daily, and the average annual output is 1,100,000. All of this immense product is sold as rapidly as made. Mr. Fremion was born at Lorance, France, April 23, 1829. Coming to America in 1848, he first made his home in Hancock county, Ohio, but in 1853 came to Fort Wayne. In 1869 he engaged in his present business. Mr. Fremion was married in 1854 to Seraphine Perasote, a native of France. They have nine children, of whom seven are living. They are members of St. Peter's Catholic church.

The manufacture of brick, one of the important Fort Wayne industries, is quite extensively engaged in by Leonard & Son. The senior member, Nelson Leonard, was born in Henry county, Ind., in 1825, and came to Allen county in March, 1871, and located on the Leo gravel road, two miles north of Fort Wayne, and established a brick yard. He has followed brick-making all his life, and is one of the pioneer brickmakers of the state. He married Drusilla Llewellyn, who was born near Harrisburg, Va., in 1823, and came with his parents to Indiana when about thirteen years of age. To these parents five children have been born, all of whom are living. The junior member of the firm, Jefferson Leonard, was born in Delaware county, Ind., December 9, 1847. In August, 1863, he ran away from home and enlisted in Company A, Twenty-first Indiana heavy artillery, and was with Sherman in his Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out at Indianapolis, December 20, 1865. After the war he went to southern California, and remained eighteen months, and then came to Fort Wayne and went to work with his father. In 1879 he went to Detroit and took charge of the packing house of Willard Parker & Co., and remained two years. He then returned to Fort Wayne and went into partnership with his father. He was married June 15, 1880, to Aurelia Smith, of Freemont, Ohio, who died February 5, 1884, at the age of thirty-two years and six months. He is a member of Summit City lodge, No. 132, F. & A. M., Royal Arch, and of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., of which he has filled all the chairs.

Paul Koehler, a well-known manufacturer of brick, was born in Wayne township, February 21, 1856, the son of Michael and Catherine (Kiefer) Koehler. The father was born in Germany and came to this country in about 1841, making his home in the same year at Fort Wayne, and engaging in his business of brick-making. He died March 1, 1881, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife, who was born in Canton, Penn., died in September, 1886. Of their ten children, five sons and five daughters, one daughter is deceased. Paul Koehler was educated in the schools of Wayne township, and worked with his father at brick-making, and after the death of the latter, he took the management of the yard for his mother. In 1883 he engaged in brick making at Decatur, and in the fall of 1884 he went into business for himself, purchasing the yard of Alexander Armison at Decatur. This establishment includes twelve acres, and a two-story brick residence. At the yards are made a daily average of 14,000 bricks, and the annual output is very large. The product finds a ready sale at Fort Wayne, where Mr. Koehler resides. He was married in 1881, to Mary Brown, of St. Joseph township, and they have three children: Andrew, Clara and Charles. Mr. Koehler and wife are members of the St. John's Lutheran church.

John A. Koehler, a prominent manufacturer of brick at Fort Wayne, with residence and yards on Lafayette street, just without the city limits, was born at Fort Wayne, July 6, 1850, the son of Michael Koehler, one of the early manufacturers of brick at this place. The latter was a native of Germany, who came to America in 1847, and made his residence at Fort Wayne in the same year, and died in this city March 31, 1881. John A. received a common school education and remained with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age, when he established himself in business. His yards have a daily capacity of 12,000 brick and the average product each season is very large. Mr. Koehler is also agent for the Grosser & Brand brewing company, of Toledo, Ohio. Since 1886 he has been a member of Phoenix lodge, No. 101, K. of P., and his religious affiliation is with St. John's Lutheran church. He was married in 1871 to Anna Bergeman, of Fort Wayne, and to them seven children have been born, of whom five survive.

The City book bindery of Fort Wayne, though a comparatively new enterprise, is successful, owing to the good business qualifications of its proprietor, George W. Winbaugh. He was born in Indiana, June 11, 1860, and came with his father, John Winbaugh, to Fort Wayne in 1865. The father was a wagon-maker by trade, and followed that calling until his death in 1869. George W. was reared in Fort Wayne and educated at the public schools. About 1872 he entered the employ of Davis & Bros., bookbinders, and served an apprenticeship with that firm, with whom he remained until 1886. He then left their employ and formed a partnership with L. D. Ward, and together they established the City book bindery. In the fall of 1888, Mr. Winbaugh became the sole proprietor, his partner retiring, and he has since conducted the business alone. He does general

bookbinding and paper box manufacturing on an extensive scale, supplying a territory within a radius of forty and fifty miles from Fort Wayne. He was married December 25, 1887, to Miss Jenny Titus, of Fort Wayne, and has one son, Charles, born December 21, 1888. Mr. Winbaugh is a member of English Lutheran church, and of Fort Wayne lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F.

In the spring of 1873, Robert Gage, now a well-known and worthy citizen of Fort Wayne, engaged in the manufacture of brooms in this city, a pursuit which he has continued to the present. His establishment, which is one of the most extensive of the kind in this region, is situated at 318 West Main street, and his trade is a wide one. Mr. Gage was born in Pennsylvania, June 26, 1842, son of Robert and Mary Gage, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They immigrated to this state and three months after the birth of their son Robert, arrived at Fort Wayne, on the night of October 31, 1842. Robert Gage was married November 18, 1867, to Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Conley. She is a native of Ireland. Mr. Gage has succeeded in his business, is enterprising and popular, and worthy as a citizen. He is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and a republican in politics.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Beginning with a traffic that ramified throughout the west, then wild indeed, Fort Wayne has throughout the major part of its career as a business center been the seat of extensive mercantile transactions. The traditions of its business are of establishments the dealings of which were not confined by state lines, and of pioneers in trade whose names were familiar even to the mountains beyond the Mississippi, and the story of its modern trade is no less flattering to the enterprise of the city. With railroad development came the establishment of wholesale houses at Fort Wayne, which receive goods from manufacturers, or imports from the seaboard, or fruits from the south, as cheaply as they can be delivered anywhere. The same splendid system of railroads enables the retailers in a considerable area of territory in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, to visit the city more conveniently and receive goods from here more promptly, than is true of any other important point accessible from this region. Consequently, the wholesale business of Fort Wayne is established on a firm foundation, and it is rapidly assuming immense proportions, and will continue to grow, keeping pace with the increasing wealth and population of its tributary territory.

A brief enumeration of the houses engaged in the wholesale trade will convey an idea of the extent of this branch of business which would require much space to give otherwise. The dry goods houses of Root & Co., and George Dewald & Co., are widely known throughout three states. In the grocery trade, and in fruits, there has been the greatest development, and the houses of A. C. Trentman, G. E. Bursley & Co.,

Skelton, Watts & Wilt, C. D. C. Huestis, J. B. White, Louis Fox & Bro., William Moellering & Sons, Niswonger & Fox, and Pottlitzer Bros., do in the aggregate an immense trade, their salesmen being sent everywhere throughout the wide region tributary to Fort Wayne. In confectionery the houses of Fox & Brother and H. Barcus are prominent; the millinery trade is represented by Adams & Armstrong, and the wholesale shoe-house of Carnahan & Co., is one of the leading institutions of the kind in the state. The drug house of Meyer Bros. & Co. is one of the famous establishments of the city, and has a large wholesale trade. The field of the wholesale hardware trade is well occupied by the houses of Coombs & Co., established in 1862, Alderman, Yarnelle & Co., established in 1883, Morgan & Beach, who have done business for over thirty years; Pfeifer & Schlatter, established in 1882; G. W. Seavey, a house established in 1875 by Prescott Brothers, and saddlery hardware is sold extensively by J. W. Bell and A. L. Johns & Co. The wholesale paper trade, in its various departments, is represented by Foster Brothers, the Newspaper Union, Siemon & Bro., also prominent in the book trade, and M. R. Yohey.

The Fort Wayne newspaper union, which may be termed a wholesale house, as it is indeed in paper and printers' stationery, is mainly conducted for the furnishing of ready printed sheets to newspaper publishers throughout the large parts of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and covers the field quite successfully. It is under the management of Charles D. Tillo, a thorough business man, who is well known among the publishers of the states named.

The local trade of some of the famous retail houses of the city almost reaches the dimensions of the wholesale business, and these establishments are resorted to not only by the people of the city but frequently by the inhabitants of towns at a considerable distance, customers who are drawn to the city by the shrewd advertising of Fort Wayne merchants and by the reputation of the latter for enterprise and attractive business methods.

The importance of organized action by those financially interested in the advancement of the city and the enlargement of its field of trade was recognized in January, 1872, by the incorporation of the Fort Wayne board of trade, the first officers of which were: A. P. Edgerton, president; J. H. Bass and R. G. McNiece, vice presidents; F. S. Shurick, secretary; Charles McCulloch, treasurer. On the 10th of November, 1875, another organization was incorporated, called the chamber of commerce, in which J. D. Bond, Thomas M. Andrews, F. S. Shurick, George T. Fowler and others were members.

The remarkable improvement of the city during the past few years, is no doubt due in large measure to the efforts of the business men of the city to advertise in a systematic way, the advantages of the city, and attract enterprises which would aid in the increase of population. This work has been done mainly through the organization of the Business Men's Exchange. Late in the winter of 1886, A. S. Lauferty, the foun-

der of this institution, caused the publication of several calls for a meeting for organization, primarily to devise ways and means for the establishment of new gravel roads and the freeing of those now entering the city. Several meetings were held during December, and the subject named was exhaustively discussed without result. Finally at a meeting at which were present J. B. White, G. W. Seavey, Fred Eckart, J. B. Monning, D. N. Foster, Frank Alderman, A. J. Moynihan and A. S. Lauferty, the latter introduced a resolution, setting forth the need of united action on the part of business men, and the convenience of having a recognized head center for discussion and action concerning questions relating to the welfare of the city. The proposed association was dubbed the Fort Wayne Business Men's Exchange, and A. S. Lauferty, Fred Eckart and J. B. Monning were selected to canvass for members. At the next meeting the association was formed with sixty members, and it was incorporated January 3, 1887. The first officers were: president, J. B. White; vice president, E. C. Rurode; treasurer, Fred Eckart; corresponding secretary, A. J. Moynihan; financial secretary, J. B. Monning; directors, J. B. White, F. Beach, A. S. Lauferty, E. C. Rurode, Fred Eckart, J. B. Monning, Frank Alderman, D. A. Foster, L. Wolf, G. W. Pixley and O. W. Tresselt; trustees, Charles McCulloch, A. C. Trentman and C. S. Bash.

First amongst the achievements of the Exchange was the securing of the location of the school for feeble minded youth at this city. Representatives of the Exchange interested themselves in the matter, and by their efforts in setting forth the claims of Fort Wayne the legislature was induced to pass by the inducements held out by other localities, including even the capital itself, and direct the establishment of the school at this place.

The locating of the Pennington machine works, the Folding bed company, the Bickford furniture company, at Fort Wayne, are also due to the efforts of this organization, and the piping of natural gas is in a considerable degree the result of its out-reaching for all improvements possible to add to the city's attractions and conveniences. In municipal affairs it is an important factor, and no question of public improvement is left undebated by the Exchange. Its members represent the plucky, brainy and enterprising citizens of Fort Wayne.

The present officers are: Samuel M. Foster, president; G. W. Seavey, vice president; Fred Eckart, treasurer; J. B. Monning, financial and recording secretary.

August C. Trentman.—The leading commercial house of Fort Wayne, and one of the largest concerns in the west, is the extensive wholesale grocery establishment of A. C. Trentman, located on the northeast corner of Calhoun and East Washington streets. The laying of the foundation of this prosperous house dates as far back as 1848, when Bernard Trentman, in partnership with one Mills, established a retail grocery in this city. Two years later Mills retired from the business, and Bernard Trentman continued to conduct a retail establishment until 1864, and

then engaged in the wholesale trade. In 1865 his son, August C., was admitted as a partner, the firm then being entitled B. Trentman & Son. The senior partner died in 1874, and his son succeeded to the entire business, but conducted the same under the old firm name until 1878, when the latter was changed to August C. Trentman, as it has since remained, A. C. Trentman being the sole proprietor. The business continued to increase from year to year, until in 1883 Mr. Trentman found it necessary to provide suitable quarters for the same, and in the fall of that year he began the erection of his present business building which is the largest in the city, and one of the largest in the west. The building is of brick, four stories and a basement, built in recent style of architecture, with pressed brick front, and occupies Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117–19 and 20½ Calhoun street, and Nos. 1, 3 and 5 East Washington street, and has a total floorage of 45,000 square feet. The business is exclusively wholesale, the lines embracing all kinds of groceries, tobaccos and liquors. The territory covered by the six traveling salesmen employed by Mr. Trentman includes Indiana, southern Michigan, eastern Illinois and western Ohio, and the amount of business is enormous, and increases each year. As before stated this is the leading commercial house in Fort Wayne, and the largest wholesale grocery establishment in the state, and as such reflects much credit upon the city as well as upon the gentleman who manages the same as the sole proprietor.

Bernard Trentman, founder of this house, was one of the pioneers of Fort Wayne, and during life one of the most prominent citizens and merchants. Born in Hanover, Germany, in July, 1816, he emigrated to the United States in 1838, and was located first in Cincinnati, where he remained for about two years. In 1840 he came to Fort Wayne, his brother John having settled here two years previous, and he soon afterward engaged in farming in Marion township. Later he worked on the old Wabash & Erie canal, and was employed in the City mills. In 1848 he embarked in the retail grocery trade, and in 1864 converted the same into a wholesale business. He was a self-made man in every respect, coming to Allen county poor, and succeeding by good business qualifications in climbing to a high round in the ladder of prosperity. He was held in high esteem by the community, was a member of the Catholic church and died March 19, 1874. While living in Cincinnati in 1838 he was married to Anna M. Rheinhardt, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1817. To their union eleven children were born, seven of whom survive. The mother died in 1859.

August C. Trentman, proprietor of the above establishment, and one of the most prominent citizens of Fort Wayne, was born in Marion township, Allen county, February 20, 1843, and is the son of Barnard and Anna M. (Rheinhardt) Trentman. He was reared in Fort Wayne and given a good education, attending both the Brothers' and the public schools of the city, and finishing at Notre Dame, Ind. In 1864 he entered business with his father, and upon the death of the latter, in 1874, succeeded to the immense business of which he is at present proprietor.

His commercial career has been a successful and brilliant one, and today he is recognized as one of the leading wholesale grocers of the west. Aside from the grocery business Mr. Trentman is connected with other enterprises, being director of the Hamilton National bank, special partner in the business of J. B. Monning & Co., extensive spice and flour millers; stockholder in the Herman Berghoff brewing company, all of Fort Wayne, and he is treasurer of the Kœnig medicine company of Chicago. Success has attended the efforts of Mr. Trentman in all his undertakings, and he is now one of the substantial men of the state. As a citizen he ranks among the most prominent of Fort Wayne; in commercial circles he is recognized as the peer of any man in the state, and his reputation in that regard is spread throughout the west. Enterprising, energetic and liberal-minded, he has always been found ready to assist all movements looking to the advancement of his city, and for that spirit and his many commendable qualities he is esteemed and respected by his fellow citizens. Mr. Trentman was married October 19, 1865, to Jennie A. Niermann, who was born in Fort Wayne, and is the daughter of Herman Niermann, who was one of the old settlers and prominent citizens. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Trentman, four of whom survive: May, born in 1871, graduated in 1889 from St. Mary's in the Woods; Carrie, born in 1873; Augustine, born in 1881, and Joseph, born in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Trentman are members of the Cathedral church, and he is a member of the Catholic Knights of America. Socially Mr. Trentman and family rank among the first in Fort Wayne.

One of the oldest business establishments of Fort Wayne is the house of Morgan & Beach. The hardware business to which it succeeded was begun by Horace Durvy, in 1843, and taken up in 1856 by Oliver P. Morgan, a native of Dearborn county, who has been a resident of the city since 1832. In 1860 the present partnership was formed. Beginning in the retail trade, the house has now an extensive wholesale business. Mr. Morgan is a prominent citizen, is director and vice-president of the Old National bank, and has served as councilman and as school trustee for many years.

David N. Foster was born at Coldenham, Orange county, N. Y., April 24, 1841. His early years were spent on the farm of his parents, John Lyman and Harriet Scott Foster, and when fourteen years old he went to New York city, equipped with such education as he had been able to obtain in the country schools, and found employment as bundle boy in the store of William E. Lawrence, then a prominent merchant of the metropolis. Making rapid progress in his business education, at the age of eighteen, with his brother Scott Foster, he established the firm of Foster Brothers, which soon became one of the leading retail firms of the country, and particularly well known to Indiana people by the large branch establishments maintained at Fort Wayne, Terre Haute and Lafayette. Mr. Foster had an ambition for the profession of law, and having devoted his spare hours to study, in 1860 he sold out his interest to his brother, John Gray

Foster, and entered an academy at Montgomery, N. Y. But his study was soon stopped by the firing upon Fort Sumter. On the morning of the day following the first call for troops by Abraham Lincoln the students at the academy hoisted a flag amid the cheers of nearly all the people of the town, and the excited throng was addressed by Mr. Foster, the orator chosen for the occasion, who concluded by announcing that he should leave at noon to enlist in the Ninth militia regiment, which had tendered its service by telegraph. He was the first volunteer from his native county, and going in as a private, carried a knapsack until December, 1862, when his commission as second lieutenant reached him while lying dangerously wounded in the hospital on the battle ground of Fredericksburg. Soon after the battle of Gettysburg he was promoted captain of his company. But he his wounds soon compelled him to leave the service. He was actively engaged in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Returning to New York city, he re-entered the dry goods business, and in 1870 came to Indiana, and established the Terre Haute branch of Foster Brothers. In 1873 he disposed of his interest in the firm to engage in journalism, for which he had a decided taste, and he established the *Saturday Evening Post*, at Grand Rapids, Mich., an enterprise which met with immediate success. In 1878 the health of his brother John having failed, he, at the earnest solicitations of his brothers, disposed of his newspaper and again entered the firm, coming to Fort Wayne, where were its heaviest property interests. Here he has since remained, and the business interests of the city have always found in him an active and valuable friend. He is the president and manager of the D. N. Foster furniture company, and of the Fort Wayne furniture company, and has recently been chosen president of the Central Mutual fire insurance company of this city. He is the owner of the Aldine hotel, recently completed, is director in the Indiana machine company, and is besides interested in a number of other enterprises. The people of Indiana are indebted to Mr. Foster for the Public Library bill passed by the legislature of 1881, under which nearly every city in Indiana has since established a public library free to all its citizens. At his own expense he circulated petitions in all the large cities of the state, praying for the passage of the bill he had prepared, and which was introduced in the senate by the late Senator Foster. Mr. Foster has always taken an active interest in the prosperity of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was elected commander of the department of Indiana in 1885. At that time the membership had rapidly grown to nearly 18,000 in the state, but there had been little opportunity for perfecting discipline necessary to the highest good of the order. This work fell to his administration, and so thoroughly was it done that when he turned the office over to his successor there was not a post in the department that was not in absolute good standing. In politics he has always been an active republican, but though frequently named in connection with

prominent positions, he invariably declined such honors. He is one of the originators of the Morton Club.

Samuel M. Foster, son of John L. and Harriet Scott Foster, was born at Coldenham, Orange county, N.Y., December 12, 1851, the youngest of seven children, six of whom were boys. When about fourteen years old he went to the city and entered the New York dry goods store of his brothers. In 1868 he went to Troy, N. Y., and in 1872 formed a partnership with his brother, A. Z. Foster, now of Terre Haute, in retail dry goods. The venture was profitable, so that two years later he found himself able to carry out his cherished plan of securing a collegiate education. Disposing of his business interests, he fitted himself for college, and in 1875 entered Yale at New Haven, Conn. His career there was a creditable one, and while holding his own in the class-room he found time to serve as one of the editors of the *Yale Courant*, won an appointment on the "junior exhibition," had the honor of being one of the "Townsend men" chosen from 132 competitors, and was named by the faculty as one of ten to represent the class on the platform on commencement day. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, June 26, 1879, graduating fourteenth in a class which originally had 200 members. Mr. Foster came west, and in the fall entered the law office of Judge R. S. Taylor, not decided in mind to take up the profession of law, but feeling that the time devoted to the study would be well spent. A few months devoted to alternately reading Blackstone and to regaining the health which had been impaired by his college work, convinced him that his constitution was not strong enough to enable him to win that success in law which he desired, and as a result of this conclusion, in December, 1879, the first issue of the *Saturday Evening Record*, with Samuel M. Foster as editor and proprietor, was issued at Dayton, Ohio. His experience in journalism was short and decisive. The paper was a brilliant success in every respect but a financial one, and though the editor's health gave out before his pocket-book did, serious inroads were made upon both. In 1880 the *Record* (now known as the *Dayton Herald*), was disposed of, and Mr. Foster returned to Fort Wayne and resumed business life in the firm of Foster Brothers. This firm was dissolved in 1882, by the withdrawal of Scott Foster to accept the presidency of a New York bank, and the business of the firm was then divided, Samuel M. Foster succeeding to the dry goods department of the firm's trade. In this he continued until 1886, when he withdrew entirely from the retail trade, to devote himself to manufacturing, a business which he has built up, and which is assuming large proportions, the product going into every state and territory in the Union. Mr. Foster is secretary of the D. N. Foster furniture company, president of the business men's exchange, and devotes much time to many questions of public interest and importance. In politics he was raised a republican but has joined the democratic party on the tariff issue. Mr. Foster was married in June, 1881, to Margaret Harrison, of this city.

John Frederick William Meyer now ranks among the earlier settlers of Fort Wayne, having been a resident for forty years past. His career has been a laudable and excepional one, which justifies in this work a short sketch of his life of activity and usefulness. He traces with much pride his ancesters, in direct lineage, to the year 1417, when John Henry Meyer wedded a modest girl of inferior rank and without domain. Much as this action displeased the parents, they soon became reconciled and they erected for him, conditionally, a small house on one end of the large farm, which remained the home of direct descendants for more than four centuries, until the year 1838. J. F. W. Meyer was born in Holden, province of Westphalia, Germany, December 19, 1824. His parents being in humble circumstance, the average limited education of those days was hardly accorded him, and the greater portion of his earlier days were spent on the greenswarth, herding the sheep. When he was nine years of age his father died, leaving a widow and six children. His mother again married, and in 1838 the old homestead, in which so many generations of one family had passed their days, reverted to the original domain, as conditioned four hundred years previous, and the Meyer family removed to a neighboring village. In 1846 the mother died, and on October 3, the following year, he and his younger brother, Frederick, set foot on American soil at New Orleans. Their goal was Adams county, and after two months of tedious travel by boat and afoot, they reached Monmouth, Adams county, December 3, 1847. The first four months were spent in clearing the woodlands, and in the following March, Mr. Meyer became a driver of a canal boat team. February 7, 1849, he was engaged in the drug house of Hugh B. Reed, as bottle washer, but being of an industrious and ambitious disposition he soon gained a satisfactory knowledge of the business, and in1853 became a partner in the firm of Wall & Meyer. In 1851 Mr. Meyer, then earning a salary of $15 a month, was married to Caroline Schroeder. One daughter and three sons were the fruits of this union; of the latter one died at the age of two years. Mrs. Meyer died in 1859, and the following year he wedded Julia Gerke. In February, 1862, the firm, then located on what is now East Columbia street, suffered a great loss by fire, but nothing daunted, the ambitious firm had a large consignment of new drugs started from New York in two days. In 1865 the present location on Calhoun and Columbia streets, was taken, and in the same year the branch of Meyer Bros. & Co., was established in St. Louis, which is now numbered among the largest wholesale drug houses in the country. In 1875 the firm established another branch in Kansas City, which has since grown to immense proportions. A fire in 1883 totally destroyed this stock, but the push that has always been characteristic of this house was again called into action, and in a few days sufficed to place then in position to serve the numerous patrons. In 1887 the company also located a house at Dallas, Texas, and the firm of Meyer Bros. & Co., now stands at the head of the wholesale drug business of this country. Being of a religious turn of mind, Mr. Meyer attributes

the greater portion of the success that has attended his seeming ventures to an all-guiding Providence, and modestly he asserts, it was so ordained. He has done much for the church and charity, both at home and abroad; always open-hearted and cheerful he counts his friends by legions. A loving wife and seven children, of whom three are married, afford him much comfort, and although already sixty-four years of age, time has dealt leniently with him, and he is as hale and hearty as many young men of half his age. He was honored by a membership in the city council four years, and for many years he has been a water-works trustee. Politically, he is a democrat, and his religious connection is with the Lutheran church.

George W. Pixley, one of the leading business men of Fort Wayne, who has gained a wide fame by his successful operations in the clothing trade, has been engaged in that business since 1872, when he became, at Troy, N. Y., the cashier of the first branch house of Owen Pixley & Co. In 1876 he came to Fort Wayne, and as resident partner established the house of Owen Pixley & Co., at this city. Mr. Pixley was born at Kirkland, N. Y., near Utica, March 1, 1834. His great grandfather Pixley was born in Connecticut, and during the revolution raised, equipped and furnished a regiment at his own expense. His son, David Pixley, was a native of Connecticut, and in 1806 moved to Kirkland, N. Y., nine miles from Utica, with his family, where he lived, kept a tavern and stage stables on the old Seneca turnpike between Utica and Syracuse, where the greater portion of the traffic between the east and west passed over that route before the days of railroads. He died at that place at the age of seventy-seven years, leaving four sons and two daughters. The third son, David, was the father of George W. Pixley, the subject of our sketch. He was born at Bridgeport, Conn., in September, 1798, and died at Kirkland, N. Y., March, 1884. He succeeded his father in the hotel and stage business until what is now the New York Central railroad was built, when he went into the manufacture of brown sheetings and other cotton goods and general merchandise. He was postmaster and justice of the peace for over forty years, and was widely known and very highly respected. He married Charlotte Mygatt, who was born at Berlin, Conn., in March, 1805, and died in July, 1885, at Kirkland, N. Y. The Mygatt family were early settlers in Oneida county, N. Y. The father of Charlotte was Austin Mygatt, who was born in Berlin, Conn., in 1776, and died at Kirkland, N. Y., in 1863. He was the inventor and manufacturer of the first tin lantern, and made a fortune out of it. David and Charlotte Pixley had five children, of whom four survive: Henry D., Eliza J., George W. and Abby M. George W. received his education at the Clinton Liberal Institute, at Clinton, N. Y., and there was occupied in his father's store, then at farming and dairying until he entered his present occupation. In 1885 the old firm name was abandoned and the firm of Pixley & Co. was formed, which is now composed of the following: George W. Pixley, Henry D. Pixley, George W. Pixley, jr., Charles E. Read and

Robert H. Parmalee. In 1888 Mr. Pixley and Mason Long erected the magnificent business building in which the firm is now established at a cost of $75,000. The spacious room is splendidly equipped and there is every facility for the proper display of the immense stock and rapid disposition of their extensive trade, and great credit is due Mr. Pixley for giving to the city such a grand building, which will always remain an ornament and pride to the city. The same firm owns branch stores at Bloomington and Danville, Ill., and George W., jr., and Henry D. own stores at Terra Haute, Ind., Rockford, Ill., Streator, Ill., Sioux City, Iowa, Sioux Falls, Dak., and Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. George W. Pixley was married at Kirkland, N. Y., December 30, 1870, to Sarah A. Lewis, daughter of E. Chauncey Lewis, born at Kirkland, N. Y., December 30, 1851. Mr. Pixley is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., has been a member of Clinton lodge, No. 169, at Clinton, N. Y., since 1855, was made a Knight Templar February 12, 1869, in Utica commandery, No. 3, at Utica, N. Y. Took the Scottish Rite at Indianapolis consistory, in March, 1882, and the thirty-third degree in New York, September 17, 1889. He has held for many years the responsible position of treasurer of the Jenney electric light and power company, and is president of the Tri-State building and loan association, capital, $1,000,000, a newly organized association for the purpose of assisting people in building homes. In politics Mr. Pixley is a republican.

Capt. James B. White, one of the distinguished citizens of Fort Wayne, was born in the town of Denny, Stirlingshire, twenty miles east of Glasgow, Scotland, June 26, 1835. His father was manager of a large calico printing establishment, which gave employment to over 500 hands. His mother, a woman of strong intellect, strict in her religious life, was careful in the bringing up of her four sons and three daughters. At the age of twelve years James B. began a period of two years spent at the trade of tailor, but this he abandoned to take up calico printing, at which he was engaged until nineteen. Emigration being popular at that time, he embarked in a sailing vessel at Glasgow, and thirty-four days later, in the summer of 1854, arrived at New York. Seeking employment at his trade, he was able to obtain work only until November, when, considerably discouraged, he resolved to search for an uncle, John Bains, who had settled near Fort Wayne, then in the far west, some ten years before. He went to Buffalo by rail, thence to Toledo by steamer, and by packet to Fort Wayne on the Wabash & Erie canal. He arrived here in the latter part of November, when his money was exhausted, and he was compelled to deposit his trunk at the packet office at the old Comparet basin in the east end of town, for the sum of $3, still due on his packet fare. He walked six miles out on the Winchester road, and obtained of his uncle the money to redeem his trunk. He obtained temporary work with Wade C. Shoaff, as a tailor, until January, then was employed a few weeks in a machine shop on the corner of Barr and Water streets, and in February began an employment in the stone yard of John Brown, which lasted three months at $3 per week and board.

He was subsequently employed with Mr. Shoaff, and Nirdlinger & Oppenheimer, and in the summer of 1856 opened a tailor shop of his own, upstairs in the building occupied now by Mayer & Graffee. Not being satisfied he went to Cincinnati in the fall, and then to St. Louis, where he was employed first as a shipping clerk, and then in a wholesale dry-goods house, but making only $6 per week, he resumed his trade as a tailor. This was his occupation for a year longer in Fort Wayne, where he returned soon, and opened a shop over the dry goods store of S. C. Evans. During this year, 1857, he was married to the estimable lady who has been his helper through life, Maria Brown, a half-sister of John Brown. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters, viz.: John W., Jessie, Anna B., Edward, Gracie, James B., jr., and Alex B., all of whom are living. Mrs. White was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1836, and came to this country in company with her brother in 1853. She is a daughter of John and Jennie (Blair) Brown, natives of Scotland. Her father was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was one of the most extensive contractors and builders of Glasgow, where he died in about 1840, leaving the family in good circumstances. The mother of Mrs. White was known for her well established Christianity and unswerving faith in the doctrine of the Presbyterian church, of which she was a life-long member. She came to Fort Wayne in 1858, and died here in 1874. Mrs. White, like her mother, is a pronounced Presbyterian, and esteemed by all who know her. Mr. White's next enterprise was the acceptance of a position in the establishment of Becker & Frank, Warsaw, and after working there two years, he was able to have a shop of his own, a house and lot and a prosperous trade. The war of the rebellion now broke out, and in August, 1861, he sold his little stock at a considerable loss and assisted in recruiting a company. He was elected captain, and he proceeded with his command to Camp Allen near Fort Wayne, where it was assigned as Company I, of the Thirtieth Indiana regiment. After being equipped at Indianapolis, they were sent to Camp Nevin, Ky., to join the command of Gen. Wood. The regiment was among the first troops to reach Nashville after the battle of Fort Donelson, and they reached Pittsburgh Landing in the command of Gen. Buell in time to participate in the second day's fight. In this battle of Shiloh, during the attack when Col. Bass was killed, Capt. White was wounded in the right side by a spent minie ball, but soon recovered, and took part in the siege of Corinth, and the skirmishes incident to that campaign. The Thirtieth then joined in the movement to Louisville in pursuit of Bragg, and followed the rebel forces back to Nashville. Soon after the return to the latter place, Capt. White resigned his commission in the army. In the spring of 1863, he with Joseph A. Stellwagon, became suttler to the Eighty-eighth regiment, and was so engaged to the end of the war. During this time, he was twice captured by the rebels. Once he lost everything he had, his wagons and merchandise being totally destroyed in the Wheeler raid in the Sequatchie valley, near Chattanooga. The next

time he was paroled with little loss. Returning to Fort Wayne at the close of the war he established a grocery and fruit house, and was prospering when his establishment was destroyed by fire in January, 1872. Though his insurance did not cover forty per cent. of the loss, his resolute spirit did not fail him, and on the next day he opened for business in a building opposite his old stand, and had ordered a new stock. Two years later he had repaired his losses, and was again firmly established. Throughout the panic that occurred about this time he abated in no way the daring of his operations, and was uniformly successful. He has invested largely in real estate, and added much to the improvement of Fort Wayne, by laying out new streets, and embellishing the four city additions which bear his name. The foundation of his reputation is his wholesale and retail grocery house, known throughout northern Indiana and northwestern Ohio as the "Fort Wayne Fruit House." This immense establishment, now quartered in a handsome new building on Wayne street, employs seventy-five clerks and employes, and does a business of nearly one-half million a year. He has also, in partnership with his son, John W. White, established a wheel factory, in which are employed about 200 workmen. It has a business which extends to every part of the Union, and is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States, producing all kinds of carriage and wagon wheels. John W. White is manager, and has made the business very successful. Capt. White was at one time a partner in the ownership of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, and has always taken a deep interest in politics, though not often becoming prominent in political campaigns until recently. He was, however, twice elected to the council from the Second ward, a democratic stronghold, and in 1874 he was nearly elected clerk of the circuit court by the republicans, in spite of a democratic majority of 3,000. In 1886 he was prevailed upon to accept the republican nomination for congress as representative of the twelfth district, and though the district had been surely democratic, usually by about 3,000 majority, he was elected by a majority of nearly 2,500, revealing his unbounded popularity. During his term in congress he was noted as a zealous worker, not only for the good of the people of his own district, but for the whole people, and he introduced several measures for the relief of the working people, which though they have not yet been adopted, will be recognized in the future as the proper foundation for legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the wage earners the world over. Such in particular was his Minimum Wages bill. Also, during the fiftieth congress, to which he was elected, he took an active part in debates and particularly on the tariff bills. On the question of protection versus free trade, he was able to speak as a business man, with much weight, and his arguments were widely quoted, The following campaign was fought upon that line, and resulted in the defeat of Grover Cleveland. Since his return from congress Mr. White has settled down to business with undiminished energy, and having so many interests to demand his attention, real estate transactions, the Fruit House, and the factory, he will have

little time for politics in the future. Capt. White has long been an attendant upon the First Presbyterian church, though liberal and charitable in his religious views. His kindness and open-handedness to all those who are distressed is as widely known as his name, and his quiet and unostentatious charity has made him beloved in many a humble home. Taken all in all, he is one of those self-made men who have the affection of their neighbors, and never loses an opportunity to serve them to the best of his ability.

Mention of the business interests of Fort Wayne would be incomplete without notice of the famous wholesale house of Gilbert E. Bursley & Co., wholesale grocers. The house was established in 1880, and now enjoys an extensive custom throughout a wide territory. The proprietors have a thorough knowledge of their intricate business, buy in the best markets, and have the brightest and most capable salesmen extending their trade in the prosperous region tributary to Fort Wayne. The house occupies a four-story brick building at Nos. 129, 131 and 133 Calhoun street, having an area of 50x100 feet, and especially fitted for the business. Gilbert E. Bursley, the senior partner, was born at Barnstable, Mass., April 9, 1837. His father, Joseph, son of Lemuel Bursley, a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1791, served in the war of 1812, and died in his native state in 1870. He married Deborah Lothrop, who died in 1840, aged about thirty-seven years. They had twelve children, of whom five are living, Gilbert being the youngest. He lived in Barnstable until sixteen years old, and then went to Boston to seek his fortune. He was first employed in a book store, and then by the Old Colony railroad, and enlisted in 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Thirtieth New York infantry, and after one year's service, was discharged on account of ill health. He had visited Fort Wayne in 1861, and in 1868 he returned here and made the city his home. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Citizens' street railroad company, and superintended the construction of the road and the operation of it during the first ten years. A few months after the organization of the Fort Wayne organ company, in 1872, he became connected with that enterprise. and was general manager and the largest stockholder for ten years, during which he placed it upon a sound financial basis, and won for it an extensive business and high reputation. He married in 1861 Kate P. Smith, of West Virginia, who died in 1871, and in 1876, married Ellen R. Aldrich, of Providence, R. I.

James M. McKay, junior member of the above named firm, was born in Ontario, Canada, January 21, 1856. His father, Neil McKay, was a native of Scotland, born May 6, 1823, and emigrated with his parents and settled in Ontario, where he was educated and resided, holding the position of "Reave" for several years, until he came to the United States in 1864. He settled at Fort Wayne in 1868, and followed his occupation of railroad contractor until his death, November 26, 1882. He was a man of great energy, and was connected with the construction of many of the railroads of this country. He married Nancy Young,

who was born in Canada, December 29, 1833, and died in Fort Wayne, in May, 1872. They had eight children, three of whom are now living: James M., Nannie, wife of Neil McLachlan, and Jennie E. Mr. McKay, in 1880, became a member of the firm of G. E. Bursley & Co., and has attained a high rank among the popular and active business men of Fort Wayne. His career has been entirely the result of personal application, and his success is noteworthy. October 1, 1885, he was married to Elizabeth J. McFee, a native of this county, and they have two children: Neil A. and William. He is a prominent republican and a member of the Morton club.

Louis Wolf was born in Germany, April 23, 1849, the son of Samuel and Fannie Wolf, who lived and died in their native land, the mother passing away at the age of fifty-nine years in 1881, the father in 1889, at the age of about seventy. There are nine children living, of whom Louis Wolf is the second. His childhood was spent in Germany, where he received his earliest education. In 1865 he immigrated and settled first at Warsaw, Ind., where he entered the dry goods business in the employ of Becker Brothers. Two years later he came to Fort Wayne, and for five years was employed by the firm of Frank & Thanhauser. He then went to Plymouth and embarked in dry goods on his own account under the firm name of M. Becker & Co. This business was kept up for four years, at the end of which time he sold out, and returned to Fort Wayne and purchased the interest of Mr. Thanhauser in the firm which had formerly employed him. Two years later he bought out Mr. Frank and ever since he has managed the large and increasing trade. The retailing of dry goods, carpets and millinery is the principal department, though a considerable amount of wholesale business is done. The establishment is located at 54 Calhoun street, and employs fifty to sixty people. Through the indefatigable energy and exceptional business ability of Mr. Wolf the store has come to be widely known as one of the foremost in northern Indiana. He was married in 1880 to Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Caroline Stiefel, prominent people of Angola, Ind. Mrs. Wolf was born at that town, in 1860. They have three children: Milton, Edgar and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are members of the Hebrew church.

Ernest C. Rurode is one of the successful business men of Fort Wayne, a member of the firm of Root & Co., a dry goods house whose extensive wholesale and retail operations make it one of the most prominent institutions of the city, and widely recognized as one of the leading business concerns of the country. The business was established by McDougal Root & Co., in 1860, the present firm succeeding in 1863. They moved into their present building in 1874; it is a three story brick 52x170, fronting on Calhoun street, and 30x50, fronting on Main street, all fitted with the most ingenius of modern contrivances for faciltating business. The wholesale trade is extensive throughout Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and the firm, being direct importers, compete with all markets. The retail trade is very large, the custom of the house not

being confined to the city alone, but extending over a territory of fifty miles in all directions. One hundred and fifteen persons are given employment by the firm. Ernest C. Rurode was first associated with the business in 1860 with the old firm, and in 1862 took an interest in the same. For twenty years he has managed the wholesale and retail departments, and under his careful and shrewd management the business has grown to its present magnitude; thereby Mr. Rurode has gained for himself the widespread reputation as one of the leaders in Fort Wayne's commercial life. Mr. Rurode was born in Hanover, Germany, and is the son of Henry and Catherine (Hier) Rurode, who livied and died in Germany. Mr. Rurode received his early education in his native land, came to America in 1854, and first settled at Terre Haute, Ind., where he was in the dry goods business until 1860. He was married in 1873 to Emma Pedecord, of Decatur, Ill., by whom he has three children. In politics, Mr. Rurode is a republican.

Carnahan & Co., wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and rubbers, is the title of a Fort Wayne house which has an extensive trade throughout four states. The house was established in 1872 by Carnahan, Skinner & Co., and this was succeeded in 1875, by Carnahan, Hanna & Co. In 1886, the present firm Carnahan & Co., composed of William L. Carnahan and Emmet H. McDonald, succeeded to the business. The establishment is located at Nos. 76, 78 and 80 Clinton street, a four-story brick building 60x60, and is stocked with a complete assortment of all grades of foot-wear, including boots, shoes, and India rubber goods. The purchases of the firm are made with such business acumen that the prices it offers are daily recommending it to dealers throughout the vast territory the salesmen of the firm are traversing. With annual sales of from $400,000 to $500,000, and a steady increasing patronage, the future of the firm is a very bright one. William L. Carnahan is the son of James G. and Margaret (Brown) Carnahan, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They removed to Indiana in 1833, becoming pioneers of Tippecanoe county. Settling at Lafayette, the father engaged there in merchandise. At that place William L. Carnahan was born March 5, 1837, and growing to manhood there, attended the city schools and prepared himself for entrance to the state university, at which he was graduated At the close of the year 1856, he went to Nebraska, and remained in that state three years, the greater part of the time in Dakota county, and the city of Omaha, in the latter place being engaged in merchandise, and as clerk in the land office. Mr. Carnahan returned to Indiana in 1860, and established himself in business at Delphi, where he was occupied for two years, after which he removed to Lafayette and embarked in the boot and shoe trade. Two years later he became a traveling salesman for the firm of Carnahan, Earl & Co., of Lafayette, in which capacity he acted for eighteen months, at the end of that period becoming a member of the firm, which did businens under the title of Carnahan Brothers & Co., wholesale dealers and manufacturers of boots and shoes. Attending to the wholesale trade, he spent seven

years altogether on the road. In January, 1872, Mr. Carnahan made his home at Fort Wayne and established the business above referred to. Mr. Carnahan's long and successful business career gives him a high rank among the prominent men of the city. He was maried in 1864, to Clara L., daughter of James Bayliss Hanna, of Allen county, and to this union four children have been born.

One of the most destructive fires for many years in the business part of Fort Wayne was the burning of the establishment of Louis Fox & Bro., dealers in foreign fruits, and manufacturers of confectionery and crackers. This fine four-story brick building, 145, 147 and 149 Calhoun, and 1 to 11 East Jefferson streets, was entirely destroyed on the morning of February 16, 1889, entailing a loss of about $55,000. It had been erected but two years before. The Messrs. Fox with characteristic energy set to work to rebuild, and the walls of an equally extensive and elegant building were erected by autumn. The members of this firm, Louis and August Fox, are sons of Joseph R. Fox, of Fort Wayne. The father was born in Germany, March 3, 1820, and came to Fort Wayne in 1848. He followed farming in Adams township four years, then engaged in gardening in the city until 1863, when he began his business of confectioner and restauranteur at 25 East Main street, where he still does business. He was married in 1848 to Mary Schnetz, a native of Switzerland, by whom he had three sons, Joseph in addition to those already named.

Henry C. Graffe has been prominent in the business affairs of the city for many years. He is a native of Germany, where in the early part of this century Ludwick Graffe died at the age of thirty-four, leaving two sons, Frederick and Henry. The latter died in his native land at the age of seventy-four. Frederick, born in Brunswick, January 31, 1809, was married in 1837 to Mary Ann Stark, who was born in 1810, and in 1838, the young couple came to New York. May 28, 1840, they reached Fort Wayne. They brought with them their son, the subject of this mention, who was born at Frankfort, March 1, 1838, the eldest of eight children, of whom six survive. Frederick Graffe was engaged in cabinet-making in the firm of Muhler & Graffe for twelve years, and then with the same partner for twelve years in the grocery business, until Mr. Muhler died. Mr. Graffe, sr., has since been engaged in the galvanized iron cornice, roofing and general tin business with his two sons George W. & C. M. His wife died in this city in 1882. Henry C. Graffe obtained a common school education, and in 1851 entered the jewelry house of Andrew Mayer, in this city, as an apprentice for three years, and after three years' further service went to New York city, and was employed there three years in the same business. He returned to Fort Wayne, and after three years more with Mr. Mayer, went into business on his own account and was quite successful. In 1865 he became a partner with his former employer, the firm being known as Mayer & Graffe, a partnership which continued until the death of Mr. Mayer in December, 1875. The latter was a native of

Respectfully yours
D B Wilcox

Germany, and immigrated to Dayton, thence to Fort Wayne in 1844, establishing his business at that date. The business has ever since been continued in the same block on Columbia street. November 17, 1859, Mr. Graffe was married to Eliza A. Myers, who was born at Lancaster, Ohio, March 3, 1838, and they have three children living out of nine born. May E., Cecilia and Harry C. Mr. and Mrs. Graffe are members of the Catholic church, and he is in politics a democrat. From 1874 to 1876 he was a member of the city council, and is now president of the electric light and power company.

Frederick Graffe, jr., a well-known jeweler, is a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Fort Wayne. He was born in the city, September 18, 1853, the youngest of six children of Frederic and Mary Ann Graffe. He gained his education in the Catholic schools and the commercial college of this city, and in 1871 entered the employment of the firm of Mayer & Graffe, and served an apprenticeship of three years. He has since been connected with the same house and that of H. C. Graffe. For five years, from 1879, he had charge of a branch house at Wabash. He was married in 1882 to Jennie Polk, the oldest child of the late Col. Richard Polk, an eminent soldier of the civil war, who died at Wabash in 1877. Mrs. Graffe was born at Wabash in 1858. They have two children: Verva and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Graffe are members of the Catholic church, and he is in politics a democrat.

A. F. Siemon, founder of the old and widely known house of Siemon & Brother, dealers in books and stationery, was born in Saxony, Germany, at the city of Ziesar, September 18, 1821. His father, August Ferdinand Siemon, a native of Saxony, was a prominent man, a merchant at Ziesar, and postmaster and mayor of the city for a number of years. He died about 1860. His wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Grams, died in 1821, eight days after the birth of her son. Mr. Siemon received a good education in his native town, completing it at the college of Brandenburg. In 1849 he came to America and traveled directly to Fort Wayne, intending to study at Concordia college. After an attendance there of about one year, he entered the employment of Towley & Freeman, as a clerk, and subsequently held similar positions with W. T. Abbott and Towley & Brother. He founded his present business in 1858, and in 1861 admitted his brother Rudolph as a partner, when the firm became known as Siemon & Bro. In 1885 the interest of Rudolph was transferred to Mr. A. F. Siemon, and the two sons, Henry and Herman, were admitted to the business as partners. At their present place of business, 50 Calhoun street, they have one of the most commodious store rooms in the city, occupying the entire four floors of the building, which is in dimensions 20x170 feet, and they carry a complete stock of books, stationery, wall paper, pictures and frames, doing an average annual business of $50,000 to $60,000. Mr. Siemon is one of the prominent men of Fort Wayne, a veteran in business and highly esteemed in all his relations with society. He is a member of St. Paul's

Lutheran church, of which he was trustee five years. He was married in 1854, to Lisetta Berning, of Hanover, Germany, who died in 1859, leaving two sons. In 1861 he was married to Helena Strunk, who was born in Fort Wayne, and they have three children.

Gideon W. Seavey, proprietor of one of the largest wholesale and retail hardware houses in the country, has in a business career of somewhat varied occupation, shown a notable ability in his different enterprises. In 1864, being seventeen years of age, he left the farm and entered Company D, One Hundred and Fortieth regiment Illinois infantry, and served until the close of the rebellion. The next year he entered Michigan university, and graduated from that institution in 1871, with the degree of B. A., receiving two years later, the degree of Master of Arts. January 1st, 1872, he established the Hoopston (Ill.) *Chronicle*, which he conducted five years, making for it a wide reputation as one of the ablest papers of eastern Illinois. His residence in Fort Wayne began in 1877, when he engaged in the practice of law with P. A. Randall. In 1880, he engaged in the lumber business, which he subsequently disposed of to enter the hardware business in which he is now occupied. He has been decidedly successful in his undertakings and is a valuable and enterprising citizen. Mr. Seavey's father was Winthrop Seavey, born in New Hampshire in 1802, son of Joshua Seavey of that state, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. The latter, who married a cousin of Daniel Webster, died in Illinois in 1862, at the age of ninety years. Winthrop Seavey married Elizabeth Curtis, of New York, who was born in 1809, and in 1834, they made the journey from New Hampshire to Illinois by wagon, in forty-five days, and became one of the pioneer families of Lee county. They died in Illinois, the mother in 1853, the father in 1865. They had six children, of whom Gideon was the youngest. He was born at Palmyra, Ill., February 14, 1848. In 1874 he married Amy C. Randall, born in 1853, at Avilla, Ind., daughter of Judge Edwin and Mary A. Randall. They have two children, Walter R. and Irma M.

Frank C. Cratsley, one of the prominent book firm of Renner, Cratsley & Co., is a native of Fowler, Trumbull Co., Ohio, born December 29, 1856. He is the son of William and Sabrina (Kingsley) Cratsley, the former a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., and the latter of Trumbull county, Ohio. He was reared to the age of sixteen on a farm. His early education was received in the public schools, and later he completed a course in a commercial school at Elyria, Ohio. In early manhood he taught school for six months at Oberlin, Ohio. In 1881 he took a position as bookkeeper with Brown, Eager & Hull, a wholesale and retail book and stationery firm at Toledo. He continued with them in the same capacity until June, 1888, when he came to Fort Wayne, and he has since been a member of the firm of Renner, Cratsley & Co. Mr. Cratsley was married in February, 1881, to Adella, daughter of James and Ann (Bates) Hull. Mr. Cratsley and wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the National Union and Royal Adelphia societies.

Henry B. Ayres, an esteemed and worthy citizen of Fort Wayne, and son of the late Dr. Henry P. Ayres, is one of the native business men of the city, having been born here on the 8th day of March, 1847. He has been associated with the drug business almost all his life, having become initiated in it in the capacity of clerk as early as thirteen years of age. With one exception, he has been identified with this business longer than any druggist in the city, and he has built up an enviable reputation as an honest man and as a competent and reliable pharmacist. He was married in May, 1870, to Miss Margaret A. Kirk, by whom he is the father of two sons: Henry Cooper, born in July, 1872, and Kirk Banard, born in February, 1877. The social qualities of Mr. Ayres are admiraby well developed, and though of a retiring nature, he is, to his friends, most genial and companionable. He is a good man and his friends are numerous.

Robert Ogden, in 1858, having just immigrated from England, came to Fort Wayne, and embarked here in the business of plumber, which had been the trade of his father and grandfather in the old country, and which he had thoroughly learned. In October, 1859, he removed to Dayton, Ohio, and in 1870 returned to this city, which has since been his home. He conducts a large plumbing business, with his establishment at 26 East Berry street, and has achieved an honorable reputation. He was the first plumber to establish himself at Fort Wayne. Mr. Ogden was born near Manchester, England, January 9, 1825, son of John and Alice Ogden, and when a small boy began learning his trade with his father. He has been three times married. His present wife, to whom he was married July 3, 1888, is Agnes H., daughter of John Fowles of this city. She is a member of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Ogden is a member of the Episcopal church, and is a prominent Mason, being a Knight Templar and a member of the lodge of Perfection. He is also connected with the Sons of St. George. He is a republican and a charter member of the Morton club. He stands high in both business and social circles.

One of the leaders in the musical instrument trade in northern Indiana is Philemon Dickinson manager in this city for D. H. Baldwin & Co. He learned the jewelry trade early in life, with his father, and after the war he engaged in the jewelry business at Richmond, Ind., where previous to the war period he had dealt in musical instruments. In 1866 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and was engaged in jewlery two years, then going to Troy, Ohio, where he was in business four years, adding musical instruments to his former stock. These two branches of business he continued from 1873 to 1875, at Richmond, Ind., and in the latter year he removed to Indianapolis, and next year became associated with the firm of D. H. Baldwin & Co., of that city, a business alliance that has since continued. In February, 1885, he came to this city and took charge of the large establishment of the firm at 98 Calhoun street, and has since successfully conducted it. Mr. Dickinson was born at Richmond, Ind., September 15, 1839, son

of Charles A. and Sarah A. (McCoy) Dickinson, who were pioneers of Wayne county. In June, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eighty-fourth regiment, Indiana infantry, and served with the same company in the line for twenty-six months. He was then promoted first lieutenant, and transferred to Company H, One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana, and served as acting quartermaster until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Dalton and those incident to the Atlanta campaign, and was mustered out at Greensborough, N. C. Mr. Dickinson was married April 29, 1862, to Olivia Lefevre, who died in June, 1872, leaving two children, Clarence and Laura May. He was married December 15, 1873, to Emma Thompson, by whom he has one child, Mary Olivia. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson are members of the Third Presbyterian church, and he is a comrade of the G. A. R.

John Gilbert, a business man of the city, was born in Bohemia, March 9, 1833. In 1846, he came to the United States, and made his home at New York city, where he remained until 1854. He then removed to Canada West, where he served an apprenticeship as a pharmacist. A year later, his brother having gone to Rockford, Ill., he followed him there, and was engaged eight years at that city at the drug business. He came to Fort Wayne in 1866, and for fourteen years held the responsible position of manager of the wholesale and retail departments of the famous drug house of Meyer Bros. & Co. In 1880 he was appointed manager for the Standard Oil company, at Fort Wayne, and now has charge of their immense business at this point. Mr. Gilbert was married at Rockford, Ill., in 1861, to Harriet P. Mandeville, a native of New York state, and daughter of Michael Mandeville, a pioneer of Winnebago county, Ill., who died in 1885, at the age of ninety-four years. Mr. Gilbert is a member of Sol. D. Bayless lodge, F. & A. M., and is a charter member of Plymouth Congregational church.

John W. Orr, a prominent gentleman, who is now engaged in the oil business with Joseph Hughes & Co., was born in Brooke county, W. Va., May 2, 1829. When ten years of age he removed with his parents to Belmont county, Ohio, and there most of his boyhood was spent. He was educated at Barnesville academy, in that county, under Professor Thomas Merrill, now president of the Newton (Iowa) college, and Professor N. R. Smith, formerly of Boston. After leaving school he went to Wheeling, W. Va., and served an apprenticeship as machinist. After four or five years he returned to Ohio, following his trade and clerked in a store. About 1860 he went to Illinois and followed farming and school teaching for two years. October 1, 1862, he came to Fort Wayne and engaged as a machinist with the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad company, and later was in charge of an engine on the same road. In 1868 he took an engine on the Wabash railroad under W. F. Ray, master mechanic, and was so engaged until 1872, when he entered the Wabash round-house as assistant foreman, and was promoted foreman

of the same. He held this position until June, 1887, when he quit railroading and took the position of bookkeeper with the house of Joseph Hughes & Co. During the absence of Mr. Hughes in Europe, from July, 1888, to July, 1889, he had the management of the business. Mr. Orr has always been a democrat, and has taken an active interest in the party affairs. He has been a Mason since 1854, and is a member of Summit City lodge. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Orr was married December 27, 1853, at Fairview, Ohio, to Ellen, daughter of Joseph Carlisle. To their union five children have been born: Joseph H., who holds a position in the First National bank of Fort Wayne; Charles W., assistant cashier in the Hamilton National Bank; Flora E., wife of Charles S. Bash, grain and commission man; Kate C., a teacher in the city schools, and James A., a stenographer for Bash & Co.

Lewis O. Hull, one of the leading business men of Fort Wayne, came to this city in 1865 at the close of the war, and in 1870 he engaged in house and sign painting. Nine years later he undertook his present enterprise, dealing in wall paper, paints and decorative materials, artists' materials, etc. He also carries on the business of painting and decorating, and does a large business in all departments, standing in the front rank in Indiana. He was born in Lucas, Richland county, Ohio, August 7, 1849, son of Wesley and Elizabeth (Deems) Hull, the first of whom was born in Ohio in 1817, the latter in the same state in 1826. In 1863 the parents came to Fort Wayne, and here the father died in 1888, but the mother survives. Mr. Hull enjoys the distinction of having been one of the youngest soldiers in the war of the rebellion, having enlisted as a drummer boy August 10, 1862, at the age of thirteen years and three days. He was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio regiment, and saw hard service, participating in the battles at Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Miss., Mobile, run the blockade on the Mississippi at Vicksburg, was with the army of the Gulf, was on the Red river campaign, and was honorably discharged November 5, 1865. Mr. Hull is prominent as a republican, and he is a member of the Masonic order. He was married October 25, 1875, to Viola C. Markley, of this city, and they have three children: Grace, Clara and Mabel.

On the west bank of the St. Joseph river, a mile and a half northeast of the court-house and a short distance beyond the limits of the city, Charles L. Centlivre, a native of one of the Rhine provinces, established a brewery nearly twenty-five years ago. There were at that time seven other concerns of the kind in Fort Wayne, one of considerable extent being owned by Franz J. Beck. The new enterprise thrived remarkably, and now many thousands of dollars that went to other cities for this beverage, is spent at home, to the great profit of the city. The brewery was established on a strip of ground between the feeder canal and the river, the difference in the levels of which is twenty feet, and thus a constant supply of water was obtained. The cellars were sup-

plied with a patent cooling apparatus which constantly maintained a very low temperature throughout the extensive area in which the beer is stored. At first a white frame building was the principal structure and this gave way to a handsome brick building, which was destroyed by fire, July 16, 1889.

Among the improvements of recent years, are the artesian well, which furnishes a constant supply of the purest water. Two new cellars of immense size were added in 1887, greatly increasing the storage capacity, and now the original plat of ground is nearly all excavated, and devoted to cellar room. The new building which takes the place of the one destroyed by fire, exceeds the old one in extent and is perfectly adapted to the requirements of the business.

The immense proportions to which this business has grown may be inferred from the fact that the real estate, buildings, machinery, cellars, etc., are valued at over $300,000. The output in 1887 was 20,000 barrels. Associated with C. L. Centlivre in the management of this great establishment are his sons, Louis A., general manager, Charles F., superintendent of the works, and John B. Reuss, general agent. Mr. Centlivre has been very enterprising in improving the approaches to his establishment, and invested $9,000 in a street car line, which connects with the Citizens' railway, and he was a prominent promoter of the macadamizing of Spy Run avenue. The boat house, and the improvement of the delightful sylvan surroundings of that vicinity, are due to the enterprise of this house.

The Berghoff brewery, which was founded in 1887 by the Herman Berghoff brewing company, is one of the prominent establishments of the kind in the west, and has a wide-spread reputation for the purity and wholesomeness of its product. The company makes a specialty of purely malt and hop products, being the only house in the west of that kind, and it has an extensive trade throughout the northwest and western states. The special export brands, "Salvator" and "Dortmunder," the latter named after the birthplace of the Berghoffs, are well known. The capacity of the establishment is about 100,000 barrels a year. The building of this company is conspicous in the eastern part of the city, near the eastern end of Washington street, and is six stories in height, with a ground plan of 100x160 feet. It is equipped throughout with all the new and improved machinery for this industry. This building was erected in 1888 to replace the first one destroyed by fire. The company, of which Herman Berghoff is president and Henry C. Berghoff secretary and treasurer, was incorporated in 1887, with a paid up capital stock of $100,000. The estimated value of the plant is $250,000. Herman Berghoff, president of the company, a man of remarkable business and executive ability, is a native of Germany. He came to Fort Wayne in June, 1870, and has been engaged in mercantile business ever since. Henry C. Berghoff came to this city in 1872, and has since been engaged in business, and was for eight years treasurer of the city of Fort Wayne, an office he filled to the general satisfaction.

Albert J. Dittoe, the well-known proprietor of the Boston tea store at Fort Wayne, was born in Perry county, Ohio, August 23, 1845. His parents were Jacob A. and Catherine (Cluny) Dittoe, the former of whom was born in Perry county, the latter near Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. Dittoe had his home upon the farm of his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, receiving his education in the common schools, and in St. Joseph's college in his native county, which he attended two years, after having passed the common branches at the early age of fourteen. At eighteen years of age he accepted a position as teacher in St. Thomas's Catholic school at Zanesville, Ohio, for one term, and during tbe winter which followed he taught in Perry county. In the spring of 1869 he came to Fort Wayne, where he has since been an active and prominent citizen. For two years he held deputyships in the offices of the county recorder and the clerk of the circuit court, and was for four years employed as bookkeeper and cashier of the wholesale hardware firm of A. D. Brandriff & Co. In the season of 1873–4 he was engaged in the ice business with his father-in-law, the late Peter Moran. Afterward becoming a clerk in a grocery store, he held that position until July, 1882, when he purchased the store, which he has since conducted with marked success. It is recognized as one of the leading establishments of the kind in the city and is popularly known as the Boston tea store. Mr. Dittoe was married January 25, 1870, to Margaret G. Moran, and they have had nine children: Mamie C., Charles W., Loretta A., Vincent A., Anna G., Peter A., Margaret May, Alice G. and Burnadette, all of whom are living save Anna G., who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Dittoe are members of the Catholic church.

Mason Long, a citizen of Fort Wayne whose career is widely known, has thus epitomized his life in his famous volume entitled "The Converted Gambler, and Save the Girls": "My story is that of a bleak and cheerless childhood, a youth of ignorance and hardship, a manhood of intemperance and vice." This, however, he wrote from a standpoint he had attained of prominence among those who labor for the good of their fellow men. He was born in Luray, Licking county, Ohio, September 10, 1842, and six years afterward his father died. He went with his mother, Margaret Long, a noble woman, to the home of her father, in Ashland county. There, when Mason was ten years old, his mother died, leaving him to the mercy of the world. He was bound out to a wealthy farmer of Medina county, and his life for seven years afterward was one of slavery, doomed to cruelty, incessant toil, and deprived of education. This service finished he went to Illinois, where he worked and went to school a short time. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois regiment as a private. Throughout the war he served, performing brave and patriotic duty with his regiment, which participated in the memorable defense of Knoxville, the bloody battle of Franklin, and the defense Nashville, under Gen. Thomas. During the service, having had no early training as a guide to conduct he entered

recklessly into the gaming which was resorted to in order to pass away tedious days in camp, and here the bent of his life, for many years to come, was formed. In August, 1865, he came to Fort Wayne and opened a grocery store, and abandoned cards, devoted himself to business, and for a while did well. But about a year later he accepted the invitation of a saloon-keeper to drink, and the invitation of a prominent citizen to play, and from that time his business was sacrificed. Fort Wayne was at that time a paradise for gamblers and confidence-men, and some of the largest games in the United States were maintained. In 1866 and 1867, the city was also the headquarters of as desperate a gang of pick-pockets as could be found in the country, thoroughly organized under the leadership of one Edward Ryan. They exercised a potent influence in politics and carried things with a high hand. Finally, Ryan robbed an old man named Tucker at the saloon which was the headquarters, and the latter attempted to shoot him. The result was the burning of the saloon by a mob, and the end of the gang. Mason Long, thrown into such surroundings, became known as a gentlemanly gambler, elevated above his associates by business-like honesty, manliness, high-mindedness and remarkable generosity to the poor. He had been an occasional attendant at the church of Rev. J. R. Stone, but the influence of that good man did not seem to be felt. In 1877, during the great temperance revival, when the the rink was crowded nightly, and the good women of the city labored heroically for the reformation of the community, a struggle was made for the enlistment of Mr. Long in this movement, he having attended the meetings out of curiosity, and finally he yielded and signed the pledge. The struggle that followed against his habits was a fearful one, but he conquered and soon became a famous speaker in the temperance cause. A great revival followed, the results of which for good are of incalculable extent. He was admitted to the Baptist church in 1878. Since then he has carried on the work of temperance agitation far and near, and has made many warm friends, and has done great good in many localities.

A. Mergentheim, proprietor of the most extensive retail millinery house in northern Indiana, was born in the province of Westphalia, Germany, June 18, 1847, and in 1862 began the millinery business in Bremen, Germany. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States, and settling in Philadelphia, was there for three years a clerk in the wholesale notion house of Metz Brothers. In 1870 he came to Fort Wayne and embarked in the notion business in a small way. His custom rapidly increasing he located at his present place of business in 1883, and the establishment now employs twenty-seven people. Mr. Mergentheim is the fourth of seven living children of Joseph and Bertha (Gans) Mergentheim, natives of Germany, who both died in their native land, the father in 1864, at the age of sixty-two, and the mother in 1854, at forty-five years of age. He was married in 1875, to Josephine Hirsch, born in Newark, N. J., in 1856, and they have one son, Morton A. Mr.

Mergentheim has been very successful in business, which testifies to his sagacity and enterprise, and is a popular and worthy citizen.

Thornton J. Fleming, a prominent merchant of Fort Wayne, has been engaged in merchandise since his majority, when he entered the dry goods business in Jay county. In 1883, he went to Dakota and returned to Fort Wayne the next year, and purchased what was known as the "old Kiser stand," where he has since done a flourishing business in dry goods, notions, and all kinds of gentlemen's furnishing goods. His father, J. W. Fleming, who now resides in this city, is a native of Virginia, and married Nancy Sunderland, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1819, and was killed by a railroad accident at Detroit, Mich., August 17, 1888. Thornton J. Fleming, the sixth of ten children, seven of whom are living, was born near Huntertown, December 30, 1849, and spent his youth upon the farm, receiving a common school education. He is a member of Sol D. Bayliss lodge, having become a Mason in 1885; in politics he is a democrat. The building occupied by Mr. Fleming is an historic one, the date of its erection being 1838 or 1839.

Aurora C. Keel, dealer in books, stationery, etc., at 139 Broadway, was born in Stark county, Ohio, July 19, 1835, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chestnutwood) Keel. The parents, who were natives of Pennsylvania, removed to Ohio when young, and were married in Stark county, where they resided the rest of their lives. The father died August 8, 1877, at the age of seventy-two, and the mother died October 18, 1882, aged seventy-eight years. Aurora C. Keel was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he entered the hardware store of James A. Saxton, at Canton, Ohio, and three years later took a position as traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery and drug house of Weimert & Steinbacher, of Akron, Ohio, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion, April 18, 1861; enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, for three months' service, and went into quarters at Camp Jackson, Columbus, whence the regiment was sent to West Virginia. It took part in the first battle of the war, at Phillipi, and was at Laurel Hill, when General Garnet tried to make his escape down Cheat river, and was engaged at Garrett Ford, where Garnet lost his life. The regiment then returned to Ohio and was mustered out after four months' service, receiving as payment $11 in gold per month. September 7, 1861, he re-enlisted in the Nineteenth Ohio regiment and was elected second lieutenant of Company F. The regiment was assigned to duty in the army of the Cumberland. During the winter of 1861–2 they were in camp at Columbia, Ky., and after the battle of Mill Springs joined the army at Bowling Green. At the latter place Mr. Keel was taken with typhoid fever and was sent to Louisville. Recovering from his illness he joined his command at Corinth, having been promoted first lieutenant April 30, 1862, and participated in the siege of that place. They were next at Battle Creek, Tenn., and with the army during Buell's movement from Chattanooga to Louisville. He was at the

battle of Perryville, and afterward participated in the battle of Stone River. Just before the close of the last day of that battle he received a gunshot wound in the right arm which caused excission of the elbow joint, rendering that arm useless during life. He was placed in a field hospital, and later returned home on furlough. In the following September he rejoined his command at Chattanooga, having been promoted captain on July 22, 1863. His disability unfitted him for field duty and he was recommended for the veteran reserve corps, and received his commission as second lieutenant of such from President Lincoln, March 8, 1864. He was on duty at Camp Rendezvous Distribution, at Washington city, performing exacting and arduous work, until June, 1865, and received promotion from President Johnson to first lieutenant, and was sent to Concord, N. H., to assist in mustering out state troops. He resigned his position November 30, 1865, and returned to Ohio. In 1866 he removed to Ligonier, Ind., and engaged in the grocery and provision business. March 17, 1868, he came to Fort Wayne, and in company with H. V. Sweringen, M. D., established the Broadway drug store. The establishment was destroyed by fire in 1873, after which he was engaged in the preparation of an atlas of the state of Indiana. In 1876 he established the Broadway news depot and added thereto the present extensive stock. Mr. Keel is a member of the G. A. R. and the I. O. O. F. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary G., daughter of Sarah J. McKenzie, of Ligonier, Ind., and they have had five children, one now deceased.

J. G. Thieme, the senior merchant tailor of the city, in years of business career, was the senior member of the firm of Thieme & Bro., which was organized in 1850, and did business for many years at the corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, Since February, 1889, the firm has been known as J. G. Thieme & Son. They do an extensive merchant tailoring business and manufacture clothing on a large scale, employing forty to fifty hands. Mr. Thieme is a prominent citizen, and a member of the board of Concordia college, an institution which he helped to build and organize. He is a native of Saxony, born March 20, 1821, son of Andrew Thieme, who was born in Germany in 1791, and died in his native land. J. G. began to learn the tailor's trade at eight years of age, and in 1846 came to the United States and settled at Fort Wayne in 1847, having spent the intervening time at New York. By his first wife, Mr. Thieme had one daughter, Engel, born in 1850. In 1851 he married Sophia Blecke, his present wife, who was born in Prussia in 1833, daughter of Christian Blecke, who was born in Germany in 1800, and settled at Fort Wayne in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Thieme have the following children: Pauline, born 1853; Mary, born 1855; Traugott, now a minister at South Bend; Gottlieb, born 1860; Clara, born July 25, 1864, and Emma, born 1868. Mr. Thieme and wife are prominent members of the Lutheran church. Gottlieb C. Thieme, the junior member of the firm, was born at this city, February 20, 1860, graduated at Concordia college in 1880, and in the fall of that year went into busi-

ness with his father, being admitted to the firm in 1889. He is one of the popular young men of the city, and is an earnest democrat.

The late Frederick J. Thieme was, during his active life, a leading spirit in some of the beneficial enterprises of the city of Fort Wayne. He was a good business man and prospered in his private affairs, but besides this, his public spirit led him to engage in projects for the general good. He was a prominent Lutheran, was one of the charter members of Immanuel's church, and for many years a trustee. He was also the first president of the Lutheran Mutual Insurance company. He was one of the founders of the City hospital, and its first president, a position which he held for three years. Mr. Thieme was born at Leipsic, Germany, February 7, 1823, and immigrated in 1854, settling at Fort Wayne the next year, when he engaged in the clothing trade and merchant tailoring with his brother, J. G. Thieme, as a partner. The firm was first located on Calhoun street, subsequently removed to the corner of Calhoun and Clinton streets, and there lost everything by fire in 1862, but rebuilt in 1863. The firm continued in business until the death of Frederick J. Thieme, December 16, 1887. His wife died on October 14th of the previous year. Her maiden name was Clara Weitzmann; she was born in Saxony, in May, 1832, and was married to Mr. Thieme, July 12, 1852. They left the following children: Lonnie, born 1855; Theodore, born 1857; John A., born 1859; J. G., born 1863; Frederick J., born 1865; Pauline, born 1867; Hugh P., born 1870, and Matilda, born 1873. John A. and J. G. are leading merchant tailors of this city, at 12 West Berry street, under the firm name of Thieme Brothers. They are among the most promising and enterprising young men of the city, and are active republicans.

Edward J. Golden, of the firm of Golden & Monahan, whose business career has been a brilliant and successful one, is a native of the city, having been born here January 17, 1854, son of Patrick and Mary (Barrett) Golden, natives of Ireland. The father was born in 1810, and emigrated to this country when a young man. He was a contractor by occupation, and was engaged in the construction of the Wabash & Erie canal. The mother was born in 1815 and died at this city in 1880. In the same year the father passed away suddenly, dropping dead in the court-house. Of their six living children, Edward is the fifth. He was educated at the Brothers' school, and in 1877 began business in partnership with Dennis Monahan, dealing in hats, caps and men's furnishing goods, and manufacturing shirts. In 1886 they established a branch store at Defiance, Ohio, under the name of Golden, Monahan & Co., and in 1889 another branch at VanWert, Ohio, all doing a good business. The firm is the leading one in its line in this part of the west. Mr. Golden was married in November, 1881, to Louisa Hutzell, a native of Fort Wayne, born 1861, and they have two children: Charles E. and Edward G. He is a member of the Catholic church, and is a democrat in politics.

Dennis Monahan, of the well-known firm of Golden & Monahan

was born in Jefferson township, February 27, 1846. His father, John Monahan, a native of Ireland, born in 1811, married Catherine Driscoll, a daughter of the Emerald Isle, and they came to Allen county in 1834, after which he was engaged upon the Wabash & Erie canal. The father died in 1866 and the mother in 1885. They had six children, four now living, of these latter Dennis being the youngest but two. He worked upon the farm and attended the common schools until December, 1863, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana regiment and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mount, and the engagements about Atlanta and Kingston, N. C. Upon again taking up peaceful pursuits after this worthy military career, he engaged in the merchandise of men's furnishing goods in 1868, having an interest in the firm of Harper & Co., and in 1877, he formed his present partnership with Edward J. Golden. He is one of the prominent men of the city, is in politics a democrat, has served on the city council in 1886-7, and is a member of the Catholic church. He was married in September, 1872, to Elizabeth Golden, who was born in Fort Wayne in 1849, and they have eight children: John J., Franklin G., Grace B., Thaddeus B., Alfred E., Benadette C., Dennis L., and Edith J.

One of the oldest tailoring establishments of Fort Wayne is that of Joseph M. Clark & Co., of which firm a valued member is Perry N. DeHaven, one of the enterprising young business men of the city. Mr. DeHaven is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, born May 20, 1853. His father, Harrison DeHaven, married Nancy Stonehill, and they came many years ago to this city, where the mother died in 1872. Both parents were natives of Ohio. Of the three surviving children, Perry N. is the oldest. He received his education in the city schools, and in 1867 entered the employment of Joseph M. Clark, who had been doing business here since as early as 1857. February 7, 1889, Mr. DeHaven became a member of the firm. Their establishment at 32 East Berry street, is one of the finest of the kind in the city and eight to ten skilful workmen are constantly employed. Mr. DeHaven is a popular citizen, is a past chancellor of Fort Wayne lodge, No. 116, K. of P., and in politics is a democrat.

A worthy ex-official of Allen county, Charles Stellhorn, is a native of northern Prussia, and was born May 27, 1838. He remained upon the farm of his parents and attended the common schools until fifteen years old, when he learned the trade of boot and shoemaker. In 1856 he emigrated to America, landing in New York city on Novem-November 2nd. He came directly to Fort Wayne, where three of his uncles were living, and began work at his trade. In 1870 he engaged in business for himself at his present stand, at 146 Calhoun street, at first doing only custom work, but in 1886 he added a stock of books, stationery, cigars, tobacco and notions. In 1886 he was elected coroner of Allen county on the democratic ticket, and served two years. Previous to that he served as clerk for the coroner two years. Mr. Stellhorn was

married in 1860 to Frederica Ohm, of Fort Wayne, and they have had six children, four of whom survive: Louisa, Frederica, Charles William, Frederica, Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Stellhorn are members of the Emanuel Lutheran church.

For a considerable number of years Gustave Spiegel, a worthy German citizen of Fort Wayne, has been engaged in the retail boot and shoe business, at No. 132 Broadway. He is a native of Prussia, born March 8, 1823. In July, 1846, he immigrated, and landing at New York, city, remained there until October, 1850, when he came to Fort Wayne. Having learned the trade of boot and shoemaker in Germany, he followed that as an occupation until about 1860, when he opened a shop of his own, carrying a small stock of ready-made goods. About 1870, he opened a regular boot and shoe store at his present place, and has since carried a full line of all kinds of boots and shoes, and also does general repairing. Mr. Spiegel was married in 1847, to Mary E. Baals, of New York city, who was born in Bavaria, and emigrated to America in 1846. To their union nine children have been born, six of whom survive. He is a member of the Lutheran church, is an elder and a member of the school board, of Emanuel's church.

Edward Gilmartin of Fort Wayne, an extensive dealer in telegraph poles and lumber, is a native of Queens county, Ireland, where he was born January 13, 1840. He came to America in 1860, landing in New York city on July 4 of that year. He came directly to Columbus, Ohio, and engaged with the Western Union telegraph company at that place. In the winter of 1861 and 1862 he was sent south to build military telegraph lines after the army of the Potomac, and was engaged in that work for about two years. Returning to Columbus, Ohio, the Western Union telegraph company assigned him to work for the Pennsylvania railway company on the east end. In 1864 the company sent him to Fort Wayne, and he was given charge of the western division of the Pennsylvania line until 1870, and then transferred to the G. R. & I. He built all that railroad line, in all six or seven hundred miles. He was engaged with G. R. & I. until November, 1887, when he resigned to attend to his private business. During his service in the Western Union and Pennsylvania companies he never lost a day in twenty-seven years. He had previous to that time been dealing in telegraph poles and lumber, and his business having greatly increased, his resignation was necessary. He now supplies the Western Union electric light and telephone companies, and Pennsylvania and G. R. & I. companies, shipping as far as Texas. In 1862 while laying a cable from Cape Charles to Fortress Monroe he was ship wrecked losing all personal effects. He was married in May, 1867, to Katherine Lynch, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to America with her parents when a child. To their union eleven children have been born, nine of whom are living: Kate, now the wife of W. D. McDonald, superintendent of electric light works, Fort Wayne; Michael J., William P.,

Mary A., Edward, Nellie, John F., Loretta and Alice. He is a member of the Cathedral congregation, and Catholic Knights.

Frank R. Barrows, one of the leading photographers of Indiana, was born at Sturgis, Mich., August 5, 1854, son of Julius M. and Eliza (Hammond) Barrows. His father, a native of Hartford, Conn., born in 1829, resides at Sturgis, and is well-known in that region as a skillful architect and builder. His mother was born near London, England, in 1830. There are three living children of these parents, of which Frank R. is the second in age. He was educated in the schools of Sturgis and Lansing, Mich., and spent about three years in the profession of architect. In 1876, however, he engaged in photography, an art for which he has shown the highest adaptability, and in which he has risen to the front rank, mastering all the remarkable advances which have been made by science, and combining with artistic skill such business methods as commend him to the public and at the same time assure his own prosperity. Three years after turning his attention to the art he came to Fort Wayne, and was until 1882, in partnership with Francis H. Clayton, under the firm name of Clayton & Barrows. At the latter date Mr. Barrows purchased the entire business and four years later, Mr. Clayton died at Chattanooga, Tenn. In October, 1888, he occupied his establishment at the corner of Berry and Calhoun streets. The patronage of his gallery is not confined to the city, but embraces many of the neighboring towns of Indiana. It is noted that the largest direct photograph to be obtained in the city, bears the name of Barrows. Socially he is one of the most popular men of the city. He was married March 22, 1877, to Abbie Hanson, born in Massachusetts, and they have two children, Lulu G. and Ray H.

Maurice L. Jones, a leading photographer, and dealer in photographic supplies, was born at North Manchester, Wabash county, Ind., August 11, 1848. His father, Rufus T. Jones, is a native of New York, and now resides at Bunker Hill, Ind., engaged in farming. During the war he enlisted, in 1862, in Company A, Thirty-ninth regiment, and was placed on detail service. Maurice is the oldest child by the second marriage of his father, which was to Mary A. Burr, who was born in Jamestown, N. Y. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana infantry, and subsequently served in the Thirty-ninth regiment, and the Eighth cavalry, until the close of the war, marching with Sherman to the sea. Being honorably discharged in 1865, he came home and entered Bryant & Stratton's commercial college of Indianapolis, from which he graduated in 1867. Until 1870 he was in the lumber business with his father at Bunker Hill, and then for four years in the employment of the Howe sewing machine company at Peru, Ind. There he engaged in photography, being a partner in the firm of Moore & Jones, and in 1876 came to Fort Wayne, where he is the second oldest photographer, and ranks among the best in this part of the state. In politics he is a republican; he wasa charter member of Mythra lodge, K. of P., at Peru, and is a member of Loyal lodge, of Fort Wayne, and is a

comrade of the G. A. R.; was married in 1870, has a son and daughter. His son, Harry A., is now engaged in business with his father at 44 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne.

More than a half century ago John J. Jocquel became a resident of Indiana. Born in France in 1812, he immigrated in 1832, and settling first at Cincinnati, then at Milton, Ohio, in 1836, he came into Indiana, and made his home first at Logansport, then at Peru, and in 1854 came to Fort Wayne. For a year he was foreman for Derry & Maple, stove and tinware dealers, and then engaged in business for himself. In 1871 he began dealing in oil and lamps, but in 1876 changed his business to books and stationery, at which he continued until December 1, 1887, when he retired from active life. While at Peru he was married to a daughter of Capt. Louis Drouillard, an Indian trader. She died in August, 1876. Mr. Jocquel, now in his seventy-seventh year, is one of the oldest members of the congregation of the Cathedral, for which building he furnished all the tin and galvanized iron work. He retains his mental faculties in a surprising degree, with an excellent memory of the early days. He was succeeded in business by his son, Louis Jocquel, who was born at Peru, in 1849. He was educated in the Catholic schools, and in 1871, engaged in the book and stationery business. From this he retired in 1876, to accept the appointment of deputy assessor of Fort Wayne. After holding this position for three years he was in 1880, elected by the council to fill an unexpired term as assessor, and in 1882 and 1884 was elected by the people. He conducts a first-class bookstore on Calhoun street, making a specialty of Catholic books. He was married November 5, 1872, to Philomena, daugther of Jacob Glutting, of Fort Wayne.

John C. Wagner, one of the foremost in the piano trade in this city, came to Fort Wayne in 1875, and soon became generally known as a skillful piano tuner. He has been busily engaged in this, and during the past five years has also dealt extensively in pianos, his present establishment being at 27 West Main street, where he has built up a successful business. He is unusually skillful in his profession and as a business man, and socially possesses the esteem and confidence of the community. He was born in Germany, October 4, 1851, son of Sebastian and Elizabeth Wagner, and received his early education in his native country. At the age of seventeen he came to America, leaving his relatives in the old country, and from 1868 to 1875 made his home in New York city. Mr. Wagner was married June 3, 1873, to Maggie Schield, daughter of John and Margaret Schield. She died September 4, 1886, leaving three children: Bertha, Louise and Sophia.

Henry Pfeiffer, senior member of the hardware firm of Pfeiffer & Schlatter, had his introduction to the business in 1866 at Dillenburg, Germany, where he continued until the fall of 1868, when he immigrated and settled at Fort Wayne. After attending the common schools some time he entered the employ of Morgan & Beach, and continued with them for more than thirteen years. In May, 1882, he formed his

present partnership, and is now doing a handsome business, and is recognized as one of the leading young business men of the city. He was born in Prussia, April 17, 1851, son of Peter and Mary (Gick) Pfeiffer. The father was born in 1793, and died in his native land in 1858. He had nine children, of whom Henry is the youngest. Five are deceased. In 1873 he was married to Mary Meyer, who was born in New York city in 1850, and they have had four children: Henry, born 1874; Flora, born 1880; Albert, born 1882, and Bertha, born 1887. Mr. Pfeiffer and wife are members of the St. Paul's Lutheran church, and he is in politics a democrat.

Christian C. Schlatter, of the hardware firm of Pfeiffer & Schlatter, was born in Cedar Creek township, Allen county, September 13, 1851. His father, Sebastian Schlatter, is a native of France, who came to the United States in 1838, and lived first six years in Wayne county, Ohio, settling then in Allen county, where he died in 1871, having devoted his life to the occupation of farming. He married Rebecca Conrad, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1821, and now resides in Cedar Creek township. They had eleven children, of whom eight are living, C. C. Schlatter being the fourth born. He was raised on a farm, and at eighteen years of age went to Wooster, Ohio, and for two years attended high school, at the expiration of that period entering the employment of D. D. Miller, hardware dealer. A year later he came to Fort Wayne, and was for ten years in the employment of Morgan & Beach, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, which enabled him, when he embarked in trade for himself in partnership with Henry Pfeiffer, at the expiration of the service referred to, to speedily gain a high rank among the enterprising and trustworthy business men of the city. He was married in 1876 to Addie Zimmerman, who was born in Cedar Creek township, May 6, 1856, and they have one child, Harry C., born October 26, 1885. Mrs. Schlatter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Theodore O. Gotsch, a prominent hardware dealer, of the firm of Smith & Gotsch, was born at Kendallville, Ind., June 25, 1860. His father, Julius H. Gotsch, was born at Leipsic, Saxony, in 1830, came with his parents to Ameriea when a young man, first settled in Fort Wayne, and in 1860 removed to Kendallville, where he died in 1872. He was a jeweler by trade. He married Lena Muessing, who was born in Frille in Kresse-Menden, Prussia, in 1835, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living, Theodore being the second. The latter received a common school education at his birth place, and in 1877 came to Fort Wayne, and the next year took a position with Prescott Bros. & Co., hardware merchants. In 1881 he began a six years' employment with Morgan & Beach. He embarked in business independently in 1888 in partneaship with Fred M. Smith. They purchased the store of T. J. Nolton, and are now doing a prosperous business. Mr. Gotsch made his own way in life since he was nine years of age, and is highly esteemed as a citizen. He was married

November, 1884, to Carrie Johnson, who was born at Waterloo, N. Y., in 1860. She died April 18, 1886. Mr. Gotsch is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Fred M. Smith, of the hardware firm of Smith & Gotsch, was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., son of Willett and Zilpha (Baker) Smith, both natives of that state. His father, born in 1834, died in 1887, at Watertown, and his mother, born in 1834, died at the same place in 1880. Mr. Smith, the second of three living children, attended the schools of his town, and then, in 1880 entered the Potsdam Normal school,whence he graduated in 1886. He was for two years principal of the Parishville graded school, and then in 1888, came to Fort Wayne, and engaged in the hardware business, purchasing the stock of T. J. Nolton. He carries a general line of light hardware, and is doing a good business. Politically he is a democrat, and socially he is highly esteemed, being generally classed among the prominent young business men of the city.

Joseph A. M. Storm, who is a native of Germany, arrived in America with his parents in 1863, settling first at Philadelphia, where he resided until October, 1864, when he removed to Fort Wayne. In January, 1865, he entered the hardware store of Morgan & Beach, where he remained five years, then spending seven years in the same business with McCulloch & Richey. Subsequently, after three years' experience with Coombs & Co., as traveling salesman, he bought out the firm of McCulloch & Richey, and since has had that success in business that his twenty-three years' experience in his chosen line, and his natural ability in commerce have led his friends to expect. Mr. Storm was born in Germany on the river Weser, January 18, 1847, son of Conrad and Sophia (Reiking) Storm. His father was born in 1802, in the town of Oberkirchen in Hesse and when he emigrated to the United States, settled at Philadelphia, where he lived until his death in 1884. He was by occupation a glass engraver. The mother of Mr. Storm was born in 1808, at the village of Haevern on the river Weser, and now resides at Philadelphia. Mr. Storm is the sixth in a family of eight children, of whom six survive, and received his education in Germany. He was married in 1873, to Caroline Paul, born in 1853, and they have one child, Matilda. They are members of the German Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Storm is a democrat, and as such from 1885 to 1887, represented the Fifth ward in the city council, serving as a member of the finance committee during his membership, one year as chairman.

In about the year 1855, John Spice, a native of County Kent, England, came to the United States, and settled at Buffalo. In 1861 he came to Allen county, and settled on a farm in Lake township. He was appointed superintendent of the county poor farm in 1869, and held that position until 1880, when he made his home at Fort Wayne, and engaged in business, dealing in pumps, pipe, and fittings, lightning rods, drive wells, water elevators, etc., and as agent for the Star wind mills. Established first on Broadway, the business was removed in 1885 to

No. 48 West Main street. The business was founded in 1865 by A. P. Kyle, who was succeeded by J. Y. Keyser, and he in October, 1880, by John Spice & Son. In July, 1887, John Spice retired from business, and removed to Hudson, Steuben county, where he and wife, whose maiden name was Frances Craft, are living a retired life. They had five children: John W., born in England, in 1841, died in 1877: Charlotte, died in chilhood; Fanny, born in England in 1853; Herbert, born in New York in 1857, died in 1880, and Robert, born in New York, June 6, 1859. The latter succeeded to the business in which he had been a partner, in 1887, and has a large trade throughout a territory included in a radius of twenty miles. He was married in July, 1878, to Alice E. Richey, daughter of James Richey, of this city, and they have had five children, two of whom are deceased. Mr. Spice is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Louis J. Bobilya, one of the brightest and most active young business men of Fort Wayne, occupies the responsible position of general agent for J. F. Sieberling & Co., of Akron, Ohio, manufacturers of the Empire mowers, reapers and binders. He is a native of the county, born August 9, 1857. His father, August Bobilya, married Susan Buva, in their native country, France, and they then immigrated, settling first in Ohio, and removing to Allen county in 1851. The father died in the thirty-fourth year of his age, and the mother survived him until 1886, when she died in her fiftieth year. Louis was the third of five children, of whom four are living. After the death of his father he made his home with an uncle at Defiance until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the employment of Frank Alderman, in the agricultural implement business. Five years later he engaged with J. F. Sieberling & Co., as general agent for the state of Indiana. He is a Mason, and in politics a democrat. He has made his own way in life, and his success in business and good standing in all the relations of life, are highly gratifying to his many friends.

One deserving mention among the young business men of the city is Alexander H. Boerger, a prominent young druggist, a native of this city, born July 15, 1867. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Spring) Boerger, old and esteemed citizens of Fort Wayne. He received his early education in the public schools of the city, both English and German branches. At sixteen he took a position as clerk in a drug store, and a year later entered the Cincinnati college of pharmacy and attended two terms. Returning home, he spent a few months in the capacity of clerk, after which on August 1, 1887, he opened a drug store at No. 316 Hanna street, where he has since done a successful business. He is a member of the Salem Reformed church. Mr. Boerger is an upright young man, and a competent and reliable pharmacist.

In the year 1884 John J. Brink established himself in the drug business at 43 Wells street, and has since enjoyed a profitable custom. He is prominent in his business, an enterprising and popular young citizen. Mr. Brink was born in this city March 30, 1857, the son of Jacob and

Catherine (Wismer) Brink. When he was eight years old he lost his father by death. In 1871, being then fourteen years old, he began his experience in business with his employment as a drug clerk, and he continued to be engaged in that capacity until opening a store of his own.

Martin Detzer, one of the most trustworthy druggists of the city, began his study of pharmacy in 1867, when he accepted a clerkship in a drug store at Defiance, Ohio. A year later he was employed in the same capacity at Napoleon, and four months afterward came to Fort Wayne. He was subsequently compelled by sickness to give up his position, and he was then employed for a few months at Bryan, returning then to this city and taking a position with August L. Selle, druggist. In 1878 he and his brother, August J. Detzer, became the successors of Mr. Selle, purchasing the stock after his death, and the firm of Detzer & Brothers prospered for nearly eight years. December 14, 1885, Martin Detzer became the sole proprietor, by purchase of his brother's interest. His establishment at 260 Calhoun street, is one of the prominent drug stores of the city, and is enjoying a lucrative business. Mr. Detzer enjoys the confidence of the community as an honorable and upright man. He was born in Williams county, Ohio, May 23, 1851, the son of Rev. Adam J. and Charlotte (Neidhardt) Detzer, natives respectively of Bavaria and Alsace. When Martin was a small child the family removed to Defiance, Ohio. The mother died at Desplaines, Ill., September 26, 1873; the father, a minister of the Lutheran church, resides at Holgate, Ohio. Mr. Detzer first came to Fort Wayne at the age of eleven as a student in Concordia college, where he remained five years. He was married in December, 1874, to Lizzie, daughter of Rev. W. S. Stubnatzy, formerly a Lutheran minister at Fort Wayne. She was born in Illinois, in April, 1852. They have had four children: Phebe W., Charlotte E., Paul F. W. and Edith, the first and last being deceased. Mr. Detzer and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

One of the popular young men of the city, and well equipped by taste and education for his business as a druggist, Henry C. Granneman, was born in Osage county, Mo., August 18, 1867. His parents are Charles H. and Minnie (Fisher) Granneman, natives of Germany, the father born in 1822 and the mother in 1826. They came to the United States about 1856, and subsequently removed to Missouri, but are now residents of the city. To them six children were born, of whom three are living, the youngest being Henry C. He came to Fort Wayne with his parents in 1873, and received his education at the Lutheran schools. He entered the drug business in 1883, in the employ of the well known firm of C. B. Woodworth & Co., with whom he still remains. He studied his profession in the Chicago college of pharmacy, of which he is a graduate, and he is a member of the Indiana state phamaceutical association. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and is one of the Fort Wayne light artillery, Company G, of the first regiment. He is a republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison.

After a seven years' experience with the late Henry G. Wayne as a drug clerk, Charles O. Lepper, at present proprietor of the popular drug store at 66 West Jefferson street, embarked in business on his own account, September 27, 1886. Mr. Lepper possesses a thorough knowledge of pharmacy, is a conscientious and trustworthy young man, and possesses in a marked degree those desirable business qualifications which insure success. He was born in Washington township, Allen county, January 27, 1864, the son of Lewis and Margaret (Good) Lepper. The father was killed in 1870 by the explosion of a boiler in his grist-mill, at New Haven, and soon afterward the mother and children removed to this city. Mr. Lepper began his engagement with Mr. Wayne in the drug trade in 1879. He is a member of the Salem Reformed church, and also of the Salem literary society, being treasurer of that organization.

George H. Loesch, the well known druggist at No. 96 Barr street, is a native Indianian, born in Marshall county, October 31, 1856. He is the son of Christian and Augusta L. (Hamm) Loesch, both natives of Germany. The father was born at Heidelberg, and is a graduate of the university at that place, and the mother was born forty of fifty miles from there, in the state of Baden. They were married at Pittsburgh, Penn., about 1851, and now reside at Plymouth, Ind. About ten years before their removal to the latter place, their son George H., was born, and his early education was received in the schools there. In November, 1870, he took a clerkship in a drug store there, and after two or three years' experience, went to Chicago, where he spent over three years, having employment as a drug clerk, and also taking one course in the Chicago medical college, and two in the college of pharmacy, graduating from the latter March 11, 1876. In the latter part of the following month he came to Fort Wayne, and obtained a clerkship with the late George B. Thorp. A year and a half later he purchased the establishment, and has since conducted the business very successfully. He is quite prominent among the business men of Fort Wayne, is accomplished in his profession, and socially occupies a high standing. He was married October 29, 1878, to Mary M., daughter of John and Mary M. (Mahler) Hohan, who was born at Lake Maxinkuckee, April 17, 1857. Her father, an old settler of Marshall county, is living at Plymouth, but the mother died in November, 1875. Mr. Loesch is a Knight Templar and a member of the lodge of Perfection.

H. J. Seibold, superintendent of the Keller medicine company, of Fort Wayne, and a member of the Fort Wayne bill poster company, was born in Allen county, nine miles west from Fort Wayne, in 1856, the son of George and Dorothea (Seigel) Seibold, both of whom were natives of Germany. They emigrated to America in 1845 and coming directly to Allen county, located in Lafayette township, upon a farm. The mother died in 1875, at the age of fifty-seven, and the father has now passed his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Seibold was reared on the farm until fourteen years old and was educated in the country schools.

Subsequently he came to the city and engaged, in April, 1873, in the drug business with T. M. Biddley. He remained in this position until the fall of 1879. He then engaged with C. B. Woodworth for two years and became a half partner in 1881. On July 1, 1886, he engaged in the hotel business as one of the proprietors of the Robinson hotel. He was thus engaged until 1888, when he took his present position in the Keller company. Mr. Seibold was married June 23, 1887, to Chloe, daughter of Captain H. C. Eastwood, one of the proprietors of the Brunswick hotel. Mr. Seibold is a popular citizen; is a member of the Elks, of the Evangelical association and the Apollo musical club.

One of the handsomest drug stores of the city, that at 35 Calhoun street, is under the able management of Henry G. Sommers, one of the enterprising young business men of the city, who became proprietor in the fall of 1887, purchasing the stock and the valuable business property which the store occupies. Mr. Sommers is a thorough druggist, and is in all respects adapted to carry on the business successfully. He is energetic, courteous and deservedly popular. Mr. Sommers was born at Fort Wayne, September 16, 1863, and is the son of Frederick and Jennie (Mergel) Sommers, former residents of the city, now deceased. At fifteen years of age he became employed in the drug store which he now owns, as clerk for his uncle, Henry G. Wagner, then proprietor. Under the tutelage of that prominent druggist he acquired a complete knowledge of the business.

James Urbine, a well-known business man of Fort Wayne, is a native of Allen county, born February 18, 1849, son of John B. Urbine, a native of France, who was born in 1821, son of Nicholas Urbine, who died in this county about 1860. John B. Urbine came to Fort Wayne in 1833, and helped in the excavation of the Wabash & Erie canal. He married Adeline C. Litot, who was born in France in 1822. Five of their children are living, James being the oldest. He received a common school education, attended the commercial college, and in 1875 entered the employment of Dreier Brothers, and began his life occupation as a druggist. After seven years' experience he became engaged with J. F. W. Meyer & Bro., where he is at present. In 1881 he was married to Mary T. Golden, who was born in Ireland in 1859, and they have two children: Catherine C., born April 22, 1882, and James Ralph, April 22, 1886. Mr. Urbine and wife are members of the Catholic church. They reside at 52 East Williams street.

Fremont L. Jones was born in Grant county, Ind., August 10, 1855, son of David W. and Jane (Atkinson) Jones. His father was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1821, son of Obadiah Jones, a native of North Carolina, who died in Jonesboro, Ind. His mother was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1821, and died at Fort Wayne in 1882. There are six children of these parents living, of whom Fremont L. is next to the youngest. He came to Fort Wayne with his parents in 1863, and received his education in the common schools and Fort Wayne college. In 1876, he removed to Grand Rapids and served an apprenticeship in

the laundry business, returning the next year and establishing the now widely known Troy steam laundry, which is conducted under the firm name of F. L. Jones & Co. The establishment employs fifty people the year round, and does a great business, its custom extending widely throughout the adjacent counties. In politics, Mr. Jones is a republican, and is a member of the Morton club. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1879, to Gertrude M. Hatch, who was born in this county in 1859, daughter of N. V. and Abigail (Parker) Hatch, who were among the first settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have four children: Bessie L., David V., Ralph L. and Walter B.

Ogden Pierce, one of the proprietors of the Troy steam laundry, above mentioned, was born in Green county, N. Y., March 19, 1830. His father, Eli Pierce, was born in the same state about 1775, and married Sarah Burgess, who was born in Philadelphia about 1797. They removed to Allen county in 1844, and here the mother died ten years later, and the father in his eightieth year. They left seven children, of whom Ogden is the fourth. He was raised on a farm, obtained his education in the public schools, and in 1856 went to Milwaukee, Wis., where for some time he was engaged in the produce business, returning to Fort Wayne in 1870, where he has since resided. In 1871 he was appointed to the position of railway postal clerk on the Eel river line from Detroit to Logansport, which route he held until two years later, when he was transferred to the Michigan Southern line from Toledo to Chicago, and after two years to the fast mail between Cleveland and Chicago. In 1876 he was transferred to the Pittsburgh line railway post-office, and given charge of a car from Crestline to Chicago, which position he retained until January, 1884, gaining a reputation as one of the most valuable and efficient men in the service. He became a partner in the Troy steam laundry with his brother-in-law, F. L. Jones, in 1877, and since 1884 has given the business his personal attention. He was married in 1870 to Martha A. Jones, born in Grant county in 1848, and they have five children: Ogden, Ethel, Robert B., Howard and Martha.

Cassius A. Miller is an enterprising young business man of Fort Wayne, having been engaged with his father in the furniture business since completing his education. During an interval of two years, however, 1875-7, he was in California, and while there he cast his first presidential vote for President Hayes. He has remained an earnest republican, and is now one of the vice presidents of the Morton club. He is a representative of one of the oldest families of the city. He was born at this city, January 10, 1853, to John M. and Sarah (Noble) Miller, and is the second of three living children of those parents. He received his education in the public schools and the commercial department of Fort Wayne Methodist Episcopal college. January 10, 1883, he was married to Minna A. Wright, a native of Allentown, Penn., daughter of Judge Robert E. and Maria Wright. Judge Wright died January 10, 1887.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the Episcopal charch. Their residence is at 103 East Washington street.

E. Shuman, dealer in furniture, was born in Mainville, Penn., May 15, 1841, son of Isaiah and Mary Ann (Miller) Shuman, natives of Pennsylvania, in which state his father died and his mother now resides. He is the second of four children living. After receiving a common school education he came to Fort Wayne in 1863, and was for eight years in the employment of John M. Miller, furniture dealer, and then spent four years in Grand Rapids in the same business, returning to Fort Wayne to embark in the business on his own responsibility. For nine years he has been doing a successful business, also giving considerable attention to pawnbroking. He is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic order. In 1869 he was married to Amanda M. Grover, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1844, and they have seven children: George, Frank, Gilbert, Katie, Arthur, Annie and Robert. Mr. Shuman is an admirer of fine horses, and has owned some noted animals, and in March, 1889, he purchased at Cambridge City, Ind., the famous mare, Lady Wonder, record 2:25, for $925. She has a colt, Anna Wonder, foaled June 1, 1889. Mr. Shuman's life has been active one, and he is noted for industry and application to business.

Daniel Shordon the senior dealer in agricultural implements of Fort Wayne, embarked in that business here in 1870, and has been notably successful in his enterprises. He is also prominent as a citizen, and generally esteemed. In 1887, Mr. Shordon was elected a member of the city council for the second ward by a majority of twenty, he being a candidate on the straight republican ticket. He was born at Syracuse, New York, March 15, 1837, son of Stephen and Catherine (Keifer) Shordon, both natives of France. His father was born in 1808, the mother in 1807, and they came to America in 1835, and after stopping four years in New York, settled in Springfield township, Allen county, Ind., in 1839, being one of the first families in the township. The father died here in 1882, and the mother lives in the city. Daniel is the oldest of their twelve children, of whom six are living. He attended the public schools and one year at the Notre Dame university, and also taught school for some time. In 1862, he enlisled in Company D, Eighty-eighth Indiana regiment, and served gallantly at the battle of Chickamauga, at which he was wounded, Stone River, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, during the siege of Atlanta and at Jonesboro, the last battle of the war, and was mustered out in 1865, as sergeant. On coming home, he went to farming, and while so engaged, served one term as trustee of St. Joseph township. He was married in 1871 to Susan Lau who died in 1874. In 1881 he married Augustine Joly, born in Allen county in 1845. They are members of the Catholic church.

Frank D. Paulus, who deals in engines and threshers and other agricultural implements at 53 East Main street, has had a long experience in the trade, and few men are better qualified for success in that busi-

ness. Two years after the close of the war, he entered the employ of the firm of J. F. Sieberling & Co., of Akron, Ohio, and was with them ten years, after which he was employed by Aultman, Miller & Co., for thirteen years. He came to Fort Wayne in 1875, and is now principally handling Walter A. Woods' binders and mowers, and the Huber threshers and engines. Mr. Paulus was born at Akron, Ohio, November 23, 1842, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Girrl) Paulus. Both parents were born in 1812; the father died in 1845, and his widow now resides in Michigan. Frank, the youngest of three children, worked out for his board and clothes from nine to fourteen years of age, and then was employed by the month on a farm until October, 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Sixty-fourth Ohio infantry, with which he served until December, 1864, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, siege of Atlanta and battle of Franklin. He was married December 31, 1868, to Mary C. Bolender, born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1846, and they are members of the Reformed church. He is a comrade of the G. A. R., a Mason and Odd Fellow, and in politics an earnest republican.

Henry H. Schone, a prominent young business man, of the undertaking firm of Schone & Wellman, was born in this city December, 1859. His father, Henry J. Schone, a well known citizen, was born in Germany, September 15, 1815, came to the United States in 1840, and in the fall of that year settled in Fort Wayne. He is a tanner by trade, but for nineteen years was engaged in the grocery business. He is a faithful member of the Catholic church, and is highly esteemed by the community. He was married in 1843, and by this union had one child Elizabeth. This wife died in 1857, and in 1858 he was married to Margaret Damon, who was born in Germany in 1821. She gave him one child, Henry H. The latter was educated at the Catholic schools of this city and afterward attended the commercial college. In 1874 he took a position as clerk in a dry goods store, and was so engaged for twelve years. In October, 1887, he embarked in his present occupation with Henry Wellman as a partner, and their business has prospered, even beyond their expectation. They are fully equipped for the proper and comely performance of their offices, do embalming according to the best methods, and in every way justify the noteworthy popularity which they enjoy. Mr. Schone was married October 18, 1880, to Jennie E. Henry, who was born at St. Joseph, in 1858, and they have two children, Alnoria G. and Julian J., and Mary and Aloysius, deceased. He and wife are members of the Catholic church.

George C. Brinsley, dealer in illuminating oils and gasoline, at No. 85 West Main street, was born in Cheshire, England, April 25, 1826. He was reared in Staffordshire, and in 1850 came to America, and settled in New York. Two years later he removed to New Jersey, where he remained two years. He afterward resided successively in New York city, New Jersey, Pennsylvania (Schuylkill county), New Jersey, New York city and Crestline, Ohio. On November 12, 1864, he enlisted in Company

B, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, Ohio infantry, and served until his muster out near Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865. He then returned to Crestline, Ohio, and was engaged in railroading with his residence there until 1883, when he came to Fort Wayne and engaged in the oil business. He does a successful retail and wholesale business. Mr. Brinsley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R. He was married in England, in 1849, to Sarah A. Hibbs, who died in 1876, leaving five children. In 1877 he was married at Mansfield, Ohio, to Sarah R. Nunamaker, by whom he had two children, one of whom is living. The children by his first marriage are: Louis S., born in 1851, now farming in Kansas; George C., born in 1853, in business with his father; Mary Ann, born in 1855; William, born in 1857; Charles E., born July 1, 1861, and the surviving child by his second marriage is Harry A. Charles E. was born in Cresline, Ohio, and remained ther until 1880, receiving a public school education. He resided four years in Springfield, Ohio, and then came to Fort Wayne, and went into the oil business July 1, 1887. He was married November 7, 1887, to Hattie E. Phillabaum, of Fort Wayne, and they had one child, Mabel S., born November 19, 1888, and died March 24, 1889.

Weil Brothers & Co., a prosperous firm, doing a large business in pelts, furs, wool, etc., at 92, 94, 96 and 98 East Columbia street, is composed of Isaac and Abram Weil, both worthy and enterprising men. They began doing business as a firm in 1877 on Calhoun street, and four years later removed to 87 and 89 East Columbia street, where they remained until July, 1887, when the stock was destroyed by fire. The same year they built the present business house, sixty feet front, and 130 feet deep. They employ more than fifty people, have an annual trade of $600,000, and do a business which is among the most extensive in this part of the country. The Weil brothers are children of Jacob and Rosa Livingston Weil, natives of Germany, who came to the United States about 1850, settled first in Cincinnati, and in 1858 came to Fort Wayne. They now reside here. Isaac Weil, the oldest of their four children, was born at Cincinnati, December 13, 1855. He was educated in the Fort Wayne schools, and in 1870 began to learn the trunk business, at which he was engaged two years, abandoning it to deal in hides, pelts, etc., on Bass street, where he remained five years. He is a member of Wayne lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M. He was married in 1888 to Rena Rothschild of Terre Haute. Abram Weil, the other member of the firm, was born at Cincinnati, December 16, 1857, and is an enterprising business man.

William Fred Schulz, a well-known German citizen of Fort Wayne, and a leading sewer contractor, was born in Prussia on August 21, 1839. Emigrated to America in 1865. Learned his trade in Germany; came direct to Fort Wayne, and went to work for an employer, with whom he remained for fifteen years. Began contracting in about 1885, as one member of a partnership in the sewer business, and the next

two years with Joseph Derheimer, still with him in sewer work. They do most of the city work, and recently took three large contracts. Married in 1866 to Wilhelmenia Kreger, who was born in Germany. Three children have been born to them, five altogether, two dead. Member of the St. Paul's Lutheran church.

The Abstract Office.— Among the oldest and most reliable abstract companies of Indiana is that of F. W. Kuhne & Company, which began business as early as 1870. F. W. Kuhne, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Prussia, born in 1831, and he was raised and educated in that country. In 1856 he came to America, on a visit merely, but liking the country, its people and institutions he concluded to remain, settled at Iowa City and became naturalized. February, 1866, he accepted the position of deputy auditor of Allen county, Ind., and moved to Fort Wayne. He served the county as deputy auditor from March, 1866, to October, 1875, and as deputy treasurer from 1875 to 1879, gaining in those positions a broad familiarity with the the lands of the county. In 1870 he became associated with John M. Koch and C. M. Barton in the abstracting of titles of real estate. Later Mr. Kuhne purchased the interest of Mr. Barton, and about the same time David P. White became a partner in the firm. About 1875 Mr. Kuhne bought the interest of John M. Koch, and upon the death of Mr. White, he admitted his sons to the firm. Paul F., the eldest son, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, November 16, 1860, received a good business education, and in 1877 entered the employment of the First National bank, where he remained six years. Richard H. was born January 14, 1862, and Charles W. Kuhne, the youngest son, February 5, 1864, both in Iowa City. The latter was educated in Fort Wayne and in the university of Michigan, graduating from the law department in 1887. He was admitted the same year to the Allen county bar, and is making a specialty of realty law and probate matters. The firm, thus composed, and headed by F. W. Kuhne, is a strong one, and does an extensive business in preparing abstracts, and placing mortgage loans, making collections, and selling exchange on Europe.

John W. Hayden, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, was born in Brown township, Franklin county, Ohio, May 18, 1837. His father, Isaac Hayden, was born in Fayette county, Penn., March 21, 1809, and was married in 1833, to Elizabeth Crabb, who was born in Franklin county, Ohio, August 15, 1815. He was of English descent, she of Scotch, and their parents both served in the war of 1812, his father being at the battle of the River Raisin. Their only other child was Emeline, born in 1835. In 1848 the family removed to Kosciusko county, Ind., where they settled in a cabin on 160 acres of land, and here, without the advantage of good schools or church privileges, except such as the itinerant preacher furnished, John W. grew up to the age of nineteen, when he was sent to Fort Wayne college. He completed the course here in 1860, but on account of a slight misunderstanding with the president, refused to accept his diploma. He began the study of

law with Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, and was admitted to the bar. On April 22, 1861, when President Lincoln called for three months' enlistments, he became a member of Company G, of the Twelfth Indiana volunteers. Being appointed second sergeant, he held that position until the expiration of his enlistment, when he re-enlisted for one year, but on account of disability contracted while in line of duty he was discharged at Poolsville, Md., August 31, 1861. Returning home he was engaged for several years in the pension office at Fort Wayne, and subsequently began the practice of law. August 12, 1875, he was appointed register in bankruptcy by Judge W. Q. Gresham, which office he held until the repeal of the law in 1878. On the organization of the United States district court at Fort Wayne, he was appointed deputy by United States Marshal W. W. Dudley, and he held this place until the change of administration in 1884. In the meantime he had built up a large and lucrative real estate and loan business, at which he is now occupied. Mr. Hayden is a Methodist, as were his parents. Born a whig, he became an enthusiastic republican, and early in life adopted for his political motto, "Colonization and qualified suffrage," a doctrine which he still believes could have saved the union its tremendous sacrifice in settling the question of slavery. He was united in marriage May 18, 1866, with Sarah M., daughter of Dr. Samuel J. Green, of Wayneton, Ind., and they have had five children, two of whom are living: Grace G. and John R. Mr. Hayden is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, a Knight Templar and a member of the G. A. R.

One of the most prominent and trustworthy passenger conductors in the service of the Pennsylvania company is Thomas M. Glenn. Has also of late years, when off duty, devoted much time to real estate, more particularly to the development of the south side, where his was one of the first offices of the kind established. His energy, candor and manly principles, have earned him an enviable standing among all classes. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania company in the year 1858, at Lima, Ohio, as water boy on a gravel train, under the direction of the late O. A. Simons, and rose through nearly all the subordinate positions in the service, to the position of passenger conductor in 1879, on western division between Fort Wayne & Chicago, since which time he has resided in Fort Wayne with the exception of about a year's leave of absence traveling with his family in California and Mexico. He occupies a high position in his calling. His gentlemanly and courteous manners and watchful care of his passengers, has made him popular with the traveling public, and given him the perfect confidence and esteem of his officers and associates. Mr. Glenn was born in Allegheny county, Penn., March 1, 1848, son of Robert and Ann (Smith) Glenn, who were both natives of County Antrim, north of Ireland, of Scotch descent. His father was born in 1813, and mother in 1817. They came to America in 1839, and settled in Pennsylvania, subsequently removing to Van Wert, Ohio, where his father died in 1876, and his mother in 1883. Thomas M. was the fifth born of their seven children, five of whom are

now living. He was married at VanWert, Ohio, March 22, 1871, to Miss Viola C. De Puy, the accomplished daughter of Dr. W. W. De Puy, an old and prominent physician of northwestern Ohio. She was born at Laketon, Wabash county, Ind., January 24, 1853, and they have three children living: Walter D., Robert W. and Viola B. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Bonner. Mrs. Glenn has been a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne, for many years. In 1874 Mr. Glenn took his first degrees in the order of Freemasonry, at Longmont, Col., St. Vrain lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., and is now a member of Fort Wayne commandery, No. 4, Knight Templar, Valparaiso chapter, No. 137, Royal Arch Masons, and Porter lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Capt. Allan H. Dougall was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 17, 1836. Twenty-two years later he emigrated with his father, John Dougall, and the younger portion of his father's family, arriving in Fort Wayne, June 2, 1858. The family settled in St. Joseph township in July, 1858, where they engaged in farming. During the agitation in Great Britain for the abolition of human slavery in the British colonies, his father took a prominent part, and at the outbreak of the rebellion, foreseeing that American slavery had to succumb ere peace would be restored, he willingly permitted the subject of this sketch and his brother William, to enlist in the army. Although comparatively unknown, Allan H. Dougall enlisted as a private in Company D, Eighty-eighth Indiana volunteer infantry, in July, 1862. He served with distinction at the battles of Stone River and La Vergne, Tenn., also in the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns. He was severely wounded in his right arm and shoulder while leading his company against a rebel battery at the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864. This wound crippled his entire right side and rendered him ever after unfit for manual labor. July 1, 1864, he was promoted adjutant of his regiment, aud while serving as such he was shot through the left leg at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864. From the commencement of "Sherman's march to the sea," to the close of the war, he was topographical engineer of the first brigade, first division, fourteenth army corps, under Gen. H. C. Hobart, and aid to Col. C. E. Briant, commanding the right wing of the brigade, composed of the Thirty-third Ohio, Eighty-eighth Indiana and Ninety-fourth Ohio volunteers infantry. At the battle of Bentonville, N. C., he was wounded and left on the field, but succeeded in regaining our lines by Acorn run, and assisted in re-forming the brigade in support of the massed artillery which so materially assisted in deciding that battle. He was mustered into the G. A. R. in August, 1866, and is one among the oldest members in the department of Indiana, of which he has been chief mustering officer. He is past commander of Anthony Wayne post, and is at present a member of the national council of administration. For some time after his return from the army he was engaged in the milling business at New Haven, and was for several years clerk of that town and one of the school board, and commenced

the first set of books for both these corporations. He is now engaged in the pension, government claim and insurance business. His peculiar adaptation to details, acquired in the adjutant's department, makes him especially fitted for executive work, and in whatever position of life he is planted, he is sought out for this work. The captain has always been a republican. He took an active part in the election of Abraham Lincoln, and in every campaign since. In 1872 he was a candidate for the legislature, running ahead of his ticket, he receiving more votes than the governor and congressman in the county. He has been, at different times, and is at the present time, secretary of the republican central committee. Although of a retiring disposition he is sought out and urged to fill these positions. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Morton club, and has held official position in that flourishing political organization. In Masonic circles he stands high, and is past master of Newman lodge of New Haven, Ind., past high priest of Fort Wayne chapter, and past illustrious master of Fort Wayne council, vice-president of the Fort Wayne Caledonian club. In August, 1862, he married Josephine Griffin who, with their two sons, John I. Dougall and Arthur H. Dougall, and their daughters, M. Inez Dougall and Winnie J. Dougall, are well known in Fort Wayne social circles. On coming to this country he brought with him his transfer from the old kirk of Scotland and affiliated with the First Presbyterian church of this city in 1858, and is still a worthy and honored member. Like his nationality he is a man of strong convictions, and when once convinced of the right, no power will induce him to turn. He is always known to fight for his principles to the last, and if need be, go down with them. His counsel is therefor eagerly sought after in whatever position in life he may be placed either in society, politics or elsewhere.

Conrad Neireiter, general insurance agent and notary public, has been for years one of the prominent men in business life in Fort Wayne. He came to the city in July, 1848, having then been but little over a year a resident of the United States. After landing at Baltimore, May 18, 1847, he had settled in Pennsylvania, and there passed the intervening time. He was first occupied here as a clerk in the general store of I. Lauferty, which position he held for four years, resigning it to go into business for himself. For some time he conducted a grocery, then for seventeen years was in the harness and saddlery business, was four years a wholesale leather merchant, and then for several years engaged in the manufacture of trunks. In all these pursuits his correct business principles and upright dealing gained him the confidence of the public and the general esteem. For the past six years he has devoted his talents to insurance agency, managing the interests here of the German insurance company, of Freeport, Ill., the Williamsburg City fire insurance company of New York, the Rochester German, of Rochester, N. Y., and the Concordia, of Milwaukee, all reputable and responsible organizations. Socially Mr. Neireiter enjoys in a marked degree the good-will

of the community, and has many warm friends among his wide acquaintance. In politics, he is a democrat, and was at one time honored by that party with a membership in the city council. He was married October 27, 1852, to Harriet Lepper, who was born in Germany, March 5, 1834, and came to Allen county in 1845. They have three children: Kittie M., born October 1, 1858; Nettie F., July 11, 1862; Emma E., April 7, 1871. Mr. Neireiter and wife are members of the German Reformed church. Mr. Neireiter was born in Germany, June 11, 1829, and is the eldest of five children living of Conrad and Mary Ann Neireiter. His father was born in 1804, and died at Fort Wayne in 1872; his mother born in 1808, died January 2, 1889. They came to Fort Wayne in 1860.

George K. Torrence, of the firm of George K. Torrence & Co., real estate and loans, was born in Fayette county, Penn., August 11, 1835. His father, Robert Torrence, was a native of the county, born in 1800, by profession a civil engineer. He married Sophia Kemp, who was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1804. They resided in Dayton, Ohio, from 1850 until their deaths, which occurred, the father's in 1878, the mother's in 1879. They had four children, Emma R., George K., Mary A., who in 1867 married Edward Edmondson, who died in San Jose, Cal., in 1884, and Isaac M., now ticket agent at Denver, Col., of the Santa Fe railroad. In 1857 George K. went to New Orleans, and was engaged until 1867 in the sugar business, handling also sugar making machinery. In the latter year he returned to Dayton, Ohio, and there resided until 1870, when he came to Fort Wayne and entered the employment of Hoffman Bros., with whom he remained four years. In 1874 he went to South America and for one year was occupied in shipping fine cabinet woods to New York. Upon his return to Fort Wayne he was in the lumber business for several years, and then engaged in his present occupation. In politics he is a democrat; is a Mason, having been Master of Sol D. Bayless lodge, No. 359; and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He was married July 10, 1867, to Alice Belknap, who was born at Frederick City, Md., in 1849.

Robert L. Romy, upon coming to Fort Wayne in 1866, found employment for the first few months as a day laborer, and for twelve years following was engaged in farm life. In 1882 he embarked in the real estate and loan agency in the city, and is now one of the most successful in that calling, and in good circumstances. He is a native of Switzerland, born near Bern, March 2, 1851, son of Fredrick and Barbara (Lutth) Romy, who were both born in Switzerland, of French-German descent. The family immigrated in 1854 and settled in Wayne county, Ohio, where the mother died in 1861. Robert is the third of eight children. He was married March 18, 1871, to Catherine Yerks, born in Canada in 1841, who came to Fort Wayne with her parents in 1851. They have five children: James L., Nora M., Viola, Catherine A., and Ida C. Mr. Romy's residence is three miles northwest of the court-

house. He owns 920 acres of land, 390 of which lie in Allen county. He and wife are members of the Grace Reformed church, and he is an Odd Fellow, and in politics a democrat. At present, he is justice of the peace of Washington township.

The Dreibelbiss Abstract of Title Company, one of the successful business associations of Fort Wayne, is composed of, and under the exclusive management of, John and Robert B. Dreibelbiss, who are prominent as business men, and in addition to their abstract business, which has assumed large proportions, do an extensive real estate and loan business, and are associated in various manufacturing enterprises, being stockholders in the Indiana machine works, and the Old Fort manufacturing company. They have offices in the Pixley-Long building, East Berry street. John and Robert Dreibelbiss are sons of John P. Dreibelbiss, born in Bavaria, November 28, 1829, who was three years later brought by his parents to America. The family came to Fort Wayne by ox-team from Buffalo, N. Y. In 1852, John P. Dreibelbiss was married to Anna Saurer, who was born in Switzerland, April 24, 1829, and seven children were born to them: John, Christian G., Christiana R., Conrad W., Mary L., Robert B., and Edward D. The father died December 31, 1886, aged fifty-seven years, and his widow is still living. John was born March 24, 1853, and was married to Kate M. Darrow, October 11, 1877. He is in politics a republican. Robert, next to the youngest of the family, was born October 19, 1861, at Huntington, Ind., is unmarried, and is politically a democrat. The brothers began in December, 1883, the laborious task of copying from the deed, mortgage and court records, all matters pertaining to the title of real estate in Allen county, and after completing this, incorporated, January 1, 1887, the company above named.

Edward L. Craw, engaged in the real estate and loan business, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 7, 1846. His father, James A. Craw, was a native of New York, born in 1812, and was a stone mason and contractor. For sixteen years he was city sexton at Cleveland, for two years deputy provost marshal, and two years marshal of the city. He married Rhoda L. Lynde, born at Newark, Ohio, in 1819, who died June 26, 1846. He died November 11, 1864. Of these parents the youngest of three living children, raised at Cleveland, is Edward L. After receiving a good business education at the Cleveland institute he came to Fort Wayne in 1862, and until 1869 was in the postal service of the city, under Postmaster Drake. During the next two years he served in the Cleveland postoffice under Postmaster Benedict. Returning to this city, he was for twelve years a traveling salesman with A. S. Evans & Co., then for two years in the real estate and loan office of D. C. Fisher. Shortly afterward he engaged in the business on his own account, and has been eminently successful. He was married in 1874 to Maria Rockhill, born in 1852, daughter of the late Hon. William and Elizabeth (Hill) Rockhill, and they have one child, George R., born in March, 1875. Mr. Craw and wife are members of the Episcopal

church; he is a leading Mason, being a member of Sol D. Bayless lodge, No. 359, Fort Wayne chapter, No. 14, council No. 4, and grand lodge of perfection. In politics he is a republican.

August H. Carier, a resident of Fort Wayne during the past thirty-eight years, is a native of France, born December 30, 1827, the fourth of five children of Claude and Rosa (Melnotte) Carier. The father and mother were both born in 1796, and both died in France, their native land, he in 1876, she in 1856. Mr. Carier was educated in France, and was a student at the seminary of Pont a Mouson, department of the Meurthe. In 1851 he immigrated and settled at Fort Wayne, where for about three years he engaged in teaching the French language. He then embarked in the wholesale liquor trade, and was so occupied until 1859, when he entered the insurance, loan and real estate business, in which he has been successful in a notable degree. His religious affiliations are with the Catholic church; in politics he is a democrat, and for two terms, 1869 to 1873, he was a member of the city council. He was married in France, in 1847, to Clemence M. Bourdon, who was born in 1828. They have three children, Juliette, now the wife of Henry Lingenfelser, of Milwaukee, Helene, and Clemence.

Simpson Breidenstein, a well-known real estate and loan agent, made his debut in that occupation in June, 1872, when he entered the office of John Hough. He remained there until the death of his employer in 1875, when he accepted a similar position with Fisher & Tons, who took charge of Mr. Hough's business. He was with this firm until 1882, when he embarked in the real estate and loan business on his own account, and has built up a prosperous agency. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Breidenstein was born in Fort Wayne October 16, 1854. His father, Mathias Breidenstein, was born in Columbia county, Ohio, in 1815, came to Allen county in 1840, and is by occupation a carpenter. He married Margaret Doctor, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1825, and died at this city in 1883. Of their two living children, Simpson is the younger. He was educated in the public schools and attended Fort Wayne college about two years. October 4, 1880, he married Margaret Rothefluoh, born in New York state in 1859, and they have one child, Jerome H., born in 1881.

Benjamin L. Auger, one of the leading florists of Fort Wayne, was born in this city February 22, 1853, the son of Charles and Catherine (Trapp) Auger. The father was born near Versailles, France, in 1824. He was the son of a French florist and worked in the leading gardens of Europe, principally of France. He immigrated to America, and after spending some time in New York city, came to Indiana and located at Marion. In 1852, he came to Fort Wayne and engaged in market and flower gardening. Later, in 1869 when the city had sufficiently developed, he confined his business to that of a florist, exclusively, and is the pioneer florist of Allen county, and one of the oldest in the state. He is still a resident of Fort Wayne, being in his sixty-fifth year. His wife, who is now in her fifty-fifth year, was born near London, Eng.,

Christian Roeder

and came to America at about the same time as her husband, to whom she was married in New York city. Benjamin L. Auger was educated in the Fort Wayne public schools, and spent three years at Notre Dame. After leaving school, he came into the business with his father. About 1873, he went to Cincinnati and had charge of the establishment of Cooke & Co., the leading florists of that city. Returning home in 1876, he engaged in business with his father and succeeded the latter upon his retirement, in 1883. He conducts an extensive establishment and has probably the largest cut flower trade in the city. His place at No. 16 East Washington street, occupies 62x150 feet space, and in 1887, he started a growing house, 150x150 feet, at Creighton avenue. In 1879, Mr. Auger was married to Lilian, daughter of James Bird, of Fort Wayne, and they have three children. Mr. Auger is a member of the National and State Florists' associations, Sol D. Bayless lodge, F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., K. of P,. and Trinity church.

Samuel Bard, a well-known and respected citizen of Fort Wayne, was born in Montgomery county, Penn., June 10, 1825, the son of Samuel and Mary (Yates) Bard. The former was a native of Montgomery county, Penn., and the latter of Philadelphia. The boyhood of Mr. Bard was spent in his native county, but in 1840 his parents removed to Stark county, Ohio, where he spent his youth and early manhood. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, beginning at the age of sixteen. At twenty he became a teacher in the district school and altogether taught four winter terms. When not thus engaged he worked at the trade he had learned, and between his first and last terms of school he attended college at Meadville, Penn., two years. He was married in Stark county, Ohio, in 1850, to Mary, daughter of John and Mary Niesz, who was a native of Stark county. For a number of years after his marriage Mr. Bard gave his whole attention to the carpenter's trade. In 1864 he removed to Fort Wayne, and in 1865, in connection with N. B. Freeman, began the erection of a paper mill at Fort Wayne, which was completed and Mr. Bard continued to be one of its proprietors until 1869. In 1871 he removed to Logansport, where he was the proprietor of a paper mill for ten years. For two years thereafter he conducted a paper mill at Mansfield, Ohio. Mr. Bard returned to Fort Wayne in 1883, and here has since led the life of a retired citizen. He has had a career of activity and industry, and is now permitted to spend his declining years in comfortable circumstances. He is the owner of a valuable business block recently erected on Berry street, besides other property in the city. In politics Mr. Bard is a democrat. He and his wife have two children living, Frank I. and William A.

Though a young man, William J. Barr has spent all his business life in Fort Wayne, and has become well and favorably known in business circles and generally. He was born at Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, February 3, 1860, the son of Thomas and Mary Barr, who were born and married in Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1854. When William J. was but eight years old his father died and soon afterward

he accompanied his widowed mother to Fort Wayne, their subsequent residence. As early as thirteen years of age he became engaged as clerk in a grocery store, and he has since been connected with a grocery store, either as clerk or proprietor, almost continuously. For a period of nearly fourteen years he was employed as clerk in the Yankee grocery, formerly one of the largest establishments of the kind in the city. In October, 1887, he engaged in the grocery business for himself, and he is now the proprietor of a large store at No. 25 West Main street, and enjoys a good trade. Mr. Barr was married April 5, 1883, to Cordelia, daughter of William and Susan Winget. They have two children: Walter A. and Jessie. Mr. Barr is a member of the K. of P., the F. & A. M., the Patriotic Circle and the A. O. U. W. In politics he is an ardent republican.

Jacob Bastian, mail carrier under Postmaster Kaough, is one of the younger citizens of Fort Wayne, who has made his own way in life and achieved a noteworthy degree of success. He was born in Germany, August 23, 1853, to George and Catherine (Hans) Bastian, natives of that country. He came to Allen county with his parents in 1868, and here his father died in 1870, at the age of seventy-eight years. His mother, who was born in 1807, still lives in this county. Mr. Bastian received his education in the common schools and the Fort Wayne commercial college, and first worked for some time at common labor. From 1884 to 1886 he was in the bakery business for himself, and since 1887 has been connected with the postoffice. He is a democrat and influential in politics. In 1878 he was married to Maggie Scherer, a native of Allen county, born December 14, 1879, and they have one child, Ida E. C. Mr. and Mrs. Bastian are members of the Lutheran church; they reside at 205 Madison street.

A venerable citizen of Fort Wayne, Abraham G. Beaber, was one of the pioneers of Ohio, having removed to Tuscarawas county with his parents, Christian and Margaret (Gimmins) Beaber, in 1821. He was then thirteen years old, having been born in Westmoreland county, Penn., October 6, 1808. On October 20, 1831, he was married to Anna Mary, daughter of Isaac and Anna Mary (Flack) Thomas, of Tuscarawas county. In 1848 he removed to Wells county, Ind., and farmed there for fourteen years, after which he came to Fort Wayne, where he has since resided, his home now being at No. 150 Broadway. During the greater part of his residence here he has been engaged as a carpenter. He is a member of the English Lutheran church, and in politics a republican. During five years of his stay in Wells county, he has held the office of justice of the peace. During early life he taught eight terms of school. Mr. Beaber and wife lived happily together within four days of fifty-six years, when she passed away, October 16, 1887. They have had these children: Jemima, Elizabeth, Harriet (deceased), John T. (deceased), Isaac (deceased), Daniel D., Lafayette and Columbus C. Elizabeth, the second daughter, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, October 23, 1833, and was married September 10,

1854, to Elijah W. Sink, a farmer and school teacher by occupation, who was born in Tuscarawas county, March 30, 1834. He died December 8, 1860, leaving three children: Genoa Sebastian, Mary Alice, and Florence Elizabeth, all of whom are living.

John Beighler, a prominent citizen of Allen county, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, February 16, 1833. His parents, Enoch and Mary C. (Buskirk) Beighler, were both natives of Ohio, the former the son of a worthy German father, who settled in Fairfield county in an early day, and died there in 1812. Both Enoch and Mary Beighler were born in Fairfield county, in 1810 and 1812, respectively, and they both died there, the mother at the age of about forty-four years, the father in 1888. John Beighler is the oldest son among their eight living children. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education, fitting himself for teaching, which he was engaged in for five years in Ohio. He then engaged in farming, an occupation in which he has been notably successful, and was so occupied for four years before he came to Indiana. Removing to Allen county in 1857, he settled on the farm in Lafayette township where he now resides. The land was then unimproved, and he took it covered with forests, and was compelled to cut a road to his land from five points in order to have an outlet to the world. This is all changed, however, through his intelligent industry, and he has a beautiful farm of 160 acres, well improved. He was married in 1853 to Nancy Nonamaker, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, a daughter of Jacob Nonamaker, who with his wife, was drowned in Walnut creek, Ohio, in 1849. Two children of this union are living: Dorothy Alice and Frances May. Mr. Beighler and wife are members of the Grace Reformed church of Fort Wayne, and he is a member of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. In politics Mr. Beighler has always been a steadfast friend of the democratic party, and ever active for the success of its tickets.

Worthy of mention among the enterprising cigar manufacturers of Fort Wayne is Louis Bender, a native of Germany, born June 24, 1845. He learned the cigar maker's trade in his native land, and came to America in 1869, proceeding directly to Allen county. He settled first at Maples, ten miles east of Fort Wayne, but in 1871 returned to the city, and in 1872 began the manufacture of cigars, at No. 30 W. Main street. In 1878 he built his present property, at No. 168 E. Washington street, where he has since resided and carried on his business. He manufactures the following leading brands: "Polly," "Morning Star," "L. Bender's No. 4," "Boquet," and "Casino." He manufactures extensively for the local trade and also does a retail business. Mr. Bender was married in 1869, to Christina Braun, of Maples, and to them have been born ten children, six of whom are dead. Mr. Bender and wife are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Henry F. Beverforden, the well-known druggist, was born in Hanover, Germany, December 30, 1852, the son of August M. and Johanna E. (Reffelt) Beverforden, the former of whom now resides in Fort

Wayne. The mother died March 22, 1889. At the age of fifteen Mr. Beverforden accompanied his father to America. They reached New York city July 25, 1868, and came directly to Fort Wayne. The mother and other children came in the following year. On September 1, 1871, Mr. Beverforden took a position as apprentice in the drug store of the late H. G. Wagner, and remained with him until September 1, 1876. A recommendation which Mr. Wagner gave him at the end of that time states that during three of the five years he had exclusive control of the prescription department, for which he is peculiarly adapted. He further recommends him as being thoroughly posted in all branches of pharmacy and as a sober and industrious young man. A few days after giving up his position with Mr. Wagner, he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he clerked in a drug store about fourteen months. Late in the fall of 1877 he returned to Fort Wayne and soon after engaged in the drug business in partnership with the late George B. Thorp. Six months later Mr. Thorp sold his interest to D. B. Strope, to whom Mr. Beverforden sold his interest March 28, 1882. He then erected a building at 294 Calhoun street, and started a new drug store May 1, 1882. On November 25, 1885, he removed his stock to No. 286 Calhoun street, where he is doing a prosperous business. This, known as the Depot drug store, is well situated, and is in every respect a first-class store. He was married December 10, 1878, to Emma S., daughter of Frederick Kroemer, a pioneer of Washington township. She was born in Washington township, March 10, 1858. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of four children: Bertha, Laura, Ella and Otto, of whom Bertha and Laura are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Beverforden are members of the Emanuel's Lutheran church. He is one of the most competent druggists of the city, and is an honorable, upright man, one in whom the public has full confidence. His residence which he erected in 1882, is at No. 284 Harrison street. He also conducts a branch drug store, having erected and stocked a new building on the corner of Calhoun and DeWald streets, in 1889.

The residence in Fort Wayne of John Brossard, who has since May, 1885, been doing a prosperous grocery business at 84 Wells street, began on December 28, 1854, when he arrived in this city from New York, having landed a few days previously from his native land. He was born in Bavaria, May 12, 1834, the son of Andrew and Apollonia Brossard. There he worked at farming and at his father's trade, blacksmithing, until his emigration. Soon after reaching here he was employed for five seasons on the Wabash & Erie canal between Toledo and Lafayette, and then resumed the blacksmith's trade and worked at it for twenty-eight years, all but the first three of which were spent in the Pittsburgh shops. Mr. Brossard was married November 13, 1861, to Carrie, daughter of Caspar and Elizabeth Heingardner, early settlers of Fort Wayne. They have had three children, John P., Clara T. and Frank E., the first of whom died at the age of thirteen years. Mr. Brossard and wife are members of the Catholic church. He is a democrat in politics.

Henry Buhr, for many years a farmer of St. Joseph township, and lately an extensive dealer in feed, at No. 20 Harrison street, Fort Wayne, was born in France in 1844. He was brought to America in 1845 by his father Henry Buhr, who was also born in France. The father came directly to Fort Wayne, then a small village, and two years later removed to a farm in St. Joseph township, going first upon the Rudisill farm, where he remained five or six years. He subsequently occupied Judge Hanna's farm seven years, and then bought a farm of eighty acres in St. Joseph township, four and a half miles north from the city, on the St. Joseph river, where he now resides, in his seventy-eighth year. His wife died in 1871. To these parents nine children were born, two of them in France, and but two survive. Henry Buhr, one of these, was reared on the farm in St. Joseph township, and was educated at the public schools and the Brothers' school in Fort Wayne. In 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-third Indiana regiment, and served in the Seventeenth army corps with General Sherman, and was discharged at Indianapolis in 1865. In 1869 he began life for himself and has ever since been engaged in farming on his father's farm. He was married in 1865, to Lorinda Combs, by whom he had five children, of whom four are living, Charles Francis, George Edward, Catherine, and Henry Jacob. Their mother died in March, 1880, and subsequently Mr. Buhr was married to Mary Miller, by whom he has four children.

For more than ten years Henry Busching has been one of the well known grocers of Fort Wayne. He is a native of Germany, born December 9, 1854, the son of Christian and Wilhelmina Busching. Until the age of seventeen he remained in his native country, attending school until he was fourteen, and then assisting his father in the latter's nursery until he was seventeen. At that age he emigrated to America, reaching New York about April 1, 1872. He at once came to Fort Wayne where he has since lived. During the first year here he was in the employ of the Hon. Holman Hamilton. For two years thereafter he was employed as laborer on the Pittsburgh railway, and then one year in a restaurant. For four years following this he was engaged as a clerk. In 1878 he embarked in the grocery business at No. 272 Hanna street, where he has ever since had a successful trade. Mr. Busching was married January 11, 1880, to Katie Garmann, a native of Allentown, Penn., daughter of Adam and Katie Garmann, the former a native of England, the latter of America. They have three children: Rosa, Emma and Elnora. Mr. Busching and wife are members of Zion's German Lutheran church.

George W. Doswell, prominent as a wholesale and retail florist of Fort Wayne, is a native of Wisconsin, born September 20, 1854, the son of J. H. Doswell, elsewhere mentioned. Mr. Doswell began business in Fort Wayne in 1877, establishing a green house at his present place of business, on West Main street, near Lindenwood cemetery. He began on a small scale, with one house, 10x40 feet, with 400 feet of glass, but under his skillful management the business has prospered, and now

about 8,000 feet of glass are required to cover his stock. He deals in cut flowers and plants exclusively, and has a trade which extends over a considerable territory outside of the city. His business amounts to about $2,500 annually, and he ranks among the leading florists. Mr. Doswell is a member of the Episcopal church, and of the Canton lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., and Sons of St. George, and several beneficiary societies. He was married in 1876 to Lucy Jocker of this city, who died in October, 1881, leaving one child. In 1885 he was married to Mary Webb of this city, and to their union three children have been born, one of whom is deceased.

John C. Eckert, an enterprising citizen of Fort Wayne, and manufacturer of cigars, was born in Dauphin county, Penn., April 22, 1836, the son of John C. and Sarah (Turner) Eckert, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father died about 1844, and the mother in April, 1871. John C. was reared in Harrisburg, Penn., and in 1851 he began the cigar maker's trade there and was engaged in it at that city until 1857. He then went to Ohio, but in 1859 returned to Harrisburg. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the state troops of Pennsylvania, joining the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment, being one of the nineteen regiments called out by Governor Curtin for nine months' service. In May, 1863, he was mustered out, and in September following he came to Fort Wayne, where he has since resided. Upon locating in Fort Wayne he went to work at his trade, and in 1870, he opened an establishment of his own and began the manufacture of cigars, making a specialty of the brand "39", which has been widely popular for over nineteen years. His factory is at No. 39, and his place of business at No. 85 Calhoun street. Mr. Eckert is a member of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. He was married February 8, 1857, to Rachel A. Walters, who was born in Dauphin county, Penn. To this union six children have been born: Charles H., born April 30, 1859; William, March 26, 1861; David, February 4, 1865; Jesse, June 13, 1868; Catherine G., July 19, 1870, and John C., May 8, 1874.

Subsequent to the war of the rebellion, in which he did patriotic service, Charles Ehrmann resumed the trade of blacksmithing. His apprenticeship was interrupted by enlistment, and he is now proprietor of an extensive establishment on West Main street, and ranks among the successful men of the city. He is a native of Bavaria, born July 21, 1842, son of John M. and Mary Ehrmann. The family came to America in 1852, and settled in this city, where his parents passed their lives. He enlisted in Company K, Eighty-ninth Indiana regiment, on August 16, 1862, and was mustered out at Mobile, July 22, 1865. Mr. Ehrmann was married January 21, 1867, to Mary Lahmeyer, and they have had thirteen children, of whom Louisa, Mary C., Charles, Wilhelmina, Herman, Ferdinand, Clara and Otto Herbert are living; and John, Matilda, Emma, and two others are deceased. Mr. Ehrmann is an Odd Fellow, a member of the G. A. R., and affiliates with the Ger-

man Reformed church. In politics he is a republican. He is a valued citizen and a first-class mechanic.

One of the best known cigar manufacturers and dealers of Fort Wayne is August N. Ehle, who was born in Germany in 1825. He came to America in 1851, and first settled at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained four years. Coming to Allen county in 1855, he made his home upon a farm in Lake township, and was there engaged in 1865, when he was accidentally shot and in consequence of the wound lost his left leg. He subsequently removed to the city and learned the trade of cigar maker. He embarked in the manufacture for himself in 1867, and this has since been his occupation. Since 1870 his place of business has been at No. 178 Broadway, factory No. 128. His leading brands are the "No. 36," which has been a popular cigar for sixteen years, "No. 5," and the "Nightingale." He employs four men and does a flourishing wholesale and retail trade. Mr. Ehle is a member of the Emanuel church. He was married in 1853 to Christina Gahn, of Germany, and of their seven children born three are living: Frank, in business with his father; Henry and Ernst also with their father.

An enterprising citizen of Fort Wayne, Christian Entemann, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, May 17, 1840. His father, John George Entemann, was born in 1804, and took to wife Barbara Schneider. He was by occupation a glazier and painter. In 1852 they emigrated and settled at Toledo, where the mother died in the same year, and the father died in 1886. Christian was the second youngest of their five children. He received a common school education, and in 1861 engaged in business at Toledo, entering the wholesale and retail grocery business in 1865. This he continued for six years, and until 1877, was connected with the business interests of Toledo. He then removed to Fort Wayne, and in 1889, bought out the Globe chop-house, which he rechristened Entemann's restaurant, wholly remodeling and refurnishing it, and is now doing a prosperous business. Mr. Entemann was married in 1862, to Caroline Zimmer, born in Bavaria, May 9, 1840, and they have three children: Lena, born in Toledo in 1866; Ernst, born in Toledo, in 1875; and Charles, born in Fort Wayne in 1882. Mr. Entemann is a member of the I. O. O. F., Concordia lodge, No. 228, the Patriarchal circle, Fort Wayne temple, No. 1, and Phoenix lodge, No. 101, K. of P.

One of the valued mechanics of Fort Wayne, William A. Ersig, was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, September 13, 1856. He is the son of Christian and Mary Ersig, both natives of Germany. They yet reside at St. Mary's, Ohio. The boyhood of Mr. Ersig was spent on a farm, and at sixteen he entered an apprenticeship in the carriage maker's trade at Fostoria, Ohio. He served four years, and then worked four years as a journeyman in Fostoria, Ohio, after which, in September, 1879, he went to Dunkirk, Ohio, but in November following he came to Fort Wayne. Here his whole attention has been devoted to his trade, and since June, 1887, he has conducted a shop of his own on Harrison street. He makes a specialty of horseshoeing, and gives to it his exclu-

sive attention. He was married in June, 1880, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Frederick and Mary Smith, born in Fort Wayne, January 9, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Ersig have three children: Edward, Mamie and William H. Mr. Ersig is a member of the K. of P., and the Patriotic circle.

Max L. Frankenstein, a prominent druggist at the corner of Washington and Burr streets, Fort Wayne, was born in Olbernhau, Saxony, May 22, 1849, the son of Conrad C. and Julia S. (Fleischer) Frankenstein. He attended school in his native land until he reached the age of eighteen, when he began an apprenticeship at the drug trade, serving three years. He was then employed for three years as clerk in a drug store, after which he served one year in the German army. In April, 1875, he came to America, and proceeded to Chicago, where for four years, he was head clerk in the drug store of C. C. Clacius & Co. In 1879 he returned to Germany, and entered the university of Leipsic, and graduated there in the spring of 1881. He then took a seven months' course in analytical chemistry, at Wiesbaden, Germany. In October, 1881, he took a position as manager of a large prescription store in Hamburg, and held that position until August 15, 1885. On the 22d of the same month he started to America again, and in January, 1886, engaged in the drug business at Fort Wayne. He first located at 66 West Jefferson street. In October, 1887, he became the proprietor of the handsome drug store where he is now doing a very successful business. He was married October 4, 1887, to Mrs. Bessie Fairman, *nee* Wilcox, who is a native of Toronto, Canada. They have two children: Edith R. and Beatrice, the former of whom was born to Mrs. Frankenstein by a former husband. In politics Mr. Frankenstein is an ardent republican. He has been thoroughly schooled in every branch of pharmacy and the drug trade, and is recognized as one of the most competent prescriptionists in the city.

August Freese, an enterprising grocer of Fort Wayne, whose business place is No. 184 Fairfield avenue, was born in Germany, September 14, 1859. He is the son of Frederick and Dorothea Freese. He attended school until he was fourteen, after which he learned the miller's trade and worked at it in Germany until he was twenty-two. In 1882 he came to America, landing at New York, August 11, and came directly to Fort Wayne, which has since been his home. In January, 1883, he became a clerk in a grocery store and held the position until November, 1884, when he set out for Germany to visit his parents. After an absence of four months, he arrived home, and on February 15, 1885, he became a partner in the grocery business. He was married May 31, 1885, to Miss Christena, daughter of Henry Kiel. She came to America from Germany at the age of sixteen, in 1873. They have three children: Frederick, August and Hermann. Mr. Freese and wife are members of Emanuel's German Lutheran church. In politics he is a democrat.

Ignatius Freiberger, foreman of J. B. White's fruit house, spent his childhood on the farm of his parents in Pleasant township, and at the

age of thirteen, began his commercial life as a clerk for Gerardin Bros., with whom he remained five years, during that time also attending commercial school. For the past sixteen years he has been engaged with J. B. White, eleven years of the period as foreman of the famous establishment to which his abilities have been devoted. Politically, Mr. Freiberger is a democrat, and his religious affiliation is with the Catholic church, he and wife being valued members of St. Paul's, he also having a membership in the Catholic Knights of America. He was married in 1882, to Mary Schweiters, who was born in Allen country in 1859, and they have three children: Frank, born in 1883; Marcullus, born in 1885, and Amelia May, born in 1888. Mr. Freiberger is a native of France and was born September 16, 1854, came to this country with his parents in 1857, and since childhood, has made his own way in life. He is the son of Ignatius and Tracy (Gerardin) Freiberger, who were born in France, the father in 1816, the mother in 1819, and since 1885, have resided in this city.

Mendel Frank, proprietor of a grocery and provision store and meat market, is a native of Russian Poland, born October 15, 1852. He is the son of Abraham and Bessie (Joseph) Frank. The father of his mother lived to be one hundred and nine years of age. His grandfather, David Frank, was a man of great wealth and lived to the still more remarkable age of one hundred and nineteen. Abraham Frank, who was a contractor by occupation, lived to see the age of eighty-eight. Mendel Frank received a good Hebrew education, and at eleven years of age began to learn the trade of a stone and brick mason with his father. To this occupation his attention was devoted throughout his youth and early manhood. He was married in the early part of July, 1869, to Mollie Nauvelatsky, daughter of Levy and Jennie (Isreal) Nauvelatsky. In the spring of 1870 he emigrated to America, his wife joining him in this country about thirteen months later. Mr. Frank remained six months in New York city, and then came to Fort Wayne, and for several years worked at his trade in summer and did a huckster business in winter. In 1877 he engaged in a grocery and retail meat business which he has conducted ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Frank have seven children: Jennie, Bessie, Joseph, Rachel, Jacob, Lillie and Anna. All belong to the Hebrew church. Mr. Frank is a member of several secret orders and a democrat in politics. To the union of Mr. Frank's parents these children were born. Barney, Sarah, Levy, Asha, Mendel and Libbey. Sarah is the wife of Jacob Koffman, Asha of Harvey Provewinskey, and Libbey of Samuel Neiman. His father and mother departed this life at Lasday, Russian Poland.

It has been said that there is no better appointed horseshoeing establishment in the state than that of Henry Freistroffer, No. 41 West Main street, Fort Wayne. Mr. Freistroffer is a native of Columbus, Ohio, born September 17, 1854, son of Simon and Elizabeth Freistroffer, the former of whom was born in Lorraine, France, the latter at Milheusen, in the same region. When Henry was four years old

his parents came to Allen county, and located in Adams township, where his boyhood was spent on a farm. When he was fifteen they removed to Hesse Cassel, where they still reside. At nineteen he came to Fort Wayne and entered upon an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade and served over two years. His entire attention has ever since been given to this occupation, and since April 29, 1879, he has conducted a shop of his own, doing an exclusive horseshoeing business. He erected his present establishment, a substantial brick building, in 1884. Mr. Freistroffer was married October 23, 1879, to Mary E. Crouser, a native of Ohio, born January 18, 1860. She is the daughter of Victor Crouser, a native of Lorraine, France. They have one child, Charles S., born August 13, 1880. Mr. Freistroffer and wife are members of the Catholic church, and he is a member of the Catholic Knights of America.

Capt. George A. Gale, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, who has since January, 1889, been retired from active business, was born at London, Canada, November 1, 1839. His parents, Anthony and Rachel (Sawyer) Gale, were born and married in Ireland. They emigrated first to Hartford, Conn., and in 1831 removed to Livingston county, Michigan, thence to Canada, in 1839. In 1845 they moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and became residents of Fort Wayne in 1861. Here the mother died in 1870, and the father died at Buffalo in 1873. Capt. Gale received a good early education, and during his youth worked for several years as a printer, beginning at sixteen. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, and on May 22, 1861, was mustered in Company G, Thirty-third New York regiment. Enlisting as a private, he was appointed first sergeant upon muster, and May 20, 1862, was promoted second lieutenant. He was promoted first lieutenant October 17, 1862, and captain December 20, 1862, which rank he held until muster-out, in June, 1863. He participated in fifteen engagements, among them the seven days' fight before Richmond, the second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the siege of Yorktown he was wounded by a ball in the left thigh, April 6, 1862. On leaving the army he was engaged as messenger by the United States express company five and a half years, and then acted two and a half years as assistant division superintendent. He then became connected with the Chicago house of correction, acting six years as chief clerk, and nine years as deputy superintendent. In 1888 he returned to Fort Wayne, and for a few months was engaged in the grocery business, but was compelled by failing health to retire from business. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and fine executive ability. He is a Mason, of the rank of Knight Templar. In 1873, Capt. Gale was married to Caroline M. Gable, a native of Adams county, and daughter of Christian and Mary Gable. He and wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Albert F. Gessler, an enterprising and successful young business man, is proprietor of one of the leading meat markets of the city, at No. 60 East Main street. He was born at Dayton, Ohio, September

29, 1855, son of Frederick and Victoria (Schmidt) Gessler, both natives of Germany. In 1857 the family came to Fort Wayne, and the father was engaged here as a butcher until his death. The mother is still living in the city. Albert F. Gessler learned his father's trade early in life, and in June, 1877, purchased a meat market at his present stand, and has done business there for twelve years. His establishment is one of the largest and most attractive in the city, and his custom is quite large. Mr. Gessler was married May 29, 1882, to Rosa, daughter of James and Mary King, formerly of Jefferson township, where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Gessler have four children: Clarence F., Laura, Florence M. and Albert J. Mr. Gessler is a member of the Catholic Knights, and he and wife are members of St. Mary's church.

W. F. Geller, confectioner and baker, was born in Fort Wayne, March 27, 1859, the son of Peter and Catherine (Martin) Geller, natives of Germany. His father was born in 1839 and came to this country at fifteen years of age, settling in New York city. Three or four years later he visited Fort Wayne, remaining a few weeks, but returned to New York and did not settle in this city until ten years later. He served eighteen months in Company H, Seventh New York infantry. His wife was born in 1839 and died in Fort Wayne in 1872. Five of their children are living, of whom W. F. is the oldest. He received a common school education, and in 1874 began learning the baker's trade. He embarked in business on his own account in 1881 at 104 and 106 Broadway, and in 1886 bought his present business house at the corner of Broadway and Washington, a three-story brick building, 30x100, a well situated and valuable property. Here he has an extensive and lucrative business, and employs fifteen to twenty people. Mr. Geller is ranked as one of the leading bakers and confectioners of the city. He was married in 1881 to Cecilia Neal, a native of Darke county, Ohio, and they have one child, Mabel V., born July 15, 1888. They are members of the Lutheran church.

Fourteen years' experience as a retail grocer, has given John Michael Gruber a well earned prominence in the business circles of Fort Wayne. Mr. Gruber is a native of Germany, born September 5, 1828, son of Frank and Rachel (Henry) Gruber. He was reared in his native country, and attended school until he was fourteen, after which he learned the tailor's trade and followed it until 1852, when he immigrated, landing at New York June 5. He remained in that city, working as a tailor until the next fall when he came to Fort Wayne, arriving November 8. Here he continued the tailor's trade with the exception of one year, during which he was employed in the Pittsburgh shops, until September 13, 1875. Since that date he has been engaged in the grocery business at No. 16 Wilt street, and has enjoyed a good trade. Mr. Gruber was married July 31, 1855, to Veronika, daughter of Vitus and Elizabeth Huhn. Mrs. Gruber came from Germany in 1852, landing early in July. They have had eleven children: Mary M., John W.,

Mary E., Charles, Frank J., John Jacob, Veronika, Edward J., Michael, Caroline and a son that died unnamed. Mary M., John W. and Charles are also dead. Mr. Gruber and wife are members of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Catholic Relief society.

Though one of the young business men of Fort Wayne, George Wallace Haiber, has devoted many years to the retail grocery trade and none in that line are better informed. He is a native of Massillon, Ohio, born April 7, 1860. He is the son of Frederick and Margaret (Good) Haiber, the former a native of Germany, who came to America about 1852, and the latter a native of Ohio. In 1863 the family came to Fort Wayne. Mr. Haiber received his early education in the German Lutheran school and the city schools. During his boyhood he worked two summers at gardening, after which at the early age of eleven, he was employed one year as clerk in the grocery store of George Heger. Afterward he took a position in the Fruit house, and for ten years was in the employ of Hon. J. B. White. He began as a cash boy but was regularly promoted order boy, clerk, produce buyer, and finally he was given charge of the stock. In 1881, he engaged in the grocery business for himself, and is now the proprietor of a well-stocked grocery and provision store, and in connection with it conducts a meat market and deals in flour and feed. He was married May 17, 1881, to Miss Mary Kaiser, who came with her parents from Germany, when seven years old. They have four children: Edward Frederick, Bertha Mary, Eleanora Theresa, and Lorenz Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Haiber are members of the Catholic church, he having joined it at the age of nineteen. He is a member of the Butchers' national protective association of the United States, and of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Charles F. Haiber, grocer and proprietor of a meat market at No. 122 Wells, and another at No. 15 High street, was born in Stark county, Ohio, August 21, 1858, the son of Frederick and Margaret Haiber, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania. When he was six years old his parents came to Fort Wayne, where they still reside. October 2, 1877, he opened a meat market at No. 110 Wells street, and he has since remained in that business. January 1, 1889, he added a stock of groceries. He was married April 25, 1881, to Mary Ellen Clark, who died April 21, 1882, and was buried just one year from her wedding day. He was married March 8, 1885, to Alice A. Kelsey, his present wife. By the latter marriage he has two children, Edna B. and Byron C. Mr. Haiber is a member of the A. O. U. W., and he is a republican in politics. In May, 1886, he was elected a member of the city council by a majority of 225, a great testimonial to his worth, as the democratic majority in the ward ranges from 225 to 250. In May, 1888, he was re-elected, and is now serving his second term.

Gottlieb Haller is a native of Switzerland, born November 6, 1849. He was the son of Gottlieb and Anna Haller, the latter of whom died when their son was but two years old and the former when he was eleven. He worked on a farm and attended school until he was four-

teen, when he learned the butcher's trade, to which his attention has been given ever since. He pursued that business in his native country, later in Germany about six months, and in France about two years. In 1872 he emigrated to America and at once located at Fort Wayne. Here, after two years' employment, in 1874 he opened a market of his own and is now doing a prosperous business at 366 Calhoun street. Mr. Haller was married November 7, 1878, to Mollie, daughter of Anthony and Margarita Fischer, born in Fort Wayne, September 23, 1859. Mr. Haller and wife have one child, Anna, born November 8, 1885. They are members of the German Reformed church. Mr. Haller is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, the K. of P., and the Patriotic circle. He is a staunch republican in politics, and is a member of the Morton club. He is president of the local Butchers' union, and is a member of the Business men's exchange.

Jacob Hartman was born in Marion township, this county, September 11, 1862. His father, Joseph, was born in Germany, on February 2, 1834, and in 1851 came tc Allen county and settled in Marion township. The mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Hoffman, was born in 1839. Mr. Hartman remained on the farm, receiving a common school education, until sixteen years of age, and was then until 1883, a clerk in a grocery store. In July of the latter year he embarked in the grocery and provision business, and in 1886 engaged in his present business at No. 267 East Wayne street. Mr. Hartman is a prominent member of the Catholic Benevolent legion. He has held different positions of honor, and has also taken active part in the Emmett commandery, No. 123, a branch of the order of the Knights of St. John, and is a member of St. Julian council, No. 89, and a faithful worker in the Catholic church. He was married October 18, 1883, to Anna Aukenbruck, who was born in this city, September 17, 1862, daughter of Bernhard Aukenbruck. They have two children, Augusta and Andrew. Mr. Hartman is a democrat in politics.

John H. Hartman, a prominent grocer of Fort Wayne, whose place of business is at No. 126 East Washington street, was born in this city, April 15, 1855. He was the son of Herman and Anna Hartman, both natives of Germany. They sailed to America on the same ship, and were married in 1854, at Peru, Ind. In the following year they removed to Fort Wayne, a short time before John was born, and they have ever since resided in this city, being old and respected citizens. Their son, John H., learned the tinner's trade in his youth, devoting about two years to it. After this he was variously employed until 1875, when he engaged in the grocery trade, in which business he has remained and been quite successful. He began with very moderate means, and at the time was carrying an $800 debt. He has not only been able to free himself from indebtedness, but has accumulated much property. He erected his two story brick business block at No. 126 East Washington street in 1885, and is also the owner of several residence properties from which he realizes a considerable income. Mr. Hartman was mar-

ried October 24, 1876, to Louisa, daughter of Joseph and Amelia Aubrey. They have two children: Eve and Clements. Mr. Hartman and wife are members of St. Mary's Catholic church. He is a member of the Catholic Knights and the Catholic benevolent societies.

Joseph H. Hartman, of the grocery firm of Hartman Bros., is a native of Peru, Ind., born August 23, 1860. He is the son of Adolph and Theresa (Weachman) Hartman, both natives of Germany. When he was two years old his parents came to Fort Wayne, but a year later emigrated to Shakopee, Scott county, Minn., where they resided nearly seven years. In 1872 they returned to Fort Wayne where the father died in 1883, and where the mother still resides. In his youth Joseph H. Hartman learned the butcher's trade. At eighteen he became a clerk in a grocery store and continued in that capacity about six years. On February 14, 1885, he engaged in the grocery business for himself, and he is now one of the leading grocers of Fort Wayne. In the spring of 1887 his brother Henry became a partner, the firm being known as Hartman Bros. He was married August 26, 1886, to Miss Josephine, daughter of Daniel Jennings. She is a native of Boston, Ind., born April 26, 1861. Mr. Hartman is the father of two children: Clementina and Charles H. Mr. Hartman and wife are members of the Catholic church, and he is a member of the Knights of St. Charles.

Henry F. Hilgemann, who is a native of Fort Wayne, and has resided in the city continuously with the exception of three years and a half, was born January 31, 1851, the son of Henry and Frederika Hilgemann, natives of Germany. For five years and a half after he was sixteen, he was employed in the Summit City woolen mills. He then held the position of shipping clerk three years in the wholesale house of A. S. Evans & Co. From 1875 to 1878 he resided at Huntington, Ind., and owned a half interest in a woolen mill. Returning to Fort Wayne, he was engaged until the spring of 1881 as shipping clerk for the notion firm of Hanna, Wiler & Co. For two or three years he was employed as general agent for the Chicago installment book company, and in the fall of 1884 he embarked in the grocery business at 121 West Jefferson street, where he has done a successful business. He has erected a business block at 123 West Jefferson, and now occupies both rooms. This additional room was necessary to accommodate his trade, which, though on the first day of business it amounted to only $4, increased to $13,000 in 1888. Mr. Hilgemann was married September 4, 1873, to Lisette F., daughter of Frederick and Sophia Bueker. She came from Germany with a brother in 1870. They have six children: Franklin H., Charles H., Oliver H., Walter H., Harry H. and Victor H., the first and last two of whom survive. Mr. Hilgemann and wife are members of the German Reformed church. In 1889 Mr. Hilgemann, who is a staunch democrat, was elected to the city council, and is now an honored member of that body.

John C. Hinton, a popular and successful restaurateur, proprietor of the Boston restaurant at 270½ Calhoun street, a native citizen

of Fort Wayne, was for fifteen years connected with the railroad interests so important in the history of the city. In 1871 he entered the employment of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and for thirteen years was a freight conductor, earning a well-deserved reputation for efficiency and trustworthiness. In 1886 he left the road and engaged in his present business, in which he is quite successful, having made his restaurant very popular. He is in politics a republican, is a member of the Patriarchal circle and of the Conductors' Brotherhood. He was married January 10, 1889, to Anna J. Welton, daughter of J. W. Welton, of this city. She is a member of the German Reformed church. Mr. Hinton was born October 18, 1852, son of Samuel and Johanna (Smith) Hinton. His father is a native of New York, his mother of Germany. They came to Fort Wayne at an early day, and yet reside here.

An enterprising business man of Fort Wayne, John T. Hunt, was born in this city, February 16, 1856. His parents, Henry and Ellen (Griffin) Hunt, were natives of Ireland, and emigrating, settled in Massachusetts. About 1854 they came to Fort Wayne, where the father, who was a shoemaker by trade, died in 1856. His widow, who was born about 1838, is still living in this city. Mr. Hunt attended the Catholic Brothers' school while receiving his education. In 1878 he was married to Sarah Trout, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, and they have an adopted son, Albert F. Mr. Hunt has been engaged for ten years in the refreshment business, and he also conducted a livery and sale stable. He bought his present place of business in 1886. He and wife are members of the Catholic church, and he is in politics a democrat. In 1886 he was elected a justice of the peace, receiving every vote in the township but five.

In 1852 Frederick and Louisa Kabisch, who became worthy and esteemed citizens of Fort Wayne, came to this city from Saxony, their native land, with their family. The father died, about the year 1868, and the mother in 1882. Their son, Rudolph Kabisch, now the proprietor of a popular meat market at No. 156 Fairfield avenue, was born in Saxony, August 29, 1836. He was in the butcher business three years before he learned the plasterer's trade which he learned soon after coming to Fort Wayne and worked at it about three years. He then turned his attention to the butcher's business and it has been his vocation ever since. In 1884 he engaged in the business for himself. Mr. Kabisch was married in July, 1860, to Miss Katharina Elett, who was born in Hesse, Germany, and came with her parents to America in about 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Kabisch have six children: Frederick C., John P., Louisa, Jeanetta, Rudolph and Katharina.

Anton Kalbacher is the fifth of ten children of Marx and Ursula (Dieringer) Kalbacher, who at the time of his birth, August 24, 1841, were living at their native place, Hohenzollern Hechingen, in Germany. All the famity are now deceased, save Anton and his sisters, Caroline and Matilda. The family emigrated from Germany in 1852, and settled at Delphos, Ohio, whence in 1855, they came to Fort Wayne, where

the father died in 1886 in his seventy-eighth year. The mother died at Delphos in 1854, at the age forty-three. Anton was employed in a grocery store at Delphos, and after coming to Fort Wayne was so engaged for about seven years, when he entered the employment of Beaver & Dunham, flour and feed merchants, with whom he remained four years. He then spent two years in the wine and liquor business, and then embarked in the trade in flour, feed, grain and produce, in which he has since continued, with a marked degree of success, gaining a reputation as one of the enterprising men of the city. In 1878 he erected his grocery building on Grand street, and formed a partnership with John Sheffer. In 1882 he purchased the Sedgwick mills and removed the business to Columbia street, and sold out to H. W. Bond, in 1887. In 1882 he became associated with William Potthoff in his present business, under the firm name of A. Kalbacher & Co. He is a democrat and takes an active part in politics. In 1865 he was married to Jane Schobe, born in Fort Wayne in 1845, daughter of Eberhart and Maria Angela (Daman) Schobe. Mr. and Mrs. Kalbach have five children: Sister Aquineta, of the order of Sisters of Notre Dame, Kate, Theresa, Edward and Lenore. Both parents are members of the Catholic church.

Jacob Klett, one of the leading citizens of Fort Wayne, of German birth, was born in Wurtemburg in 1831. In his native land he was educated, and learned the potter's trade. In 1853 he immigrated, and in the following year settled at Fort Wayne. Four years later he entered the employment of Andrews & Oakley, of Fort Wayne, in their planing-mill, and remained with them until 1860. He became engaged with Clark & Hurd, lumber dealers, in 1861, and continued with the successors, Clark & Rhinesmith, and upon the organization of the lumber company of the same name in 1871, he became a stockholder, and accepted the position of yard foreman and inspector. Having become thoroughly acquainted with the business, he opened a yard on his own account in 1877, and beginning without capital, has to a remarkable degree prospered in this business. He added in 1889 a large and complete planing-mill plant, and the establishment is equipped for general factory work. Mr. Klett's business experience has extended over thirty-one years, and he is one of the leading lumber men of the city. His business career has been successful through his adherence to honest and straightforward methods and now his word is as good as gold and his standing in the business world is unimpeachable. Socially, he has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Klett was married July 6, 1858, to Louisa Sauter, also a native of Wurtemberg, who came to this country at about the age of five years, and they have had eight children, five of whom are living. His sons, John A. and William B., are engaged with their father in the lumber business.

C. W. Kline, a native of Perry county, Penn., was born October 7, 1844, son of Benjamin and Catherine (Hicks) Kline, both natives of that state. The father died on the old Pennsylvania homestead in 1880,

at the age of eighty years, and the mother, who was born in 1803, died in about 1870. His paternal grandfather, C. W. Kline, was born in Berks county, Penn., and died in the same county. The subject of this mention, who was next to the youngest of ten children, enlisted in 1864 in the Two Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, in Company F, and served until mustered out in June, 1865. He was afterward engaged in business at various places, five years in Philadelphia, and afterward at Youngstown, Ohio, and Virginia City, Nev., returning to Philadelphia in 1876. In that year he settled at Lancaster, Ohio, and remained until 1884, when he came to Fort Wayne and engaged in the wine and liquor trade, at 242 Calhoun street. He is a member of the German lodge, K. of P., of Fort Wayne.

An enterprising young citizen and a leading florist, F. J. Knecht, is a son of one of the early settlers of this city from beyond the sea. His father, Dominick Knecht, a native of Switzerland, came to Fort Wayne about 1848, and was for a considerable period engaged in the manufacture of shingles, and later embarked in business as an undertaker, which he followed until his death in 1863, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife was Katherine Miller, a native of Germany, who died in 1875, at the age of forty-four years. Both were members of the St. Mary's Catholic church, and highly esteemed. Of their six children five are living. F. J. Knecht was born in this city, September 28, 1860. After receiving an early education in the St. Mary's Catholic schools, he began work in 1875 as a florist, and becoming proficient, in 1885 opened an establishment of his own, and removed to his present place on the corner of East Wayne and Harmer streets, in 1887. His greenhouse is covered by about 3,500 feet of glass, and he uses over half an acre for bedding purposes. Making a specialty of cut flowers and bedding plants, he finds a ready market in the city. Mr. Knecht was married in 1882 to Anna Zahn of this city, and they have two children. He and wife are members of St. Mary's Catholic church, and he is a member of the Catholic Knights.

Among the worthy German families of the city of Fort Wayne, is that of William and Charlotte Koenig, who arrived in this city from Germany, September 4, 1869. William Koenig was born June 11, 1830, son of Ernst and Margaret Koenig. He learned the blacksmith trade in his native land, and was married November 30, 1853, to Charlotte, daughter of Frederick and Wilhelmina Kammier. She was born May 3, 1831. Mr. Koenig's occupation in this city has been that of a boiler-maker. He and wife have had five children: William, who married Wilhelmina Rodenbeck; Henry, married to Sophia Rodenbeck; Frederick, married to Emma Haase; Christian, married to Mary Schweir; and Charles, married to Charlotte Haegermann. All of the family are members of the Lutheran church. Christian F. Koenig is a well-known grocer, having his store at the corner of East Washington and Harmer streets. He was born in Germany, December 3, 1859. He received his education at St. Paul's parochial schools and in his youth, worked somewhat

at the boiler-maker's trade and as a newsboy. He clerked in a grocery store two years, and then worked at the shoemaker's trade six years. He engaged in the grocery business January 8, 1883, and has since prospered, having a well stocked grocery and an excellent custom. Mr. Koenig was married March 7, 1886, to Mary, daughter of William Schweir, a native of Fort Wayne, and they have one child, Otto. They are members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Koenig is an enterprising young business man, and deserving of confidence.

In 1875, August Korn engaged in the grocery business at 194 Broadway, where he has ever since done a successful business. He was born in Germany, May 15, 1849, the son of Jacob Korn. In his native land he attended school until he was fourteen, and during his youth assisted his father at farm work a part of the time. In November, 1869, he landed at New York, where, and at Union Hill, N. J., he remained three years. At Union Hill he learned the baker's trade. From New York he came to Fort Wayne in the spring of 1872. Here he was employed three years and a half as a baker. Mr. Korn was married in 1874 to Dora, daughter of George and Johanna Jacobs. She came with her father from Germany in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Korn have had six children: Mary, George, Mamie, Henry, August and Edward, of whom the first four are deceased. They are members of St. John's German Lutheran church.

For several years, John Korn, of Fort Wayne, has been doing a prosperous business as proprietor of a meat market at No. 134 Fairfield avenue. He was born in Germany, October 21, 1853, the son of Jacob Korn. He was but two years old when his mother died. He attended school until he was fourteen, after which he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1871 he emigrated to America, and after spending six months in New York city he came to Fort Wayne. Six months later he returned to New York, but after a few months again came to Fort Wayne, where he has since lived. During the first years of his residence here he worked in a stone yard. In 1880 he engaged in the retail meat business, and he has been the proprietor of his present market ever since. He was married June 20, 1878, to Lizzie Bender, a native of Fort Wayne, born June 20, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Korn have had five children: Clara A., Carrie, Lillie, John W. and Henry A., of whom Clara A. died in infancy. Mr. Korn and wife are members of the German Lutheran church.

A well-known citizen of Fort Wayne, Herman Henry Ludwig Krohne, was born in Germany, October 27, 1847, the son of Ludwig and Mary Krohne. In his youth he clerked in a store in his native land three years, and in early manhood served four years in the Franco-Prussian war, participating in sixteen battles. In 1874 he came to America and located in Fort Wayne. Here he worked a short time at the carpenter's trade, and subsequently for four years he was employed as driver on the street car line. In April, 1883, he became one of the proprietors of a gun and ammunition store, at No. 79 Calhoun street.

His partner having since died, he has conducted the store alone. Mr. Krohne was married April 14, 1887, to Lena Mary Rice, also a native of Germany, the daughter of William Rice. She came to America about 1882. Mr. Krohne and wife have one child, Arthur Henry, who was born August 16, 1888. They are members of Emanuel's German Lutheran church.

Henry Frederick William Krusy, a well-known dairyman of Fort Wayne, was born on the Atlantic ocean while his parents were on their way from Germany to America, September 14, 1845. On reaching this country his father, William Krusy, came to Indiana, and he is now a venerable resident of Fort Wayne. His mother died before her son was a year old. When a small child he was bound out, and during his entire early life his home was among strangers, living at different times with five families. In early manhood he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it several years, during the last few of which he was a contractor in Fort Wayne. For the past twelve years he has been engaged in the dairy business and is now the proprietor of the City dairy. Mr. Krusy was married September 8, 1870, to Sophia Wilhelmina, daughter of Christian and Sophia Kramer. She is a native of Fort Wayne, but her parents were born and married in Germany, and emigrated to America on the same vessel that brought the parents of her husband. They have five children: William P. C., Frederick G., Frieda, Alma and Edmund. Mr. Krusy and wife are members of St. Paul's German Lutheran church.

Frederick Lenz, though not long, comparatively, in business, has prospered in his enterprise. He is a native of Germany, born November 27, 1855, son of Joseph Lenz. His mother died when he was but three years old. In 1866 he accompanied his father and step-mother to America. On reaching this country the family came directly to Fort Wayne, where they have since resided. He quit school at thirteen and learned the shoemaker's trade, working at it four years. Between the ages of seventeen and twenty-eight he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company, being employed two years in the yard and for nine years in the shop oiling line shafts. In June, 1884, he engaged in the retail meat business and has ever since been the proprietor of a market at No. 170 Hanna street. Mr. Lenz was married November 28, 1879, to Miss Louisa Mannawich, who is a native of Fort Wayne, born May 20, 1861, daughter of Frederick Mannawich. They have four children: Frederick, Louisa, George and Oscar. Mr. Lenz and wife are members of the German Lutheran church.

Since the year 1858, John Nicholas Leykauf, a reliable business man, has been a citizen of Fort Wayne. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born May 20, 1830, the son of Nicholas and Catherine Leykauf. The latter died when their son was five years old, and the former died when he was twelve. He attended school until his fourteenth year, after which he learned the baker's trade and followed it in Germany until 1858, when he emigrated to America. The first work he did here was

butchering, which he followed about a year. He then resumed the baker's trade. In 1862 he became employed in the Pittsburgh shops. He resumed his trade in 1864, and from April of that year until November, 1865, he conducted a bakery business for himself. In 1866, he made a visit in Germany, and on his return, resumed work in the Pittsburg shops, and continued there until March, 1872. Since then he has conducted a bakery at No. 209 Broadway. Since 1875, he has also carried a stock of groceries, and has done a poultry business. Mr. Leykauf was married August 24, 1863, to Mrs. Charlotte (Blume) Bolman, by whom he is the father of three children: Henry, Elizabeth, and John N. By her first husband, Christian Bolman, Mrs. Leykauf had these children: Theodore, Christian F., Frederick W., Bertha, Charlotte, Albert, and Otto, all living. Mr. and Mrs. Leykauf are members of St. John's German Lutheran church.

On August 14, 1888, Nicholas R. McNiece, an energetic young business man, became one of the grocery firm of Markey & McNiece, at Fort Wayne. He is a native of Porter county, Ind., born January 18, 1861. His parents, William H. and Elizabeth McNiece, were both natives of Pennsylvania. When he was a small child his parents removed to Valparaiso, where his boyhood was spent. At fifteen he accompanied his parents to Hobart, Ind., but soon afterward he returned to Valparaiso and there learned telegraphy. He took a position as operator at Wanatah, Ind., and continued in that capacity in several of the states during ten years. He then, in June, 1886, engaged in the grocery business at Lake Elmo, Minn. His store was destroyed by fire in February, 1888, and in June, of that year, he came to Fort Wayne, and subsequently he engaged in the grocery business with Albert C. Markey. Mr. McNeice was married June 16, 1883, to Miss Delilah A. Hively, a native of Whitley county, Ind. They have one child, Ora L., born October 17, 1884. While a resident of Lake Elmo, Minn., Mr. McNiece served as postmaster eight months, resigning the position when he was burned out.

Albert C. Markey, an enterprising young business man of Fort Wayne, of the grocery firm of Markey & McNiece, is a native of New York city, born October 18, 1864. His parents, Lawrence and Eliza Markey, came to Fort Wayne in 1869, and still reside in this city. Mr. Markey's early education was obtained in the Fort Wayne schools, and later he pursued the studies of German, French and Latin in Calvary college of Wisconsin. During five years of his early manhood he was in the employ of different railroad companies, his work being of a clerical character. For more than three years past his attention has been given to the grocery business and he is now one of the members of the firm of Markey & McNiece, at No. 356 South Calhoun street. Mr. Markey is a member of the Catholic church.

Peter A. Moran, the well-known ice dealer and prominent young citizen of Fort Wayne, is a native of this city, born April 13, 1855. His father, Peter Moran, came to America from Ireland, his native land, in early manhood, and was married to Miss Rachel A. Neusbaum, in

Maryland, April 23, 1846. In 1849 they located at Fort Wayne. The father was a tanner by trade, but from 1859 was engaged in the ice business until his death, November 17, 1880. The mother is still living, and now makes her home with her son Peter A. The latter was occupied with his father, and when he died succeeded him in the ice business. It is the oldest enterprise of the kind in the city. Mr. Moran was married May 24, 1881, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John and Mary (Faut) Baker, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Moran was born at Fort Wayne. They have had five children: Peter J., Bernard E., Mary M., Gertrude E. and Alphonsus H., of whom Gertrude E. died in childhood. Mr. Moran and wife are members of the Catholic church.

A life of persevering industry has given to Frank H. Meyer, a respected citizen of Fort Wayne, a well-earned leisure in his later years, and a comfortable competency. Mr. Meyer is a native of northern Prussia, born January 11, 1836. When he was three years old his mother died, and two years later he was bereft of his father, August Meyer. Finding a home in the family of a relative, he attended school, and then at the age of fifteen began work at the trade of blacksmith. After six and a half years at this employment, he left his native land and reached New York about October 1, 1857, with $2.50 in his pocket. He found a friend to advance the fare to Fort Wayne, but the short stop at New York so exhausted his capital that he could afford to take but one meal while coming overland, a trip which occupied four days. He worked five months in the shop of Daniel Nestel, was occupied a short time on the farm of Frederick Meyer, and then began an engagement with John Brown which lasted until 1863. In that year he rented a shop and began business on his own account. Three years later he built his blacksmith, carriage and wagon shop on the corner of Calhoun and Superior streets, in which he did business for twenty-two years. In the spring of 1888 he retired from business, having prospered remarkably, and gained a reputation as a reliable and honest man. Probably no man who started here as he did, pays a larger tax than he. He expects soon to make an extended visit to his native land. He was married September 16, 1860, to Louise Stegman, with whom he first became acquainted on shipboard, though they had lived within a mile of each other in the old country. She was born October 18, 1834. They have six children: Fred H., William H., Charles, Henry, Lizzie and John.

Gottlieb Niemann, grocer at No. 148 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, is a native of Germany, born in the kingdom of Hanover, March 24, 1843, the son of Gottlieb and Sophia Niemann. His youth was spent in his native country, and he was chiefly employed as steward in hotels. At seventeen he emigrated to America, reaching New York, June 8, 1862. He came directly to Fort Wayne and went to Wabash, and there was employed in a stone quarry three months. In the spring of 1863 he took a position as clerk in the bakery and store of John B.

Krudop, of Fort Wayne, but after a few months he became a clerk in the grocery store of Heitkamp and Hambrock. Ever since that time he has been in the grocery business. For the past thirteen years he has been engaged in the business at No. 148 Calhoun street, and he possesses a good trade. He is the owner of the building occupied by his store, which from its location, is very valuable property. Mr. Niemann was married October 18, 1866, to Louisa Rodenbeck, also a native of Germany. She is the daughter of Frederick and Maria Rodenbeck, with whom she came to America when she was eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. Niemann have had five children: Henry Gottlieb Frederick, Louisa Sophia, Henry Diederich Richard, Frederick William, and John Henry, the last of whom died aged two years. All are members of Emanuel's German Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Niemann is a democrat.

One of the best known cigar manufacturers of Fort Wayne, George Reiter, was born in Reading, Berks county, Penn., August 21, 1827, son of John and Catherine (Kuntzmann) Reiter, both natives of Berks county. The mother died in 1835 and the father in 1836. In 1840 George Reiter went to Hamburg, Penn., and learned the cigar maker's trade. After 1844 he was for several years in various cities, but in 1848 located at Albany, N. Y. He subsequently resided at New York city, Suffield, Conn., Peekskill, Baltimore and Philadelphia, where he was married. In 1854 he left Baltimore for Cincinnati, Ohio, and six months later went to St. Louis, Mo. After a sojourn at Baltimore and Suffield, Conn., he went to Westfield, Mass., in 1857, where he remained until 1864, and while there his wife died. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and on May 7, 1866, arrived at Fort Wayne, where he opened a cigar manufactory and began making the celebrated "Pony" cigar, which is the oldest brand made in the city. He has continued the manufacture of the "Pony" cigar for twenty-three years. His establishment is at No. 30 Calhoun street, where he carries on his manufacturing business, and also deals at wholesale and retail in a general line of cigars of his own manufacture. Mr. Reiter became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1852 in Baltimore. He is a member of the Fort Wayne chapter, No. 19, Fort Wayne council, No. 4, and Fort Wayne commandery, No. 4, K. T. He is also a member of Fort Wayne lodge, No. 1,547, K. of H., and of Howard council, No. 246, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Reiter was married in 1850 to Mary C. Von Camp, who was born in New Jersey in 1828, and died in Westfield, Mass., in 1863, leaving four children, of whom George W., Henry H., and Winfield S., survive. Mr. Reiter was married in 1874, to Mary A. Payne, of Chicago, Ill.

Henry A. Rose, an esteemed and worthy citizen, well known as a leading blacksmith of Fort Wayne, is a native of this county, born in Adams township, January 27, 1858. His parents, Anthony and Louisa Rose, were natives of Germany, and came to America. His mother's parents, Christian and Louisa Meising, located in Adams county, Ind., at a very early day. At sixteen years of age, Henry A. took up the

blacksmith's trade, which he has worked at ever since. He has followed his trade in Fort Wayne since July, 1878. He was married April 16, 1882, to Miss Minnie Hartmann, a native of Adams township, and daughter of Henry and Kate Hartmann. Mr. Rose and wife have had four children: Henry W., Adolph, Minnie and Herman, of whom Adolph died, aged about sixteen months. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are members of St. Paul's German Lutheran church.

Charles Rose a prominent young grocer of Fort Wayne, was born in Adams township, Allen county, November 18, 1863. He is the son of Anthony and Louise (Miesing) Rose, both natives of Germany. The father came to America and settled in Allen county in a very early day, and the mother immigrated with her parents and located in Adams county, Ind., about 1837. They were married in Fort Wayne, in about 1849. The father who was a farmer, by occupation, was accidentally killed by a hay fork while unloading hay, July 15, 1876. The mother now lives at No. 28 Lavina street, Fort Wayne. Charles Rose left the farm at fifteen, and clerked in a grocery store one year, after which he worked four years at the blacksmith's trade. He then engaged in the grocery trade at Nos. 75 and 77 East Wayne street, where he has ever since done a large business. He also deals in flour and feed. Mr. Rose was married February 25, 1886, to Dora, daughter of county commissioner, Henry Hartmann. They have two children: Martha and Ervin. They are members of Emanuel's German Lutheran church.

A prosperous business man and hotel proprietor at Fort Wayne, James P. Ross, was born in St. Joseph county, Ind., March 5, 1836, the son of Benjamin and Rachel (Helmick) Ross. In youth he worked upon a farm in his native county and attended the common schools, and in early manhood attended the old Methodist college of Valparaiso, Ind., six months. He continued upon the farm until his marriage, April 1, 1862, to Marietta Kingdon. She was born in Allen county, March 22, 1842, daughter of William and Mary Kingdon. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Ross located in Eel River township. He removed to Washington township in 1870, where his attention was divided between farming, saw-milling and merchandise, until 1880. He also served as postmaster about seven years in the village of Wallen. In 1880 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where, on the 15th day of April, 1881, his wife died. In 1882 he returned to Indiana and located at Fort Wayne. Here he has conducted a meat market ever since, and for the past three years he has also been the proprietor of the Columbia House. He is now also conducting a grocery and bakery. He was married April 9, 1885, to Mrs. Mary E. Ayres, who was born near Syracuse, N. Y., March 17, 1836. Mr. Ross by his first wife became the father of ten children: Wilbert A., Judson K., Millie Ann, Charles L., Eva Estella, James P., Frank S., Jessie R., Benjamin M. and Marietta E., of whom Charles, James, Frank and Benjamin are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Among the leading market proprietors of Fort Wayne should be named Nicholas B. Rowe, whose establishment is at No. 189 Broadway. He was born in Utica, N. Y., February 12, 1838, the son of Nicholas S. and Nancy E. (Smith) Rowe, the former a native of Utica, N. Y., and the latter of Johnstown, N. Y. His father died when he was but seven years old. He received a common school education, and during his youth when not in school he clerked in a grocery store. In 1856 he went to Lawton, Van Buren county, Mich., where he clerked for three years, after which he engaged in the grocery business for himself. In 1868, he became superintendent of the Michigan Central iron company, and continued in that capacity five years. In 1875 he removed to Garrett, Ind., where he did a grocery business and conducted a meat market until 1880. In July, 1880, he came to Fort Wayne, where he has ever since been the proprietor of a meat market. He was married in Lawton, Mich., December 24, 1860, to Miss Mary M. Waldo, who was born in Erie county, Penn., March 2, 1842, daughter of George W. and Susan M. (Prescott) Waldo. They have two children: Mary J. and Herbert G. Mr. Rowe and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church; he is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics is a republican.

A worthy citizen of Fort Wayne, Samuel H. Sauvain, came to this city when eight years old, from his native county of Wayne, Ohio. He was born April 4, 1846, son of Abraham and Mary Ann Sauvain, who were natives of Ashart, Switzerland. At the age of fifteen he entered upon an apprenticeship at the confectioner's trade, and served three years and a half. He then in March, 1864, entered the Union army in Company K, Twenty-fifth New York cavalry, under Gen. Custer, and served till the close of the war. He was discharged at Hart's Island, N. Y., in July, 1865. Returning home he learned the blacksmith's trade, and has pursued it with but little interruption ever since. He is the inventor of a fire pot upon which he received a patent in 1882, and since that time he has spent two years traveling throughout the country introducing it. Mr. Sauvain was married in September, 1870, to Amanda L., daughter of John Line. Mr. Sauvain and wife have had five children: Mertie, Clarence, Minnie, Charles R., and Huburt S., the three oldest of whom are deceased. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a comrade of the G. A. R. In politics he is a republican.

A worthy and industrious citizen of Fort Wayne, Matthias Schneider, was born at Wolfurt, Austria, May 26, 1849. He is the son of Jacob and Juditha Schneider, by whom he was brought to America when two years old. They made their home at Findlay, Ohio, but in 1853, returned to Wolfurt, Austria, where the mother died in 1860. Matthias remained at Wolfurt and between the ages of eight and twenty worked in a brick yard, and afterward for two years at the tinner's trade. In the meantime the father had returned to America in 1862, and settled in Minnesota, but in 1873 he once more returned to

his native place in Austria, where he now lives in his seventy-seventh year. At the age of twenty-two Matthias started out for America again. He reached New York, February 2, 1872, and went directly to Minnesota where he worked at farming in Brown county two years. In 1874 he removed to Findlay Ohio, where he clerked in a grocery for an uncle twenty months. After four months in Minnesota he worked fifteen months at the butcher's trade at Fremont. In September, 1877, he went to Sacramento, Cal., being engaged there and at Woodland, Cal., ten months. He came to Fort Wayne in August, 1878, and since then he has pursued the occupation of a truckman. For five years he did all the truck work for Morgan & Beach. Mr. Schneider was married November, 1882, to Mary, daughter of John McCarty. She came from Ireland in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are members of the Catholic church. In politics he is a democrat.

Henry Charles Schweir, an estimable citizen of German birth, was born in Lade Kreismenden, Westphalia, December 20, 1833, son of William and Christina Schweir. In his native country he attended the regular school until he was fourteen and spent his youth on a farm. In 1855 he entered the German army, and in 1856, appointed corporal until 1858, served four years. Upon receiving his discharge, he at once started to America and arrived at Fort Wayne, August 26, 1859. Here he learned the trade of a boiler-maker, and from 1859 to 1883, was in the employ of J. H. Bass, working all the time at his trade. For the past six years he has been engaged in the grocery business at No. 176 Montgomery street, having opened his store at that place May 28, 1883. Mr. Schweir was married October 6, 1866, to Catharine E. Barnhardt, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, January 25, 1846, the daughter of Thomas Barnhardt. She came to America with her father and mother when she was seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. Schweir have three children: William Gottfried Charles, Catharine Sophia Christina Mary and Sarah Charlotte. Mrs. Schweir is a member of St. Paul's German Lutheran church.

In 1853, John Smaltz, having reached his twenty-first year on February 20th, left his native county of Hancock, Ohio, and settled in Aboit township, Allen county, and engaged in farming and carpentry. He is the son of Henry and Christina Smaltz, both natives of Fairfield county, Ohio. His paternal grandfather was John Smaltz, and his maternal grandfather, Philip Kramer, a native of Fairfield county. In February, 1865, Mr. Smaltz entered the Union army in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana regiment, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Charleston, W. Va., August, 1865. In 1872, Mr. Smaltz removed to Fort Wayne, and was occupied at his trade several years. He was married May 24, 1854, to Martha, daughter of Hamilton Scott, of Hardin county, Ohio. She was born May 9, 1830. Their only child is Francis M. Smaltz, proprietor of a well-known grocery and dry goods store at 307 West Main street, where the father has been engaged since 1877.

Francis M. Smaltz was born in Aboit township, April 13, 1855. At seventeen years of age he came to Fort Wayne and for five years worked at the tinner's trade. In 1877 he engaged in the grocery business, and his whole attention has since been given to the retail trade. Since the spring of 1879 he has done a successful business at his present location, and for the past five years he has also carried a line of dry goods. Mr. Smaltz was married April 22, 1877, to Miss Libbie Manchester, of Elkhart, Ind. She is a native of Mahoning county, Ohio. They have had two children, Florence M. and Hugh M., the former of whom died in childhood. Mr. Smaltz is a successful business man and socially stands very high.

Frank K. Smead, manager of the Union Pacific Tea company, at Fort Wayne, was born in Florence, Switzerland county, Ind., February 14, 1861. He is the son of Charles and Charlotte (Krutz) Smead, both natives of Vevay, Ind. At the early age of fourteen, Mr. Smead made his way to Denver, Col. He spent eighteen months there, six months in Wyoming Territory, and a year in Kansas. During this time he was engaged at mining, herding cattle and hunting. Returning home he spent one year on the farm, but set out again in 1879, going to Kansas City, and there completed a course in the commercial college, graduating in 1880. For six months after this he was in the employ of W. D. Faunce & Co., of Boston, jobbers in teas and coffees as salesman at Kansas City. Early in 1882 he went to Cincinnati, and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Tea company, with which he has since been engaged in the capacity of manager. He has been the manager of tea stores in Cincinnati, Richmond, Cleveland and Peoria. In the spring of 1889, he came to Fort Wayne, and has ably and successfully managed the business here. Mr. Smead was married at Cincinnati, October 8, 1885, to Mamie A., daughter of Michael Sheridan, a boot and shoe dealer of that city. Mrs. Smead was born in Cincinnati, May 1, 1865. They have had one child, Stella F., born July 5, 1887, who died September 26, 1888. Mr. Smead is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Since 1856 Jacob Alexander Spereisen has been one of the worthy citizens and mechanics of Fort Wayne. He was born in Switzerland, November 2, 1833, son of Ursus Joseph and Mary Anna Ida (von Arx) Spereisen. In his native country he attended school and served a three years' apprenticeship as a blacksmith with his brother. He worked at his trade as a journeyman in different places in Switzerland until he was twenty-two, at which age he accompanied his father and mother to America. The family landed at New York on May 1, 1856, and at once proceded to Fort Wayne, where the father and mother spent the rest of their lives, the latter dying January 2, 1860, and the former July 22, 1869. For many years after coming to Fort Wayne our subject worked at his trade as a journeyman. In May, 1870, he set up a blacksmith shop of his own, which he has conducted ever since. His present establishment is at No. 156 Fairfield avenue. Mr. Spereisen was married May 24, 1864, to Elizabeth Baker, who is a native of Fort

Wayne, born July 15, 1843, daughter of John and Mary (Faut) Baker, both natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Spereisen are members of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, and also of the St. Paul school and Pius benevolent societies.

For nearly a quarter of a century Gottfried Ernst Spiegel, one of Fort Wayne's popular grocers, has been doing business at the rooms he now occupies. He first engaged in the grocery business as a clerk at the age of fourteen, and on August 1, 1866, became a proprietor at his present stand. Mr. Spiegel was born January 4, 1845, in the village of Juedendorf, province of Saxony, Germany. He is the son of August and Sophia (Wehr) Spiegel, with whom he came to America in 1857. The family landed at New York August 17, after having spent seventy days on the ocean. They at once proceeded to Detroit, but about four months later came to Fort Wayne, arriving on December 15. The entire family still resides in this city. Mr. Spiegel was married May 23, 1867, to Miss Christina Wolf, who was born February 22, 1846, in the village of Leutenbach, Wurtemburg, Germany, the daughter of Christian and Dora Wolf. She accompanied her mother to America in 1852, her father having died in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Spiegel have five living children: Anna, Minna, August, Tenea and Christian. They are members of the St. John's German Lutheran church.

John George Strodel, a popular Fort Wayne business man, was born in Bavaria, September 4, 1845. His father, John George Strodel, born in Bavaria in 1802, was a butcher by trade, who immigrated and settled at Huntington, Ind., in 1855, and there resided until his death, May 6, 1877. He was the father of thirty-two children, of whom seventeen are living, an interesting fact, for which few if any parallels can be found in modern life. The mother of the subject of this mention bore seventeen of these children, he being the second. Eight of these are living. She was born in Bavaria in 1825, and now resides at Huntington. Mr. Strodel was given a common school education, but throughout his subsequent career has been wholly dependent upon his own exertions. At the age of twelve years he came to Fort Wayne, and found work with his brother in the butchering business for ten years. In 1866 he engaged in the saloon and restaurant business, and has been so occupied ever since, being notably successful, and being generally known as an enterprising and popular citizen. In politics he is a democrat. For twenty-one years he was connected with the fire department of the city, a long and honorable service, from which he withdrew as assistant chief. He was married April 8, 1866, to Christina Wuersten, who was born in this city July 3, 1847, to Jacob and Catherine Miller Wuersten, who immigrated from Germany and settled here at an early day. He was the founder of Bloomingdale, and died in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Strodel have six children living of eight born: Martha, Pauline, Herman, Otto, Frank and Emma. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

Himerius Leopold Studer, a manufacturer and dealer in mineral waters and other popular and refreshing beverages, engaged in the busi-

ness here in 1871, having emigrated from Switzerland the previous year. He has been quite successful, and in 1888 erected the business building in which he is now located at a cost, including the lots, of more than $7,000. This is on West Main street, Nos. 228, 230 and 232. He was born in Switzerland, November 14, 1842, son of Anton and Anna Mary (Meyer) Studer. The parents were born in that land, his father in 1804 and the mother in 1813. The father died in 1864 and the mother in 1884, both in their native country. The subject of this mention was the youngest of three sons, and received his education in Switzerland. He was married February 7, 1875, to Anna Mary Steinhauser, who was born in Germany October 13, 1851, and came to Fort Wayne in 1872, and they have four children: Anna J., born in 1876; Rosamond, 1880; Alma, 1884; and Bertha, 1886. Mrs. Studer is a member of the Lutheran church.

One of the leading dealers of coal and wood at Fort Wayne, Andrew Sullivan, was born in New York state, May 7, 1852. Coming to Fort Wayne in 1869, he soon afterward was occupied in railroading on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago. In 1877 he went to Lawrence county, Penn., and was there engaged in the saw-mill business for several years. He returned to Fort Wayne in April, 1884, and then engaged in the wood and coal business at the corner of Grant and Oliver streets, an occupation in which he has been successful. He was married October 26, 1875, to Mary D. Cole, a native of the state of New York. To this union five children have been born, of whom one is deceased. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Cathedral congregation, of the Catholic Knights, St. Julian council, No. 9, and Catholic benevolent legion. In politics he is a democrat.

One of the successful business men of Fort Wayne, James Summers, was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, August 8, 1835, the second and only survivor of six children of Michael Summers. The latter was born in Ireland, and there married Ann Delaney, who died in her native land. The father came to America and died at Fort Wayne at eighty years of age. James Summers came to the United States in 1853, and settled first in Vermont, where he resided one year. In 1854 he came to Fort Wayne, and for five years acted as clerk at the Rockhill house. In 1861, he engaged in business in this city, and at this has since been occupied. Mr. Summers was married in 1863, to Catherine Nelligan, who was born in Ireland, and they have five children living out of twelve born: Mary, Ella, Anna, Lizzie and Frank. In politics Mr. Summers is a democrat. He is a prominent member of the Catholic church, and is active in the Catholic Legion and the Catholic Knights of America.

John P. Tinkham, a prominent dealer in wood and coal at Fort Wayne, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 13, 1832. His father, Isaac Tinkham, a native of Vermont, married Sarah Mapes, a native of New York, and about 1820 they became pioneer settlers in Delaware county, Ohio. In 1837, they joined the advance guard of civilization in Indiana, settling in Adams county, where the father died

in 1844. The mother then removed to Whitley county, thence to Lafayette, and then to Allen county, where she died about 1877. They had four children, of whom two survive, the subject of this mention and Benjamin F. Tinkham. The latter enlisted in the Twentieth Indiana, in 1861, and served three years. He was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison, and was on ship board during the disastrous storm off Hatteras Inlet, and suffered all the hardships of war. He is now a resident of Fort Wayne. John P. Tinkham spent his early years upon the farm of his parents, their last location being near New Haven, and after leaving the farm, was employed on packet boats on the Wabash & Erie canal during the summers, spending the winters at Fort Wayne for five or six years. Afterward he engaged quite extensively in shiping wood and lumber to Cincinnati, from Fort Wayne by way of the canal. This occupied him for several years. About 1874, he opened a wood yard at Fort Wayne, which he has since conducted. He was married in 1861, to Mary Parant, who was born in Ohio in 1838, and died about 1872, leaving three children of whom two survive, Cora and Frank. In 1876, he was married to Matilda M. Eldridge, born in Steuben county, in 1851, and they have five daughters: Mabel, Gracie, Blanchie, Nellie and Eva. Mr. Tinkham has been successful in business, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

Since April, 1868, when he made his home at Fort Wayne, Christian Wenninghoff has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and the wholesale and retail trade. His establishment was for many years on Calhoun street, but has been lately removed to his present commodious quarters at 110 West Jefferson. In his factory (No. 142), are employed ten men on the average, and his products, "Copyright Red Bird," "Xenophon," "Nelson" and "Triple Extra," are well known. Mr, Wenninghoff was born at Bramsche, Hanover, October 12, 1842. In 1866, having learned the trade of cigar maker, he came to the new world, and made his home first at Steubenville, Ohio. April 1, 1869, he was married to Amelia Wieman, of Williams county, Ohio, and they have seven children: Sarah, Amelia, Lilly, Christian, Flora, Arthur and Edgar. Mr. Wenninghoff is a member of Emanuel Lutheran church, and a worthy citizen.

During the past decade Jacob V. Wilkens has been a successful business man at Fort Wayne, and one of the proprietors of a meat market which does a flourishing business. He was born in Ohio, April 8, 1857, the son of Chris Wilkens, a native of Germany, and Katherine, his wife. He came to Fort Wayne with his parents in 1863. He learned the butcher's trade with his father, and this has been his vocation. He was married September 3, 1883, to Miss Sarah Sutter, a native of Wells county, Ind. He has three children: Grace, Emma Leoni and Maud May. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkens are members of the English Lutheran church. He is a good business man and a first-class citizen.

John Wilson, a leading dealer in coal and wood at Fort Wayne, is a native of England. He was born at Suffolk, August 25, 1823, and was

reared in London, whither his parents moved when he was young. The father was a school teacher, surveyor and map-maker, and assisted materially in his son's education. At the age of fourteen John was apprenticed, an engagement which he abruptly terminated. Then he secured a position in a grocery store in London, and afterward was in the employ of a wholesale cheese dealer, for whom he traveled. In the fall of 1844 he married and engaged in general merchandise at Black Friar's, London, until 1848, when he emigrated with his family to Albany, N. Y. In July, 1851, he made his home in Allen county, on the "Ryder section," in Lake township. He taught school, graded in 1853 one mile of the Pittsburgh railroad, and next invested in timber land and managed a saw-mill, selling the product to the railroad, until 1878, when he had cleared 560 acres of land. Leaving his sons on the farm, he took a position in the lumber yards of J. N. Coombs, at Fort Wayne, and remained exactly four years. Mr. Wilson embarked in the coal and wood business in April, 1882, in partnership with Edward Gilmartin and B. B. Rossington. A year later he purchased the interests of those gentlemen, and in 1884 his son Walter was admitted to the business, and in 1885 his son J. C. became a partner, the firm style now being John Wilson & Sons. Mr. Wilson was married first to Harriet Pryor, who was a native of Hertfordshire. She died in 1876, leaving three children: John C., Walter B. and Mary A., now Mrs. Whitney, and in 1878 he was married to Mary Rossington, also a native of England. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Episcopal church, and is a highly esteemed citizen.

Since August 10, 1880, William Wise has been enrolled among the busy and successful mechanics of Fort Wayne. He was born near Mansfield, Ohio, September 3, 1854, son of Henry and Mary (Bosler) Wise, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. At nineteen he entered upon an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade in Mansfield, Ohio, and served three years and a half. He then conducted a shop at the old Wise homestead, in Richland county, two years. On coming to Fort Wayne he first worked a while as a journeyman. But in the spring of 1882 he and Mr. Farnin became the owners of a blacksmith shop on Lafayette street. The partnership was dissolved in the following autumn, and on September 22, 1882, Mr. Wise opened up his present shop at No. 363 South Calhoun street. Mr. Wise is a member of the English Lutheran church.

A skillful mechanic and worthy citizen of Fort Wayne during the past eight years, Joseph F. Zurbuch, conducts a prosperous business at No. 387 West Main street. Mr. Zurbuch was born in Mercer county, Ohio, April 12, 1861. His father, Xavier F. Zurbuch, came to this country with his parents, from Alsace, in 1833, and was married in Ohio in 1856, to Elizabeth Rentz, a native of that state. When their son Joseph was ten years old they removed to Lawrence county, Tenn, but in 1877 returned to Ohio, settling near Carthagena. In 1880 they came

to this city, their present home. On the return from Tennessee, Joseph F. Zurbuch found employment at farm work in Mercer county, Ohio. In the fall of 1877 he came to Allen county, and for three years he served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade at New Haven. In the spring of 1881 he came to Fort Wayne where his attention has ever since been given to his trade. He has made a specialty of horseshoeing, and for the past four years he has conducted an establishment of that kind for himself. He was married November 18, 1884, to Christena M. Reinhardt, who is a native of Fort Wayne, born February 20, 1865, the daughter of John and Louisa M. Reinhardt, both natives of Germany. Mr. Zurbuch and wife are members of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Knights of St. Charles society.

ARCHITECTURAL GROWTH.

The architectural improvement of Fort Wayne during the last few years has been remarkable, both for the number of new buildings erected, and for the elegance and substantial qualities of these additions to the attractions of the city. Before this era of improvement began, and within the memory even of the young men of the city, Calhoun street, the principal thoroughfare, now having the additional distinction of being the wholesale street, was a muddy road, bounded by poor sidewalks, making pretensions to business at the north end, and with a few eating houses and drinking houses at the south depot. Between Washington and Baker streets was a motley array of buildings too variegated in character to give the street a substantial appearance. Here, handsome buildings now stand, which are a credit to the city and its people. At the "old Townley corner" the buildings occupied in part by George Dewald & Co. have been wonderfully improved, and this old seat of trade is not behind more recent business blocks in striking appearance. The handsome five-story building of A. C. Trentman, 60x65 feet frontage, the five-story building of E. A. K. Hackett, adjoining the Rich building, distinguished by its handsome cut stone front, the attractive four-story building, 50x100, occupied by the wholesale house of Bursley & Co., the Fleming building, which so closely escaped destruction in the fire of February, 1889, the metropolitan Pixley-Long block, erected by George W. Pixley and Mason Long, with front of Michigan sandstone, the Fox wholesale block, risen from the ashes of a disastrous conflagration, the Schmitz building, the stone exterior of which is the most elaborate and ornate of any business building in the city, the Rich, Wayne and Aldine hotel buildings, which have supplemented so efficiently the entertaining capacity of the older Aveline and Robinson hotels—these are some of the more prominent improvements in the city's business accommodations. Of the many handsome and luxurious residences which have grown up recently, and of those elegantly appointed ones that have stood for many years, attesting the good taste

and faith of their builders in the future of the city, it would be impracticable to make detail in this work. The splendid temples of worship and other church institutions now adorning the city, are described in a more appropriate connection. There remain to mention, the buildings of a public character, and of these, and the circumstances attending their erection, a brief account will here be given.

The Government Building.— The Fort Wayne building has been pronounced by competent judges, the handsomest and best building, size and cost considered, that the government has yet erected, yet the work was done so honestly and economically that $6,000 of the appropriation remained unexpended at the completion of the work. The movement for this public work was begun by the citizens during the congressional term of Hon. Walpole G. Colerick, and through his exertions, the first appropriation of $50,000 was made by congress. The subsequent appropriations were obtained through the efforts of Hon. Robert Lowry, who earnestly devoted himself to this enterprise. The total estimate was $221,000, of which $34,000 was for the site. The first superintendent of the work was the late Col. George Humphrey, who was appointed in April, 1884. He was relieved by the appointment of Christian Boseker about the time that the work had progressed as far as the laying of the second floor supports. William Moellering was the contractor, and faithfully performed the work he undertook. It was occupied by Postmaster Kaough on the night of February 14, 1889. The building is fire-proof throughout, and the walls are built of Michigan bluff sandstone, from the quarries of S. B. Bond, at Stony Point, Mich., a very handsome material. The ground plan is eighty-five feet square, and the top of the roof is sixty-six feet above the ground. At the northwest corner a beautiful bastion tower rises to the height of 115 feet. The building affords a working room for the postoffice, 26x80 feet, as well as offices, on the first floor, and the second floor contains, besides offices of various departments of government service, a court room, 26x53, elegantly appointed, and furnished with benches and tables of solid cherry. This superb building is the pride of the city and a great gratification to all who labored for the securing of it.

Y. M. C. Association Building.— For a number of years a Young Men's Christian Association, railroad branch, had flourished in the city and furnished a commodious reading room near the depots on Calhoun street. But the necessity of an extension of this noble enterprise and the organization of a regular association in Fort Wayne of a general character, was recognized early in 1886, and the matter was debated in the meetings of the executive committee of the railroad department. At the suggestion of E. D. Ingersoll, railroad secretary for the international committee, a committee consisting of E. A. K. Hackett, E. S. Philley and C. H. Newton was appointed to formulate a constitution, and Messrs. Ingersoll and D. F. More were added as advisory members. This committee reported a plan of organization to the meeting called at the parlors of the railroad association March 18, 1886, at which

INDIANA SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-M

time the organization of the city association was made with 100 charter members. The first officers were E. A. K. Hackett, president: E. S. Philley, S. R. Smith, W. T. Ferguson, August Detzer, vice presidents; C. H. Newton, secretary, and J. A. Tyler, treasurer. Trustees: J. K. Edgerton, John Ferguson, O. P. Morgan, John H. Jacobs, George W. Breckenridge and John M. Miller. The association at once began considering the erection of a building as a permanent home for the association, and though the project was a vast one for the young organization, the brave hearts of its founders were not discouraged. In January, 1887, it was officially resolved to purchase the lot of J. B. White adjoining the *Sentinel* building, and erect a building 40x100 feet, and the plans prepared by Wing & Mahurin were adopted. The work of digging for the foundation was begun before the frost was out of the ground, and the contract was let to William Moellering. A building committee was appointed, who vigorously and efficiently prosecuted the work, Hon. A. A. Chapin, chairman; J. W. Cromwell, W. S. Harrison, H. C. Schroeder, and George O. Bradley. The corner stone was laid with appropriate services, and an address by Dr. Munhall, on June 6, 1887, and in about a year the building was occupied. It is a handsome structure with an attractive stone front, and cost, the lot included, about $40,000. It is elegantly furnished throughout, and contains a lecture hall, a spacious reading room and ample space for athletic exercises, fully equipped with apparatus. On September 16, 1889, a new constitution was adopted, whereby the two branches of the association in the city are brought under the control of a board of directors, of which W. D. Page is president; C. H. Newton, vice president and H. C. Schroeder, secretary. Of the association just described, E. A. K. Hackett, whose untiring energy and popularity have contributed so much to the success of the institution, remains as chairman, with George B. Shivers, secretary, and James McKay, treasurer. The general secretary is D. F. Bower, lately of Reading, Penn., and E. F. Gage is physical director.

The State Institution. — By the state legislature of 1887, there was enacted a law for the establishment of a state institution, to be called the Indiana School for Feeble-minded Youth, taking the place of a similar institution formerly connected with the home for soldiers' orphans. There was a lively struggle in the legislature for the location of this new institution, and the pluck and perseverance of Fort Wayne citizens was well illustrated in the campaign which ended in their victory and the establishing of the location at Fort Wayne. A board of trustees was appointed of which E. A. K. Hackett, of this city is president. On the 19th of May, 1887, they purchased of William L., and Clara L. Carnahan, a tract of fifty-four and one-half acres, one and a half miles from the city, and on this the erection of a building was begun in the spring of 1888. For this and site there was at first appropriated $50,000. The trustees decided to erect a building which should be able to adequately meet the wants of the unfortunate children, long neglected, and the plans were

prepared by Wing & Mahurin of this city. The contract for the main building, which was all that could be attempted under the first appropriation, was let to William Moellering, of Fort Wayne, who finished it in the fall of 1888, waiting for the state's financial condition to improve before receiving his pay. The contract for building the wings, hospital, cold storage building, boiler house and laundry, was let subsequently to Brooks Brothers, and the entire structure, it is expected, will be ready for receiving its inmates in the spring of 1890. The building has a 400 foot frontage, and has a capacity of accomodating 1,000 children. The central portion, or administration building, contains, in addition to the various offices, dining rooms, chapel, culinary department, etc. The additions to the east and west are dormitories. The building is constructed with particular care to provide those conveniences necessary to the character of its occupants, being heated by steam, with a complete system of water-works, and fire protection, an electric-light plant of its own, complete sanitary arrangements and fire escapes, and is most thorough in its adaptation to the uses for which it is designed. The halls and all dining rooms are tiled, and the building is as near fire proof as possible. By the last legislature aditional appropriations of $187,000 were made, and the building when completed will have cost including land about $230,000.

William Moellering, one of the leading contractors and builders of northern Indiana, was born in Prussia, April 7, 1832, the youngest son of August and Dorothea (Rackeweg) Moellering. The father, a native of Prussia, died there when William was about three years old, and the mother, a native of Hanover, died in Prussia about 1844. William Moellering obtained a good common school education, and in 1849 emigrated to the United States, making the voyage in sixty-three days. He reached Fort Wayne, which has since been his home, in August, 1849. In 1850 he began the trade of stone mason and brick layer, and three years later, had so thoroughly perfected himself that he began the business of a contractor, in which he has since been so successfully engaged. He is also one of the most extensive brick manufacturers of the city and has extensive stone quarries at Wabash. Mr. Moellering has erected many well-known public buildings in this part of Indiana, among them, six of the public school buildings in Fort Wayne, St. Paul's cathedral, 1886, St. Paul's Lutheran church in 1888, the United States court-house and postoffice at Fort Wayne, and he is now building the State School for Feeble-minded Youth, near the city. He has been very successful in business, and occupies a high rank among the enterprising men of the city. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in politics is democratic. Mr. Moellering was married in 1854, to Anna Hambrock, who was born in Germany in 1834, and came to Fort Wayne in 1851. They have ten children: William F., Eliza, Minnie, Henry F., Anna, Sophia, Charles E., Mathilda, Edward and Clara.

In the year 1884 J. F. Herber embarked in business as a carpenter

at Fort Wayne, and in 1888 began contracting, in which he has been quite successful, having a good custom and employing a number of men. He was born in Marion township, October 3, 1862, the son of Nicholas and Mary (Hoffman) Herber, both of whom were born in Germany. The father immigrated in about 1850, came directly to Allen county, and buying a farm in Marion township began farming. He is now one of the prosperous farmers of that township. His wife came to America in 1832, and her father was Gunderum Hoffman, was one of the pioneers and a well-to-do farmer of Marion township. She died in 1875, at the age of forty-six years. Both parents were members of the Catholic church. To them nine children were born, eight of whom are living. Their son, J. F., was reared on the farm until his seventeenth year, when he began working at the carpenter's trade. He owns a handsome two-story frame residence on South Wayne street, on a forty-foot lot. Mr. Herber is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church.

Sanford Rich, owner of Rich's Hotel, is a native Indianian, born in Washington township, Rush county, September 30, 1840. His father, Joseph Rich, was born in Adams county, Ohio, August 1, 1818, the son of John Rich, a native of North Carolina, who was one of the pioneers of Adams county, Ohio, settling there in 1804. He died in that county at middle age, and his widow removed to Fayette couuty, Ind., about 1824. When Joseph was about seventeen years of age he removed to Rush county, and was there married in 1839 to Melinda Lightfoot, who was born in Kentucky in 1822. In 1847 he moved to Wells county, and settled in what was known as the Indian reserve, when there were only about a dozen families living in the township. His occupation was farming and stock dealing. He died in Wells county, December 12, 1877, his wife having passed away in 1854. They had five children, of whom Sanford Rich is the oldest. The others are: Edwin, born in 1842; Permelia, born in 1844; Angeline, born 1848; and William, born 1851. Sanford was raised on the farm, and obtained his early education in the pioneer schools of Wells county. The first school-house at which he attended was known as the Uniontown school-house, and was the first erected in Union township, Wells county. His father donated the ground and was one of four men who put up the building in 1848. The first teacher was John Mulrine. In 1864 he came to Fort Wayne, and for about two years was engaged in the meat business, afterward, in the fall of 1865, returning to Wells county, where he was occupied in farming and stock dealing until his return to the city in 1873. Until 1880 he was again engaged in conducting a meat market, at Fort Wayne, but in the year named he removed to Chicago, and there followed the same business for seven years, doing a business of nearly $100,000 a year. Throughout his career he has maintained a reputation as a shrewd and careful business man, and an upright and worthy citizen. He is now a resident of Fort Wayne, where in 1885 he built Rich's Hotel, which is one of the leading and most popular hotels of northern Indiana. In politics he is a democrat; and he is a member of

the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders. He was married in 1863 to Elizabeth E. Walker, born in Rush county, in 1839, daughter of William Walker, a pioneer of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Rich are prominent members of the Christian church.

The Wayne Hotel, built by J. C. Peters, in 1887, is famous over the land as a strictly first-class hotel, with perfect appointments and thoroughly equipped with all those many provisions of comfort which the civilization of to-day has devised for the convenience and pleasure of the wayfaring public. The building is of brick and stone, four-stories high, with an area of 110x150 feet, and contains 128 furnished rooms for guests. On the ground floor are the office, lounging room, wash-room, bar and barber shop, five sample rooms, ample dining rooms, and a large lobby, all richly frescoed and decorated, and furnished with an exquisitely tiled floor. There are three capacious entrances, two elevators and wide stairways, and four fire escapes, to make entrance and exit comfortable and safe under all possible circumstances. To provide for comfort, there are two parlors with fireplaces, though the building is heated by steam; and the Hess electric system of call and return call extends throughout the house. Ample sample rooms on the second floor are ready for the many commercial travelers who make their headquarters here. The best ventilating and sanitary engineering have found scope in the Wayne, and the furniture is of a high order of elegance. In the respects named the house is first class, but an essential feature of a successful hotel has not yet been mentioned — its management. This, in the hands of W. M. McKinnie & Co., the active partner being Captain Henry McKinnie, leaves nothing to be desired in the *tout ensemble* of the Wayne Hotel. Capt. McKinnie has the sole control, and to him the unparalleled success of the establishment is due. Under his careful supervision the service is uniformly satisfactory, the *cuisine* is all that the most fastidious could wish for, and all guests receive the most courteous attention. Capt. McKinnie is also interested in the management of the Hotel Anderson, at Pittsburgh, the Manhattan Beach and Oriental hotel at Coney Island, and the Niel Hotel at Columbus, Ohio.

Christian Boseker, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, and well-known throughout northern Indiana, was born in Saxony, Germany, May 8, 1841. His parents, Peter Boseker and wife, were natives of Saxony, and five years after the birth of Christian came to the United States, settling at Fort Wayne in June of 1846. Here the father followed his occupation, that of miller. The parents passed away after gaining the esteem of their acquaintances in their new home, the father in 1857, and the mother in 1865. Christian Boseker is the youngest son among eight children, four of whom survive. He received his education in the common schools, and in 1859 began work at the trade of carpenter in the employment of A. C. Beaver, with whom he remained until the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Thirtieth Indiana volunteer infantry, and served until March 28, 1863, when he was discharged on account of physical disa-

bility. Returning to his home, he resumed the carpenter's trade in the fall of 1863, and in 1864 he entered the employment of J. D. Silver and was his foreman in the construction of the DeKalb county court-house. He embarked in the business of contracting in 1865, forming a partnership with Jacob Forbing, which continued until 1868. The executive ability and genius for construction manifested by Mr. Boseker in these early years of his career made him prominent as a builder, and he soon began to engage in the construction of public buildings involving the expenditure of large sums of money. In 1868–9 he engaged in the remodeling of the Allen county circuit court room. He subsequently built the court-houses of Defiance county, Ohio, and Adams county, Ind., and the Allen county jail. Leaving this business for a season he embarked with J. B. White, in the fall of 1875, in the manufacture of wheels, in which he continued for eight years. His next work was the completion of the Masonic temple, which had been commenced in 1881, but for lack of funds was not completed. This work was finished by Mr. Boseker in the fall of 1884. During this year he also took the contract for the erection of the First Presbyterian church, which he completed in 1885. In September of the latter year he was appointed by President Cleveland superintendent of the erection of the government building at Fort Wayne, which was completed in April, 1889. In 1889 Mr. Boseker took the contract for building the Wells county court-house, which is to be completed in the fall of 1890. In politics, Mr. Boseker has always been a democrat, casting his first vote for Gen. McClellan. In 1881 he was elected water-works trustee for one year, and in 1882 was elected for three years. In 1888 he was elected to fill the unexpired term of J. F. W. Meyer, and in 1889 he was again elected for three years. He has taken an active part in political affairs and in the improvement of the city. In 1888 he purchased the Fort Wayne *Journal*, the proprietorship of which he held for eighteen months, then disposing of it on account of his other business. Mr. Boseker was married September 28, 1863, to Cornelia Hinton, who was born in Fort Wayne in 1843. To them two children have been born, Lida E. and Harry C.

Frank B. Kendrick, a well-known and popular architect, took up the study of architecture in Philadelphia, in 1869, under the direction of B. D. Price. In the fall of 1871 he began the practice of his profession at Lancaster, Penn., and continued there until May, 1874. He then spent three years at Salem, Ohio, and one year at Springfield, and in February, 1879, came to Fort Wayne, where he has since resided and successfully pursued his profession, being also engaged for eight years in contracting, in partnership with Alfred Shrimpton. During that period they built the residence of H. J. Trentman, in 1880, the Catholic library in 1881, the addition to St. Augustine Academy, the "Nickel Plate" depots, the Wayne Hotel, St. Vincent's asylum, and many other conspicuous residences and public structures. In 1888, Mr. Kendrick withdrew from the business of contractor. He is a valued citizen, and is in politics a republican. He was born at Lancaster, Penn., August

13, 1850, son of W. G. and Louisa Kendrick, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father, who was born in 1815, for ten years subsequent to 1837, followed the life of a sailor. For three years he served as a captain in the Union army, under Gen. George H. Thomas, and was honorably discharged after the battle of Chickamauga. The mother, whose maiden name was Stoddard, was born in Philadelphia about 1830. Frank B. is the oldest of seven children, and received his early education in the schools of Lancaster. He was married in 1874, to Miss L. Souders, who was born in Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Sallie.

William Geake, senior member of the firm of William & J. J. Geake, the well known cut stone contractors of Fort Wayne, was born at Bristol, England, June 26, 1849, the son of Martin T. and Sarah (Hill) Geake, both natives of England. The family emigrated to Canada, in August, 1854, and returned to England in 1858, where they remained. William returned to America on May 2, 1868, and after making a stay at Oswego, N. Y., in the following November came west to Toledo, Ohio, where he learned the stone cutting trade. He then spent the time between 1868 to 1873 following his trade in Boston, Chicago, and various other cities, and in the latter year settled at Toledo and began contracting in cut stone work in partnership with J. J. Geake, his present partner. From Toledo he went to Petoskey, Mich., where he took up a homestead of 160 acres of land, and was one of the first white settlers of that region. After spending six years there, he located permanently at Fort Wayne. Before bringing his family here, however, he had come to Fort Wayne and was foreman of the work of erecting the Masonic temple. The firm of William & J. J. Geake was re-established here in 1882, and the business has grown remarkably, now giving employment to thirty to forty skilled workmen. Evidences of their skill are to be seen in the Hall block, Toledo, the finished stone work of the Masonic temple, the First Presbyterian church, the Y. M. C. A. building, and the lodge entrance at Lindenwood cemetery, the St. Paul's Cathedral church, Pixley and Long block and the Nathan and Rothschild residence, Fort Wayne, the court-house and the Michigan Central railway depot at Kalamazoo, Mich., the large stone residence of C. C. Bloomfield, Jackson, Mich., stone residences of A. B. Robinson, Jackson, Mich., and C. H. Brownell, Peru, Ind., National bank, Peru, Ind., and the court-house at Columbia City, Ind., now building. Mr. Geake is a member of the Summit City lodge, F. & A. M., No. 170. He was made a Mason in 1871, passed through the chapter in 1872, Knight Templar commandery in 1882, Scottish Rite in 1882, the chair of Worshipful Master of Summit City lodge, and has filled all the chairs of subordinate lodge. He was for three years H. P. of Fort Wayne chapter, No. 19, and Eminent Commander of Fort Wayne commandery for nearly three years, and T. P. G. M. of Fort Wayne lodge of Perfection, and A. & A. S. R., northern Masonic jurisdiction of Fort Wayne. He received the thirty-third degree on the 17th of September,

1889, at New York city. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and Sons of St. George, of which he was first president. Mr. Geake was married November 5, 1874, to Alice E. Clayton, of Toledo, Ohio. To them seven children have been born — three boys, four girls, all of whom are living.

J. J. Geake, member of the firm of Wm. & J. J. Geake, proprietors of extensive stone works at Fort Wayne, learned the craft of stone cutter with his father, while his family were residents of Canada. After being engaged in the business about six months they removed to Toledo, in 1865, and he then began taking contracts for stone work of all kinds, which business he has subsequently pursued. The first firm of which he was a member was that of Kilt & Geake, the next Simmons & Geake, and in 1873 he formed a partnership with a cousin, William Geake. This was afterward dissolved by the removal of William to Michigan, but in July, 1879, J. J. removed to Fort Wayne, and his cousin having also made his home here, the old firm was re-established in 1882. Their firm is very prominent in the trade, the field of operations extending throughout Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. The works employ twenty to thirty skilled masons, are supplied with all the best appliances, and much of the work is done by steam power. All forms of ornamental as well as plain stone work is produced, and such buildings as the Y. M. C. A., Masonic temple, First Presbyterian church, and many others, show the quality of the work of the firm. Mr. Geake was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., February 6, 1836, the son of Edward and Susanna (Jenkins) Geake, who were natives of Devonshire, England, and emigrated to this country in 1832. In 1842 they removed to Canada, and in 1865 to Toledo, where the father died in 1871 and the mother in 1870. Mr. Geake was married March 8, 1861, to Rebecca H. McClear, of Ireland, who was born in 1841, came to Canada with her parents when a child, and died January 4, 1888, leaving seven children living, out of nine born.

William H. Kendrick, a prominent stone, brick and pressed brick contractor at Fort Wayne, began learning the trade of brick and stone mason in Lancaster, Penn., and finished it at Springfield, Ohio. In the latter city he began the business of a contractor in 1881, taking all kinds of brick construction. He came to Fort Wayne in 1886, and here engaged in the same business making a specialty of construction in pressed brick. He also began contracting in stone work in 1888. His business is extensive and he does all the pressed brick work in the city. Among the handsome buildings he has constructed are Trentman's on Calhoun street, and Fox's building, which he is also rebuilding. Mr. Kendrick is a member of the International bricklayers' association, and and at its meetings in 1888 and 1889 at Boston and Cleveland, he was the representative of northern Indiana. Mr. Kendrick was born in Lancaster, Penn., July 14, 1857, and his childhood and youth were spent there until 1875, when he removed to Springfield, Ohio. He was married in

1881, to Susie Kulp, daughter of Levi Kulp, a contractor of Springfield, Ohio, and they have had one daughter, who is deceased.

One of the successful and practical contractors of Fort Wayne is Alfred Shrimpton. He is a native of London, England, born October 2, 1836, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Smith) Shrimpton, natives of that city. The parents, who were both born in 1811, immigrated in 1837, and first settled in New York city, afterward removing to Hamilton county, Ohio, where they now reside. The father is a cabinet-maker by trade, but has been carrying on farming for twenty years. The mother is a daughter of Capt. Smith, of the East India company's service. Mr. Shrimpton attended school in New York, and at the age of fourteen, began an apprenticeship of seven years in carpentry and stair building. In 1857, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked at his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in the Second Kentucky regiment, and was honorably discharged, and on account of physical disability, was unable to re-enlist. On his return from the service, he was engaged in building and re-fitting opera-houses. In the spring of 1880, he came to Fort Wayne, and shortly afterward engaged in contracting and building, in partnership with F. B. Kendrick, which association continued until February, 1888. Since then he has been doing business alone. He is a worthy citizen, and is one of the leading contractors of the city. In politics he is a republican.

James M. Henry, prominent among the contractors and builders of Fort Wayne, was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., March 5, 1856. His father, Gabriel Henry, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1837, and when quite young was taken by his parents to West Virginia, where they farmed near Parkersburg. He followed steamboating on the Ohio river about fourteen years, as an assistant pilot. Afterward he learned the carpenter's trade and was for a number of years engaged for a Pittsburgh company in erecting derricks, putting up machinery and opening oil wells in the oil region. In 1865 he removed to Noble county, Ind., and purchased a farm, to which he has since given his attention. His wife, whose maiden name was Sophia McKinzie, was born in Williamstown, W. Va., in 1837, her parents being natives of Glasgow, Scotland. James M. Henry passed his early years on the farm, and attended the country schools, then the schools at Marietta, Ohio. He began the trade of a carpenter at Kendallville, and was there engaged until July 3, 1882, when he came to Fort Wayne and entered the employment of Kendrick & Shrimpton. He was foreman of the establishment of that firm until 1887, when he formed a partnership with E. T. Liburn, in general contracting and building. They have a large and increasing business. Mr. Henry is a member of Summit City lodge, F. & A. M., Fort Wayne chapter, being at present high priest: Fort Wayne council, No. 4, the grand lodge of Perfection, and the Royal Arcanum. He was married April 7, 1886, to Laura Hoover, of Wabash, Ind., and they have two children.

A prominent contractor and builder, Ernest F. Liebman, senior member of the firm of Liebman & Henry, became a resident of this city in 1865. He then learned the trade of a carpenter, and subsequently for several years had charge of the erection of public buildings for various contractors, being so engaged at Decatur, Defiance, Wabash, LaGrange, and elsewhere, gaining during that time much valuable information and experience, so that he is to-day one of the most competent men in his profession. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Charles Boseker, but a year later engaged in business on his own account and so continued four years. The present partnership, with James M. Henry, was formed April 1, 1887. Among the principal buildings he has erected are R. T. McDonald's residence, several houses for Mrs. M. Hamilton, Mrs. W. Williams, the Rothschild and Nathan residences. Mr. Liebman is a native of Saxony, born in 1845, the son of William and Emma Liebman, who immigrated to New York in 1850, and are still residents of that city. He received his education in the German and English schools of New York. He is a member of the Masonic order, Knight Templar and Scottish Rite, of the I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum, and politically is a democrat. Mr. Liebman was married in 1874 to Catherine Try, of Circleville, Ohio, and they have two daughters.

The family of Caspar and Barbara (Hoffman) Krock is associated with the earliest German settlement in the Maumee valley. The parents came to America in 1837, and settled in Marion township the same year, upon a farm. The father enlisted in 1863 in the National army and being discharged in the fall of 1864, on account of illness returned home to die shortly afterward. The mother had died in 1849. The children were five in all; three sons and two daughters. One of the sons, John Krock, now a prominent contractor and builder at Fort Wayne, was born in Marion township, June 4, 1845. He remained on the farm until his nineteenth year, and attended the free schools and the Catholic school at Hessen Cassel. In 1863, he went to Springfield, Ohio, and remained about eighteen months, returning to Fort Wayne to begin the carpenter's trade. Eighteen months later he went again to Springfield, and resided there four years, and then returned to Fort Wayne, and engaged in carpentry. Nine years he spent in the employ of the Fort Wayne steel plow works. In 1882 he began contracting, at which he has continued. He was married at Springfield, Ohio, July 29, 1869, to Mary Dahman, of Fort Wayne. To their union twelve children have been born, four of whom: Annie J., Mary, Emma and Matilda, are living. Mr. and Mrs. Krock are members of St. Mary's Catholic church.

Ernst Breimeier, one of the leading contractors and builders whose work has adorned Fort Wayne, is a native of Westphalia, Germany, born April 24, 1837. In 1855 he came to America alone and located at Chicago, and having completed his school studies, and learned his trade, in his native land, he immediately obtained work, and was engaged in that city four years. In 1860 he removed to Fort Wayne, and three

years later began contracting, which has been his occupation to the present time. Among the buildings he has taken important building contracts upon, are: Emanuel Lutheran church, German Reformed church, Concordia college, new addition to St. Joseph's hospital, Orphan's home, Trentman's, De Wald's and Bursley's business buildings. Mr. Breimeier was married in 1861 to Sophia Eliza Fos, who died in 1863, leaving one son, Ernst, jr. In 1865 he again married to Julia Gerke, who was born in this city and died in 1881, leaving five sons: Louis, Gustave, Herman, Frederick and Theodore. In 1884 Mr. Breimeier was married to Eliza, daughter of Capt. Koch, and they have had two daughters, Bertie and Julia. Mr. Breimeier and wife are members of the Emanuel Lutheran church, and he is a director of the Concordia cemetery.

One of the early carpenters of Williamsport, Allen county, was James M. Griffith, a respected citizen, who came there from Adams county in 1857, and during his residence was the postmaster. He came to Fort Wayne in 1863, and resided here until about 1874, when he moved to near Decatur, Ind., but returned here in 1888 to reside with his son. His wife, Margaret Comfort, was born in 1814 and died in 1874. He was born in 1813, was a native, as was his wife, of York county, Penn., and after their marriage they moved to Ohio, and in 1854 to Adams county, Ind. In Washington county, Penn., November 13, 1842, their son, Levi Griffith, now a prominent contractor and builder at Fort Wayne, was born. His childhood was spent in Ohio, where he received his education in the public schools. At sixteen years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade at Williamsport, and when about nineteen years old began work at Fort Wayne, which has ever since been his home. He began contracting with W. S. Patten in 1869, and was engaged with him about four years, and since then has been alone in the business of general contracting and building. Mr. Griffith is a prominent citizen, is a republican in politics, and in 1887–8 served on the city council for the sixth ward. He is a member of Summit City lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M., chapter No. 19, council No. 4, commandery No. 4, K. T., lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem, the consistory at Indianapolis, and Howard council, R. A. Mr. Griffith was married in the fall of 1865, to Sarah A. Morton, who was born in Adams county, and they have had five children, four of whom survive.

Fred H. Boester, carpenter, contractor and builder, with office at 164 Griffith street, Fort Wayne, is well known as an enterprising citizen. He was born in Hanover, Germany, September 9, 1841, son of August and Mary (Huge) Boester. June 1, 1860, he started from his native land for America, and came directly to Fort Wayne after landing. Here he set in to learn the carpenter's trade, and becoming a master of his craft, began contracting in 1873, and at this he has been quite successful. Mr. Boester is a member of the German Lutheran church, and in politics is a democrat. He was married in 1866, to Frederika Neuer, who was born in this city in 1847. Seven children have been born to them, of whom five are living.

Frederick Miller, of the firm of Miller & Schele, contractors and builders, began to acquire a trade at the age of fifteen, when in his native land, Germany, commenced to learn the bricklayer's craft. This was his occupation for a considerable period, part of the time in this city, whither he came when he immigrated in 1866. For fifteen years his business has been that of a contractor, and he has been a member of the firm with which he is now connected for ten years. He has built some of the best residences in the city, and one of his most important undertakings is the erection of the new works of the Fort Wayne Jenney electric light company. He is an honorable and capable man, highly esteemed by the community, and is a practical builder, with a thorough knowledge of his work in all of its details. He is ranked as one of the leading contractors. Mr. Miller was born in Germany, October 3, 1841, son of Frederick Miller and Mollie Plenge, both natives of Germany. His father was born in 1806, and is living in his native land, where the mother, who was born in 1816, died about 1869. Six of their children are living, of whom Frederick is the oldest. He was married in 1869 to Louisa Menze, who was born in Germany in 1848, and they have nine children: Frederick, Lizzie, Mary, Herman, Sophia, Charles, Clara, William and Arthur. Mr. Miller is in politics a democrat, and he and family are members of St. Paul's German Lutheran church.

While in his native country, George Jaap, now one of the leading contractors in cut stone, learned his trade, and upon arriving at New York in 1873, he engaged in contracting in masonry. Two years later he removed to Allegheny, Penn., afterward spent fourteen months at Canton, Ohio, and then went further west, and was engaged for two years in the cattle business, making his home with an uncle, Andrew Ritchie, a wealthy cattle raiser at Fayette county, Iowa. In 1881 he became engaged with Pierce, Morgan & Co., contractors at Lafayette, Ind., in the erection of the county court-house. He was afterward foreman in the construction of the court-house at Terre Haute, and then came to Fort Wayne in 1885. Going first upon a farm in this county for two years, he returned to the city, and in May, 1888, began contracting, purchasing the business of Henry Paul & Co., on Columbia street. He does a good business, contracting and dealing in lime and cement, with office and yards at Nos. 79 and 81 East Columbia street, and gives employment to an average force of four stone cutters and four laborers. Mr. Jaap was born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1855. He was married in July, 1884, to Mary Dignan, of this city, and they have had four children, three now living. He is a member of Fort Wayne Temple, No. 1, Patriotic Circle; Liberty Assembly, No. 2,315, Knights of Labor; No. 101, Pheonix lodge, K. P., and Caledonian Society, Fort Wayne branch.

In 1868 John McMullen came to Fort Wayne, having emigrated from his native land in the previous year. He began an apprenticeship as a carpenter at once, and advancing rapidly in his trade, began contracting in 1876. He also furnished designs and drawings for buildings, and in

all branches of his business has been quite successful. He was born in county Antrim, Ireland, April 10, 1844, the son of Michael and Mary (Duncan) McMullen. The father died in 1859, and in 1875 Mr. McMullen brought from Ireland his mother, two sisters and two brothers, who, with the exception of one brother who went to Australia, all reside in the city. Mr. McMullen was married in 1876, to Elizabeth Franks, of Fort Wayne, who died in 1878, leaving one child, who died a month later. He is a member of the congregation of the Catholic cathedral.

Particularly in his specialty of bridge abutment building, Herman W. Tapp ranks with the leading contractors and builders of Fort Wayne. He was born in Berlin, Germany, December 14, 1856, the son of Ferdinand and Wilhelmina (Siedschlag) Tapp. The family emigrated to the United States in 1860, and resided at Chicago until 1865, when they removed to Fort Wayne, their present home. The father is a bridge contractor, and is engaged with his son Robert W., under the firm name of F. Tapp & Son. Herman W. Tapp studied in childhood at the Lutheran schools, the Clay street public school and the Fort Wayne commercial college. At the age of fifteen years he began work as a stone cutter, and pursued that trade about six years, then engaging in contracting. Mr. Tapp is a member of Wayne lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M., Fort Wayne chapter, No. 19, R. A. M., and Fort Wayne commandery K. T. He is also a member of Harmony lodge I. O. O. F. Mr. Tapp was married in 1879 to Lizzie M. Winter, who was born in Allen county in 1857. To them three daughters and one son have been born: Ruth, Fred, Bessie and Elsie. Mrs. Tapp is a member of the Third Presbyterian church.

A well known contractor of Fort Wayne, Peter Hensel, is a native of the south of Germany, born January 15, 1845. In his native land he learned the trade of brick and stone mason, and in 1867 emigrated to America, and came to Fort Wayne in July of the same year, where his hopes of prosperity have been amply realized. He worked at his trade in this city until 1877, and then embarked in contracting for brick and stone construction, at which he has since been engaged, and a large number of first class buildings display his handiwork. Mr. Hensel was married in 1869, to Caroline Dissellhot, a native of Prussia, and to them six children have been born. Mr. Hensel is a member of the German Reformed church.

Among the prosperous contractors and builders should be named Fred. Bandt, who is a native of Prussia, born December 11, 1850. He came to the new world in 1872, and reached Fort Wayne September 10, 1872. He had learned his trade in his native land, and this occupied him after reaching Fort Wayne until 1879, when he began the business of contracting. Among the buildings which show evidence of his skill are Sidel's block, Fleming's block, part of the Kerr Murray shops, Olds' wheel works, etc., and a number of business houses, and numerous residences, such as the Dewald and William Dryer residences. Mr. Bandt was married in 1876 to Wilhelmina Bock, who was born in

Prussia, and came to America in 1870. To them have been born seven children, of whom five are living: William, Fred, Charles, Louisa and Gustave. He and wife are members of the Emanuel Lutheran church.

A well known contractor in masonry at Fort Wayne, Frederick Rippe, was born in Bremen, Germany, on May 5, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of his native country and began the trade of brick and stone mason when fifteen years of age. This he followed in the old country until 1871, and then emigrated and came directly to Fort Wayne, where he has since resided. He began contracting about 1879 and was so occupied about three years. He was foreman for Henry Paul for five years and then resumed contracting. He was married in 1872, in Fort Wayne, to Adelheit Beyer, and to them seven children have been born, four of whom are living: Mr. and Mrs. Rippe are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church. Their children that are living are: Henry, Lizzie, Louis and Charles.

Among the enterprising men of Fort Wayne engaged in contracting and building, a creditable place is occupied by Henry A. Hoffman, who embarked in the business in 1879. Mr. Hoffman's father, Peter Hoffman, was a native of Germany, who was brought to Ohio in childhood by his parents, who afterward removed to Adams county, Ind., where Peter Hoffman married Mary Fuhrman, of the same nativity. There their son Henry A., was born, November 15, 1847. In 1853, the family came to Allen county and settled at Mechanicsburg, a suburb of Fort Wayne, the father having rented the farm he had entered in Adams county. Peter Hoffman was employed at Fort Wayne as a carpenter until his death about 1855, and his widow then returned to the Adams county farm, where she now resides. These parents left seven children, one besides Henry A., residing in this city. The latter received his education in the Lutheran schools here and in Adams county, and at nineteen years of age began work as a carpenter's apprentice, and speedily became one of the leading men in his calling. He has been a resident of Fort Wayne since his fifteenth year, with the exception of a period during 1869–70, spent in the western states. He was married in 1874, to Emily Bly, of Adams county, and they have four children: Susan, Ellen, Louis and Anna. Mr. Hoffman and family are members of the Lutheran church.

John H. Coolman, contractor, a valued citizen of Fort Wayne, was born at Medina, Ohio, in 1850, and came to Fort Wayne when quite young, his parents making their home in Allen county in the same year. His father, William Coolman, a native of Ohio, being a farmer by occupation, purchased a farm four miles north of the city, where he lived until his death in 1863. After the death of his father, John H. Coolman returned to Ohio, and there learned his trade. He engaged in contracting in 1871, and has done an extensive business. From 1877 to 1879, he was in California, and was there engaged in the same business, and in 1881 made his home at Fort Wayne. Mr. Coolman was married in

1874, to Mary J. Corderay. He is a member of the Cathedral Catholic church.

John Suelzer, one of the prominent contractors of Fort Wayne, embarked in that business in the spring of 1882, and since then has built the Berghoff brewery, since the fire, St. Paul's Catholic church, the asylum for feeble-minded children, the Catholic church at Peru, school-houses in Columbia City, and Wabash, and Louis Fox's building. He was born near Cologne, on the German bank of the Rhine, November 26, 1853, the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Neuhauser) Suelzer. He lost his mother when he was twenty-three weeks old, and his father when he was six years of age, so that he was at an early age dependent upon his own resources. When he was fifteen he learned the carpenter's trade, and at nineteen emigrated to the United States. Landing at New York, he immediately purchased a ticket for Dallas, Texas, at which place he spent twenty-two months. He was afterward engaged at Conway, Ark., Morrillton, Memphis, Cario, Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Kankakee, Ill., before coming to Fort Wayne. In September, 1881, he went to Germany and was married January 31, 1882, to Catherine Suelzer, who was born April 8, 1856, and then returned to Fort Wayne, which has since been his home. Mr. and Mrs. Suelzer, and their children, Agnes, Mary, John, Bertie and Annie, are members of St. Peter's Catholic church.

John T. Crawford, contractor and builder at Fort Wayne, residing on the corner of Butler and Clinton streets, was born five miles west from Fort Wayne, on June 14, 1854, and is the son of James and Rachel (Mood) Crawford, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The parents came to Allen county in 1843 and located on a farm in Aboit township, and were among the pioneers of that region. The father died in 1883 at the age of fifty-seven years, and the mother died in 1885 at the age of fifty-three years. John T. Crawford was reared on the farm and attended the country schools. He came to Fort Wayne in 1878 and finished the carpenter's trade, and worked at the same until 1884, when he began the business of contractor and builder, at which he has since continued, meeting with success. Mr. Crawford was married in 1878 to Clara E. Crawford, who was born in Lowell, Ind., and to their union three daughters have been born: Ettie May, Nellie Blanch, and Alma Ethel. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are members of the First United Brethren church.

A leading contractor and builder of Fort Wayne, Charles H. Schaper, was born in Adams township, Allen county, July 8, 1860, the son of Goodlet and Louisa (Weese) Schaper. His parents, who are natives of Germany, on coming to this country, settled first at Fort Wayne and then removed to Adams township, where they have since resided. Mr. Shaper was reared on the farm, and received his early education in the country schools. He began the learning of the trade of carpenter in about 1878, and in 1881 he removed to Fort Wayne, and finished the acquirement of the trade. He worked as a carpenter until

1884, and then began taking contracts, and being successful has since been engaged as a contractor. He did the carpenter work on the Fort Wayne Jenney electric light works, and was engaged in the rebuilding in 1889 and has been engaged on many other buildings, notably St. Paul's Lutheran church, the new Lutheran school building, and the large barn for Ryan Bros., and makes a specialty of heavy buildings, framing barns, etc. He employs on the average, fifteen men.

Well known as a contractor in the construction of brick and stone work, is Ambrose W. Kintz, member of the firm of Pratt & Kintz, of Fort Wayne. He was born in Ohio, February 22, 1842, the son of Alexander and Phœbe (Echenrode) Kintz. His parents were both of German descent, but natives of this country, and became residents of Allen county in 1844, first settling on a farm near the city. The father is a practical brick-mason, having followed that trade most of his life, and in 1846 he came to this city. He is now a resident of the ninth ward, in his seventy-first year, and his wife is aged sixty-nine. Mr. Kintz was reared in the city, attending the public schools, and when about seventeen years of age, learned the trade with his father. In 1885 he began contracting, and in 1886 formed the partnership with Benjamin Pratt. They are actively engaged in general contracting in brick and stone construction. In 1862 Mr. Kintz enlisted in Company E, Fifty-fifth regiment Indiana volunteers, and served both in that regiment and in the Ninety-first Indiana. He was married in 1874 to Lucia Miller, of Fort Wayne, and to them three children have been born: Daniel, Frank and Lulu. Mr. Kintz is a member of Fort Wayne lodge, K. of P., and of Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R.

One of the old settlers of Fort Wayne was Henry Schroeder, who was one of the pioneer marble cutters of the city, and a worthy and highly esteemed man. He was the proprietor of a marble yard for a number of years. He died in 1870 and his wife, Barbara Weipert, passed away nine years afterward. They were both natives of Germany. Herman C. Schroeder, son of the above, born at Fort Wayne, February 3, 1857, is the eldest of five children born, all of whom are living with one exception. He was educated in the Lutheran schools, and learned the carpenter's trade with Frederick Hostmeyer. He worked at his trade until 1888, then embarking in the general contracting business, at which he is successful to a notable degree. Mr. Schroeder was married in 1885 to Anna Osterman, of Allen county, and they have one daughter, Lizzie. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Frederick Kraft is a member of one of the early German families, that of Ernst and Louisa (Eichkoff) Kraft. Ernst Kraft came to Allen county about 1842 or '43, and worked on the old Wabash & Erie canal. He next purchased a piece of land of forty acres in Marion township, and in 1845 he returned to Germany and moved his family to his new farm home. He followed farming the balance of his life, and added to his original tract about fifty acres. His death occurred in 1849, in his

fifty-fourth year, and the mother died in 1879 in her seventy-third year. To them five children were born, four of whom survive. One of these, Frederick Kraft, who was born in the south of Germany, January 28, 1841, is now a prominent contractor and builder. He received his education in the Lutheran schools, and remained on the farm until his twenty-fourth year, during the winters learning the carpenter's trade. In 1865 he removed to Fort Wayne and went to work at his trade. In 1870 he began contracting, at which he has been notably successful. Among the buildings which Mr. Kraft has erected are the Trentman block, Sidel's block and Bursley's block, on Calhoun street, Pixley & Long block on Berry street, L. M. Ninde's building on Berry and Harrison streets, two foundry buildings for Mr. Bass, and the Olds' wheel works and many others. He was married March 5, 1865, to Lizzetta Mauzan, who was born in Allen county in 1848, and died in 1868, leaving one son, Henry, who has since died. He was married a second time, March 8, 1872, to Sophia Henning, who was born in Germany in 1850. To this union eight children have been born: Louisa, Charles, Minnie, William, Louis, Emma and Sophia. Fred, the fifth child, died in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Kraft are members of the Lutheran church.

Among the worthy German families that have become valued residents of Allen county during the past forty years, is that of Christian and Mary (Huxoll) Gallmeier, who came to this country in the spring of 1850, and settled on a farm in Adams county. They passed their lives happily, the mother dying August 14, 1874, and the father December 3, 1887. Their son, Ernst Gallmeier, was born November 10, 1849, was about six months old when the parents settled in this county, and he grew up upon the farm, gaining his education in the public and Lutheran schools. In 1866 he came to Fort Wayne, and began learning the carpenter's trade, which has since been his occupation in this city. Mr. Gallmeier was married May 1, 1879, to Minerva Waldo, of Fort Wayne. He and wife are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church. Mr. Gallmeier is one of the capable and enterprising men in his business, and is a good citizen.

A well known contractor and builder of Fort Wayne, William Gallmeier, was born in North Germany, May 6, 1845, and emigrated to the United States in 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Germany, and then learned the carpenter's trade. Upon arriving in America, he located in Fort Wayne and obtained work at his trade. In 1872, he began contracting, forming a partnership with Frederick Korte, with whom he has continued in business. Mr. Gallmeier was married in 1870, to Eliza Meier, who was born in Hanover, Germany. To them nine children have been born, four of whom are dead. The living children are: Louisa, Frederick, Mary, Clara and Annie. Mr. Gallmeier and family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church, of which he has been one of the trustees since about 1884.

One of the successful contractors of Fort Wayne, Gregory Lauer, first engaged in contracting in the spring of 1884, and is doing a good

business, employing four men. Mr. Lauer is a native of Germany, born October 21, 1850, to John G. and Maggie (Hargerreiter) Lauer. The next year the father emigrated to New York to find a new home for his family. He settled in New York and sent for his wife, who started with her three children to join her husband, but she was taken sick at Havre, France, and died, leaving the children, the eldest of whom was sixteen, to make the voyage alone. After five years' residence at New York the father and children came to Allen county, where he purchased a farm about ten miles south of Fort Wayne. After twenty years of farming he sold his place and removed to the city, where he now lives. Gregory Lauer left the farm in his eighteenth year, and began learning the carpenter's trade at Fort Wayne. September 8, 1874, he was married to Catherine Trampe, a native of this county, and they have had seven children: George, Catherine, Gustave, Christina, Jesse (deceased), Jacob and Gregory. Mr. Lauer and family are members of the St. Mary's Catholic church.

One of the successful contractors and builders of Fort Wayne, Frederick Korte, was born in Westphalia, Germany, October 25, 1847. He emigrated to America in 1865, and came at once to Fort Wayne, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at the same until 1872, and then began contracting in partnership with William Gallmeier, with whom he has since continued in business. They have erected numerous buildings in the city, including both business and dwelling houses, and have met with much success. He was married May 6, 1870, to Sophia Berghorn, a native of Germany, and to them ten children have been born, six of whom survive: William, Elizabeth, Minnie, Sophia, Henry, and Ernst. Mr. Korte and family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church, and in politics he is a republican.

Formerly a partner of Frederick Roth and S. Keller in the stone cutting business, and now engaged with the firm of Roth & Keller, Christian Keefer, of Fort Wayne, is well-known as one of the masters of his craft. He was born in Preble township, Adams county, Ind., March 4, 1845, the son of John N. and Sophia (Gabel) Keefer. His parents were natives of Prussia and came to Indiana in 1838 among the early settlers, settling first in Adams county. In 1861 they removed to Fort Wayne, where they died, the father in 1864 and the mother in 1874. To these parents three children were born, of whom one son is deceased. Christian Keefer was reared in Adams county, and came with his parents to this city in 1861. The next year he went west, and for nine months drove the stage and carried the United States mail between St. Joseph, Mo., and Council Bluffs, Iowa. Then returning to Fort Wayne he began learning the stone cutter's trade, which has since been his occupation. In 1870 he formed the partnership above referred to, under the title of S. Keller & Co., which was subsequently changed to Keefer & Roth. He retired from the firm in 1882. Mr. Keefer was married in 1873 to Louisa King, of Fort Wayne, and to them a son and daughter have been born, Edward and Emma. Mr. Keefer in

politics is a liberal democrat, and he is a member of Concordia lodge, No. 228, I. O. O. F.

John W. Muldoon, practical painter, located at No. 12 East Berry street, Fort Wayne, is a native of this county, born in Marion township, August 11, 1858. His father, Patrick Muldoon, a prominent man among the early settlers, was born in Ireland in 1827, and immigrated to this country, and was for a while engaged in contracting, then for some time in the milling and grocery business at Williamsport, subsequently being occupied in agriculture, until his death, which occurred February 19, 1864, in Allen county. He was married on Jannary 30, 1851, to Margaret Killen, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1833, and now resides at 280 East Lewis street, this city. They have seven children, of whom four are now living, John Muldoon being the youngest. At twelve years he came to Fort Wayne, and when eighteen began to learn the painter's trade. When twenty-one years old he went to Chicago, and a year later returned to this city, and was for a year and a half in the employment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, as fireman. In 1884 he resumed the painting business, and is now doing a good business, employing eight men, and has an extensive reputation as a skillful and accurate painter. Besides the general business he gives considerable attention to the finer branches of his art. He removed to his present location in March, 1889. He is a democrat, politically; is a member of the Catholic church, and of the Catholic Knights of America; and socially is one of the popular young men of the city.

Joseph H. Brimmer has been engaged in sign painting, giving attention also to the finer departments of his art, such as the painting of pictures, banners for societies and the like, in Fort Wayne, since 1872, when he came to this city from Chicago, where for one year he had been occupied in his profession. He is now regarded as one of the leading artists in his line in this part of the state. Mr. Brimmer was born in Lancaster, Penn., February 13, 1850, son of Joseph and Mary (Hutchinson) Brimmer, natives of that state. His father, born in 1808, died in 1885; his mother now resides in Pennsylvania at the age of seventy-three. They had ten children, of whom three are living, Joseph being the second of these. In 1865 he began learning sign painting, and in 1868 embarked in the business, removing in 1871 to Chicago. He is a worthy citizen; politically is a republican; fraternally is a Mason of the degree of Knights Templar; and he and wife are members of the English Lutheran church. He was married in 1875 to Rhoda E. Buckles, a native of Ohio, and they have had these children: John E., Mary E. and Clara L., living, and one Joseph H., jr., deceased.

Henry Hild, a well known carriage and sign painter, has been a resident of Fort Wayne since 1872, and has during that period achieved substantial success in his business and is held in esteem as a worthy and valuable citizen. He was born March 8, 1846, at Pittsburgh, Penn. His father was a native of Germany, born in 1813, who came to America in 1837, followed teaching as a profession, and died at Pitts-

burgh in 1869. He married Elizabeth Marquardt, born in 1809, and died in Iowa, November, 1888, and they had five children, of whom three survive, Henry being the second of these in age. In 1862 Henry Hild began learning the painter's trade in Pittsburgh, and followed it there until 1872. In 1870 he was married to Caroline Schust, who was born in Germany in 1848, and came to this country when an infant with her parents, who settled at Fort Wayne. They have three children, Albert D., Otto G., and Emma W. Mr. Hild is a republican, and he and wife are members of the German Lutheran church.

Among the worthy citizens of German birth should be mentioned Henry Schultz, a well known contractor and plasterer. He was born in Prussia, November 18, 1840, and immigrated to the United States in 1864, coming directly to Fort Wayne from New York. While in the old country he learned the trade of mason, but after arriving in this country he engaged in plastering, to which he has since given his attention. He began contracting in about 1879. Mr. Schultz was married in 1869 to Henrietta Brink Kroager, who was born in Prussia. To their union ten children have been born, eight of whom survive: Louisa, William, Caroline, Sophia, Henrietta, Katie, Henry, Frederick and Albert. Mr. Schultz and family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

In the business of slate and tin roofing and manufacture of tin and galvanized iron work, John Baker, of Fort Wayne, is conspicuous. He was born in this city April 24, 1849, son of Conrad and Bridget (O'Donnell) Baker. The father was a native of Germany, and was born in 1821. He emigrated to America and afterward came to Fort Wayne. He was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that occupation for a number of years. He served as street commissioner of Fort Wayne two years, and was afterward in the saw-mill business at Decatur, Ind. His death occurred in this city, April 11, 1884. His widow, who was born in Ireland in 1821, and was married to him at Pittsburgh, Penn., now makes her home on West Berry street, this city. John Baker was reared in Fort Wayne, and was educated in the Catholic schools. In 1865 he set in to learn the slate roofing and tin and galvanized iron work, and has followed that trade ever since. He began contracting in 1871, forming a partnership with John H. Welch, with whom he continued in business until December, 1886, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Baker buying the business. In February, 1887, he sold out to T. O. Gerow, and subsequently re-engaged in business, and continues at contracting. Mr. Baker was married September 14, 1875, to Fanny Welch, who was born in Ohio. Both are members of the Catholic cathedral.

In 1858 Robert Ogden, who had just immigrated from England, came to Fort Wayne, and embarked here in the business of plumber, which had been the trade of his father and grandfather in the old country and which he had thoroughly learned. In October, 1859, he removed to Dayton, Ohio, and in 1870 returned to this city, which has since been his home. He conducts a large plumbing buiness, with his

establishment at No. 26 East Berry street, and has achieved an honorable reputation. He was the first plumber to establish himself in Fort Wayne. Mr. Ogden was born near Manchester, England, January 9, 1825, to John and Alice Ogden, and when a small boy began learning his trade with his father. He has been three times married. His present wife, to whom he was married July 3, 1888, is Agnes H., daughter of John Fowles, of this city. She is a member of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Ogden is a member of the Episcopal church, and is a prominent Mason, being a Knight Templar and a member of the lodge of Perfection. He is also connected with the Sons of St. George. He is a republican, and a charter member of the Morton club. He stands high in both business and social circles.

James D. Madden, a prominent plumber of Fort Wayne, was born in county Derry, Ireland, March 25, 1856, the son of Patrick and Rose (McGuigan) Madden. He was reared in his native land until he reached the age of seventeen, when he came to America, and shortly after reaching this country entered upon an apprenticeship with Hoolihan & Barry, of Philadelphia, with whom he spent five years learning the plumbing business. In the spring of 1878 he opened a plumbing establishment on the corner of Second and Vine streets, Philadelphia, and two years later came to Fort Wayne. He is now the proprietor of a handsome plumbing establishment at 101 Calhoun street, and enjoys a large custom. He is industrious in business, is full of energy and enterprise and possesses more than ordinary tact and ability. He married in Philadelphia, February 12, 1877, to Ellen Crilly, who died August 22, 1877. He was married to Hannah Lyons, his present wife, September 9, 1882, by whom he has three children: Lawrence, Rose and Patrick Henry. Mr. Madden and wife are members of the Catholic church. In politics he is a republican.

Among the leading plumbers of the city is enrolled C. W. Bruns, one of the enterprising young business men of Fort Wayne. He was born in this city, November 24, 1865, the son of William and Rosa Bruns, who reside at 130 Gay street. He received his early education at the German Lutheran schools, and between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, learned the trade of painter. At the age of eighteen he graduated from the Fort Wayne business college, and then turned his attention to plumbing. He spent a year and a half with the firm of McLachlin & Bowen, and was then employed four years as bookkeeper for Robert Ogden. In the fall of 1888 he opened a plumbing and gas fitting establishment at 166 Calhoun street, and is laying substantial foundations for business success.

M. Baltes, a well-known German citizen of Fort Wayne, and a manufacturer of white lime and dealer in lime, stone, cement, sewer pipes, fire brick, clay, etc., at No. 3 Harrison street, residence at No. 63 Harrison, was born in Prussia in 1836. In 1854 he emigrated, landed at New York city, and came at once to Indiana and for several years worked in the neighborhood of Huntington. He next engaged in wheat

dealing, and subsequently in the marble business at Huntington. In 1861 he settled at Fort Wayne, and engaged in contracting, and dealing in lime, brick, stone, etc., and continued at contracting until about 1879, when he abandoned that branch of the business, since when he has carried on his manufacturing and mercantile business. The lime kilns situated at Huntington were built in 1868, and have a capacity of 2,500 bushels per day. The stone quarries of Mr. Baltes are also located at Huntington, and produce large quantities of all kinds of building stone. Mr. Baltes has figured conspicuously in the politics of Allen county. He has taken a prominent part in city public affairs, has served in the common council, and is at present a trustee of Saint Mary's church. Mr. Baltes was married in 1862 to Miss Margaret Gabele, of Fort Wayne, and to this union one child was born. Mrs. Baltes died in 1863, and her child died a month later. In 1865 Mr. Baltes was married to Caroline Gabele, and they have had four children, two of whom survive, Clara and Edward.

Walter S. Harrison, sign and ornamental painter, was born at St. Louis, Mo., July 5, 1853, son of Dr. Abram W. Harrison, who was born in Greenville, Tenn., in 1800, graduated at the Indiana medical college at Indianapolis, in 1842. He was the first freight agent at that city for the Bellefontaine railroad, and was appointed postmaster at Laporte, Ind., during the administration of President Jackson. In 1859, he removed to St. Louis, amd there practiced medicine until 1862, when he became a surgeon in the U. S. army, being first stationed at Jefferson City, and afterward at the Washington hospital at Memphis, Tenn., where he remained until the close of the war. He was a prominent Mason. He died at Chillicothe, Mo., April 13, 1867. In 1851 he married Priscilla C. Bush, born in Rockingham county, Va., in 1832, who came to Indiana with her parents in 1834, and settled in Boone county. She died December 5, 1888, at Indianapolis. Of this marriage Walter S. is the only child living. He learned his trade with George Peisch & Bro., at St. Louis, and in 1877, engaged in the business at Indianapolis. In 1885 he came to Fort Wayne, where he has been successful, and also gained a reputation as an active and public spirited citizen. His business location is at No. 32 East Columbia street, and 134 Broadway, and he is a member of the firm of Hull & Harrison. He is a member of the Y. M. C. A., one of the building committee, and one of the members of the first and second board of directors. Of Summit City lodge, No. 36, A. O. U. W., he was the organizer, and is a past master-workman of that order. He is of that lodge, past chancellor, and a member of Fort Wayne lodge, No. 116, K. of P., and past chief of Knights of the Golden Eagle and member of Wayne Castle, No. 2. He and wife are members of the Baptist church, of which he is the clerk, and he is secretary of the Fort Wayne Baptist association, composed of eighteen churches of that denomination. He was married September 11, 1879, to Mary L. Moore, who was born at St. Louis in 1859, and they have two children: Edgar J. and Edna L.

Joseph W. Cromwell, a lumber dealer and prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, Ind., was born at Newburg, Orange county, N. Y., in 1825. When twenty-one years of age he went to Maryland and lived for ten years in Frederick City, being engaged in the lumber business. Going next to West Virginia, he was a citizen of Fairmount, that state, during the war. While at Fairmount he had a government contract for furnishing walnut gunstocks for Springfield rifles, and in the year 1863 that section being invaded by Confederate forces, his mills were burned by the rebels, destroying in the neighborhood of 25,000 or 50,000 gun stocks, which with the mill were a total loss to him. He was provost marshal of the district, including Fairmount, and had several narrow escapes, and was captured at one time but paroled. In 1870 he made his home at Fort Wayne, where he has since resided. After coming here he was interested for five years in the lumber business with Hoffman Bros., and then began for himself. In connection with his son he owns a mill in the Indian territory, handling black walnut timber exclusively. Mr. Cromwell has been treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. since its organization, and was one of the building committee. He has given a large share of his time and money to that work during the past fifteen years. He is a prominent advocate of temperance, and in all respects a worthy citizen. His church connection is with the First Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder, and for several years he was president of the Allen county Sunday School Union, and also for the district composed of Allen, Huntington and Wells counties. Mr. Cromwell was married in Maryland, and losing his wife married again in West Virginia. He has three sons: William O. is a student; Clarence W., is in Indian territory, and Joseph C. is in the lumber business in Fort Wayne.

BANKING HOUSES.

The sound financial basis on which business is conducted in Fort Wayne, is due no doubt in a considerable degree, to the general confidence in the safe management of the banks. There has never been a bank failure in this city, and there has never been a time of financial depression when there was any alarm for their perfect solvency or any demand for deposits that was not fully and promptly met.

The first bank and for a long time the only one in the city, was the Fort Wayne branch of the State Bank of Indiana, which was established here in August, 1835. Its president was Allen Hamilton, known and respected everywhere for his integrity, who was succeeded in 1841 by Samuel Hanna; the cashier was Hugh McCulloch, late secretary of the treasury. These men were the founders of the banking system of Fort Wayne, which was built upon the strong foundation stones of integrity, fair dealing and thorough and exact knowledge of finance. The charter of this bank expired January 1, 1856, when it was re-organized as the branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, with Hugh McCulloch, pres-

ident, and Charles D. Bond, cashier. In 1865 it was merged in the Fort Wayne National bank, with Jesse L. Williams president, and Jared D. Bond, cashier. The Old National bank is the successor of the Fort Wayne National bank, and although the name is changed the business has continued from as far back as 1835. The First National bank was organized in 1863, by J. D. Nuttman. In 1883, at a meeting of the directors, Mr. O. A. Simons was elected president. Mr. Simon's sudden death in 1887, demanded another election of officers, and J. H. Bass was chosen president; Hon. William Fleming, vice president; Lem R. Hartman, cashier; W. L. Pettit, assistant cashier.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Nuttman from the presidency of the First National bank, he immediately opened a private bank under the name of Nuttman & Co. Mr. Oliver S. Hanna is cashier. The bank enjoys a splendid reputation.

Stephen B. Bond was admitted to partnership in the banking house of Allen, Hamilton & Co. in 1855, and in 1860 Charles McCulloch was also admitted as a partner.

The firm was dissolved on July 1, 1874, and the Hamilton National bank was immediately organized to succeed to its business. Charles McCulloch was elected president; John Mohr, jr., cashier, and Joseph D. Mohr, assistant cashier. The first board of directors which has remained almost unchanged, was Charles McCulloch, Jesse L. Williams, Montgomery Hamilton, William Fleming, Frederick Eckert, August Trentman and Edward P. Williams.

The officers of the Old National bank are S. B. Bond, president; O. P. Morgan, vice president; J. D. Bond, cashier, and James C. Woodworth, assistant cashier.

The combined capital of the three National banks is about one million two hundred thousand dollars, and the deposits in round numbers two million of dollars. The paid in capital stock of the Hamilton National bank is $200,000, of the First National bank, $300,000, and of the Old National bank, $350,000. The stockholders of these banks are the active business men of the city, and they will see that there is no suffering from lack of bank accommodation.

The Merchants' National bank was organized on March 15, 1865, and was chartered on May 1, 1865. The first location was on the northwest corner of Berry and Calhoun streets. It was afterward removed to the northwest corner of Main and Calhoun streets, where it remained until discontinued. Peter P. Bailey was the first president, and Dwight Klinck, cashier. In July, 1868, S. C. Evans was elected president, and Dr. John S. Irwin was elected to succeed Dwight Klinck, who had resigned. In February, 1873, Dr. Irwin resigned and C. M. Dawson was elected to succeed. The bank had an authorized capital of $300,000, and a paid up capital of $100,000.

For many years Isaac Lauferty has been engaged as a private banker in the Aveline House block, but discontinued business in the spring of 1889 because of ill-health.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch.—In the latter part of May, 1833, Hugh McCulloch was examined by the judges of the supreme court of Indiana and licensed to practice law in all the courts of the state. He had chosen his profession but had not decided where he would locate. Alhough northern Indiana was mostly a wilderness, he was advised to go north, and in a few weeks afterward he began the practice of law at Fort Wayne. For a short time he filled the position of judge of the common pleas court, but fate had decreed that he was not to continue a lawyer. In the winter of 1833 and 1834 the State Bank of Indiana was chartered, and when the branch of that institution was established at Fort Wayne, he was appointed cashier and manager. Although he had no practical experience in banking, and had not yet decided to abandon the profession which he had chosen, he went to work with a determination to establish the bank upon a good financial basis and then resign. This resolution, however, was overcome by circumstances. He became interested in the business in which he had made a temporary venture, and was soon made one of the active directors of the bank, and meeting four times a year with the managers of the other branches, at Indianapolis, he formed acquaintances that materially assisted him toward future promotions in life. The State Bank of Indiana, although established in a new state, and committed to the charge of inexperienced men, was a very successful institution, and in addition to helping materially in the improvement of the state, it secured to the commonwealth a net profit of nearly three millions of dollars, which became the basis of her large and well-managed school fund. The Bank of the State of Indiana commenced business January 1, 1857, as a successor to the State bank, and Hugh McCulloch was chosen president of all the branches, with headquarters at Indianapolis. The business of this institution was equally successful until the national banking system was established, when, congress having passed a law taxing the circulation of all state banks, it went into liquidation. In 1863, Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, offered to Mr. McCulloch the position of comptroller of the currency, and being appointed by President Lincoln, he assumed the organization of the national bank bureau of the treasury department, and the management of the national banking system. Within less than two years the state banks throughout the country were superceded by the national, and all was accomplished without any disturbance to the current business of the people. The labors of the first comptroller of the currency were severe and incessant, but in later days he could well feel rewarded in the knowledge that he was instrumental in establishing the best system of banking that this country or any other has ever seen. When Mr. Lincoln's second cabinet was formed Mr. McCulloch was the leading name mentioned in business and financial circles for the position of secretary of the treasury, on account of his recognized ability and success as a financier, and in March, 1865, he became the chief of the treasury department. He immediately announced his policy to be: First, to raise money by loans to pay the

soldiers of the great Union army, and all other demands upon the treasury; second, to fund and put in proper shape all obligations of the government; third, to take the first steps toward an improvement of the value of the paper currency, with the ultimate view of a return to specie payment. The war had just ended, vast sums were due from the government and the responsibiity of the management of the treasury department was enormous, and the work to to be done greater than that of any secretary from that time to the present day. The work was well done, and the policy adopted by Mr. McCulloch was steadily pursued by succeeding secretaries until gold, silver and paper currency became of equal value, in conducting the business of the country. For twenty-five years Mr. McCulloch did not lose a day from rigorous attention to business. His health being good, his body robust, his active mind was always at work upon the problems and financial questions of the day, even when he was not at his desk. During his administration over one thousand millions of short-time debts of the United States were funded into long-time bonds and therefore required no attention for twenty years, except in payment of the annual interest. In 1870 Mr. McCulloch went to London as the resident and managing partner of the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. Immediately (it could almost be said) did the business of this firm grow into large proportions, so that in a year's time no foreign firm was doing a larger or more profitable business with this country. Mr. McCullough was a partner in the London house only, and therefore could give no advice concerning the management of business in America. Had he been consulted he certainly would have advised the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. against attempting to furnish means for building so great a railroad system as the Northern Pacific. This was a project that would have tested the resources of a government, and the natural result was the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and the financial panic of 1873. Having established good credit abroad, Mr. McCulloch kept the London firm from going down in the general wreck. As the interests of the American partners had to be withdrawn, the banking firm of McCulloch & Co. was established, which continued for a number of years, until on account of advancing age, Mr. McCulloch determined to retire from active business, and return to his home in the United States. He owned a farm about eight miles from the city of Washington, and as no part of his varied life had been so thoroughly enjoyed as the small part of it which had been spent on the farm; he hoped to spend his remaining years in the cultivation and improvement of his land. The resignation of Walter Q. Gresham, then secretary of the treasury, in 1884, to become circuit judge of the United States, induced President Arthur to request Mr. McCulloch to accept the management of the treasury department a second time, and help him close up his administration. When Mr. Cleveland became president, March 4, 1885, Mr. McCulloch again retired to private life, but he takes a deep interest in public affairs and political and economic questions of the day.

In politics Mr. McCulloch has always been conservative. He never sought office, nor was elected to one. His experence in public life has led him to conclude that a protective tariff is detrimental rather than beneficial to the best interests of the country. To quote his own words, he believes that what is needed by our manufacturers (to say nothing about our farmers, whose wants are becoming powerfully pressing) and will become more and more needed as their productive power increases, was wider markets for their manufactured goods, the very markets of which they have to a large extent been deprived by the measures that have been thought necessary to secure for them the control of the markets at home. Combinations to limit supplies and maintain high prices are the necessary outgrowth of our protective tariff. In his opinion a tariff for revenue only, and as largely as may be practicable upon luxuries, is the only protection this country needs. Mr. McCulloch, in the winter of 1887 and 1888, wrote a book entitled, "Men and Measures of Half a Century," which contains brief sketches of the prominent men that he became acquainted with, the political events and measures of the country, with his views upon them from a non-partisan standpoint. He is at the time that this article is written eighty years old, but in good health and enjoying the reward of a well spent life. He was married March 15, 1838, to Susan Man, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., and on March 15, 1888, they celebrated their golden wedding, surrounded by their four children, their grandchildren, and a large number of relatives and friends. Charles McCulloch, their oldest son, was born September 3, 1840, at Fort Wayne. He went into the bank of the State of Indiana, at an early age, afterward became a member of the banking house of Allen Hamilton & Co., and later was elected president of the Hamilton National bank.

In the group of strong and enterprising men who are prominent in the history of Fort Wayne, a notable one was Allen Hamilton. He was a native of Ireland, born in the county of Tyrone, in the year 1798, the son of Andrew Hamilton, an attorney, and his wife, Elizabeth Allen, a woman of noble qualities of mind and heart. Young Hamilton, at the age of eighteen, while listening to the recountal of the experiences during a visit to America, by a gentleman of some talent, determined to seek a new home in the western world. Accordingly, in July, 1817, having acquired sufficient means, he set sail for Quebec. A few days after arrival he was taken with ship fever, and for six weeks was confined to bed with this malady. When convalescent he sought a milder climate, but before he could go further than Montreal he was taken with a relapse, and upon his recovery found himself with very little money left. He was compelled to sell part of his wardrobe to obtain funds to make the journey to Philadelphia, which, however, he found it necessary to make in large measure on foot. Arriving there without means and friends, pale and weak from illness, he wandered about the streets in search of employment. He was finally attracted by a notice of laborers wanted, posted on the door of a store, and though he had already been

refused a position as porter, he applied at this place, and by good fortune found a good Quaker, who promised his assistance. A few days later young Hamiltnn found himself in possession of a clerkship, with a salary of $100 a year and board. With an increased salary he remained there until the spring of 1820. He had a cousin, James Dill, previously a general in the army, and learning that Dill resided at Lawrenceburgh, Ind., Hamilton journeyed to that place, and found his cousin holding the office of clerk of the circuit court. An arrangement was soon made whereby the young man entered that office, writing six hours a day for his board and the use of the library as a student of law. There he formed the acquaintance of many men of note, among them Jesse L. Holman, one of the first judges of the supreme court of Indiana, and later associate justice of the United States district court, to the oldest daughter of whom Mr. Hamilton was subsequently married. In 1823 Mr. Hamilton was induced by Capt. Samuel C. Vance to visit Fort Wayne, at which the latter was appointed register of the land office, and the young law student concluded to remain here and perform the duties of deputy register while he pursued his reading. But perceiving that the country was thinly populated and that the law therefore was not a profitable occupation, he turned his attention to commerce, and purchased a small stock of goods on credit. His trade, which was principally with the Indians, was prosperous, and he soon enlarged his stock, and becoming associated with Cyrus Taber, he advanced rapidly in wealth and influence. Mr. Hamilton was largely indebted to the Indians for his start in business as he often averred, but his dealing with them was such that he always had their confidence and esteem, and he was especially liked by the Miamis, who confided their business to him. Chief Richardville, during his later years, entrusted his affairs to Mr. Hamilton, and never ventured upon any matter for himself or his tribe, without first consulting with his friend. Immense sums of money were frequently placed in his charge by the Indians, and large amounts were often disbursed by him to them. During the administration of Gen. Harrison, he was appointed agent for the Miamis, a position he held from 1841 to 1844, and during this period he disbursed $300,000 to $400,000 to the red men, to the satisfaction of both them and the government. His association with Richardville was marked by many a jocular contest. On one occasion Mr. Hamilton, riding a fine horse, passed the chief in front of the store of Hamilton & Taber, when the Indian exclaimed, "I strike on that horse, Mr. Hamilton," using a phrase common with the Indians when they wished to intimate their desire for anything as a gift of friendship. Mr. Hamilton at once turned the horse over to the chief, and waited for his revenge, which came while riding with Richardville along the Wabash, in sight of Indian reservations. Then he "struck" for a section of beautiful land, the deed for which the chief made without a murmur. In 1824 Mr. Hamilton received the appointment as sheriff, for the purpose of organizing Allen county, an office he subsequently held two years by

election. In 1830 he was chosen county clerk, and held the office seven years. He was appointed as secretary of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Miamis, and was tendered the same place in 1838, but declined the office. In 1840, though politically opposed to the administration of Van Buren, he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the Miamis for the extinguishment of their land titles in Indiana, and their removal to Kansas, and in that position he rendered the government valuable service. Of the important constitutional convention of 1850, Mr. Hamilton was a member, being elected by a large majority over a very popular democratic competitor, and as chairman of the committee on currency and banking, he was an important and valued member of that famous body. In the summer of 1857 he visited his old home and other places in Europe, and soon after his return in 1858 he was elected to the state senate, and was a member for four years, worthily representing the people of northeastern Indiana. He had been for several years president of the branch bank of Indiana at Fort Wayne, and the name of Allen Hamilton is still perpetuated by the Hamilton National bank, of which he was president until his death. He continued to devote himself to his large business interests until 1864, when he died at Saratoga, N. Y., August 23rd. His widow, a sister of Congressman W. S. Holman, was spared for many years, to witness the wonderful development of the city she was so long associated with, and died August 16, 1889, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Hamilton was born in 1810, and she was married to Mr. Hamilton at Aurora, in 1827. In the same year her residence at Fort Wayne began, first at the old fort, and subsequently in the Hamilton mansion, which was erected in 1838, and with its beautiful grounds, occupied an entire square. In religious and social affairs Mrs. Hamilton took a leading part, and the narration of the virtues and many acts of kindness and benevolence of this noble woman would tax the narrow limits of this sketch. Her elder son, Andrew Holman Hamilton, was a member of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth congresses, and now manages the estate. The other surviving children are Montgomery Hamilton, Mrs. Samuel Wagenhals, Mrs. H. M. Williams, and Miss Margaret V. Hamilton.

Charles D. Bond, formerly one of the foremost bankers of Indiana, was also prominent as a citizen of Fort Wayne. He was born at Lockport, N. Y., October 13, 1831, the eldest son of Stephen B. and Adelia L. (Darrow) Bond. The father, at one time prosperous, incurred financial disaster through indorsements made for others, and brought his family to the west in 1842. They settled first at Fort Wayne, but after remaining here two years went to Wisconsin. In 1846 the family again made their home at Fort Wayne, and in the following year the father died, leaving Charles D. Bond at the age of sixteen the main support of his mother and three younger brothers, without friends or means. On the return to the city Mr. Bond obtained employment with Hon. Peter F. Bailey, then engaged in merchandise in Fort Wayne, but a short time afterward he accepted a position in the postoffice under Postmaster

Samuel Stophlet. Several years later he became a bookkeeper in the branch of the State bank at Evansville, of which Mr. Rathbone was president, a position he held for about a year, when anxious to return home he secured a position in the Fort Wayne branch of the State bank, of which Hon. Hugh McCulloch was then cashier. He entered upon his duties as bookkeeper and assistant teller, succeeding his brother, Stephen B. Bond, who took the position of cashier with Allen Hamilton & Co. September 25, 1855, Mr. Bond was elected teller to succeed M. W. Hubble, and on October 26, 1856, he became cashier of the Bank of Indiana, which succeeded to the business of the branch of the State bank, and opened for business January 2, 1857. Of this, Mr. Bond became a director. In 1865 when the business was adapted to the national banking act, under the title of the Fort Wayne National bank, Mr. Bond was elected president, a place he held until his death. Thus, at the age of thirty-four he stood at the head of the financial interests of Fort Wayne. Many public and private enterprises also had his assistance, among which mav be mentioned the Fort Wayne gas-light company, the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, Fort Wayne organ company, Citizens' street railroad company, and others. He was one of the four partners of the banking house of Bonds, Hoagland & Co., of Peru, and of the Citizens' National bank of that place. Of the Lindenwood cemetery company he was one of the incorporators and foremost promoters. Mr. Bond was married March 27, 1854, to Lavinia Anna, daughter of the late Charles W. Ewing, and seven children were born to them. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and at an early age became a member of the Trinity Episcopal church. Of this he was for many years a member of the vestry, and also superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Mr. Bond died December 7, 1873, from the effects of an exposure to a rain storm in November preceding.

Isaac Lauferty, who has recently retired from an active business career of forty-five years' duration in the city of Fort Wayne, has been throughout that time intimately connected with its business history, and especially with the important financial operations during a large part of that extended period. He was born on the boundary line between France and Germany, August 2, 1820, of French parentage. His father, Lazarus Lauferty, was born in 1769, son of Frankel Lauferty, a native of France, born about 1730, who was a quarter-master in Napoleon's army, and a very wealthy man. He died on the Franco-German line, at one hundred and four years of age. Lazarus Lauferty was one of Napoleon's life guards, and was a man of imposing stature, six feet in height. He was a merchant, and in later life was a citizen of Philadelphia, whither he emigrated in 1846, until his death, which occurred while he was on a visit to this city. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Rothschild, was lost at sea while coming to this country, May 6, 1846, at the age of seventy-two. Of the seven children of these parents, Isaac Lauferty was the youngest, and is the only one now living. He came to the United States in 1839.

He engaged in merchandise at Wilmington, N. C., in 1842, but in 1844, came to Fort Wayne, and here continued in mercantile pursuits at the corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, until 1871, when he established Lauferty's bank, with which he was actively connected, making it one of the prominent institutions of the city, until 1889. Mr. Lauferty was married in 1848, to Betty Munchweiler, who was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, December 11, 1824, and they have four children: Alexander S., Sarah, Blanche and Agatha. The family are members of the Hebrew church. Mr. Lauferty has been a Mason since 1852, and in politics is a democrat, but before 1856 was an old line whig.

MUNICIPAL AND FEDERAL.

A land office was located in Fort Wayne in the summer of 1822, and the land immediately about the fort enclosure was sold by the agent to John T. Barr and John McConkle, the latter a wealthy citizen of Piqua, Ohio. The original plat of the town was surveyed by Robert Young of Piqua, in August, 1822. It is designated in the latter day maps as the "original plat," and was recorded in the office of the recorder of Randolph county, at Winchester, and subsequently at Fort Wayne, in recorder's record A, page 316, of the records of Allen county. It contains 118 lots with three streets, running north and south on a variation of 3° 30′ west of magnetic north, namely: Calhoun, Clinton and Barr, and five streets running at right angles to the same variation, namely: Wayne, Berry, Main, Columbia and Water streets. The public square was laid off on this plat with Court street on the east side of the same. The name of Water street has since been changed to Superior street.

The county addition was laid out by the commissioners and recorded in recorder's record A, page 315. It contained seventy lots and fractional lots. Its position is immediately east of and adjoining the original plat; the lots were laid off on either side of Lafayette street between Berry street and the St. Mary's river, continuing Water, Columbia, Main and Berry streets from the original plat.

Next, Cyrus Taber laid off an addition of forty lots including all of the military tract lying between the south boundary of said tract and the canal. Main and Berry streets were continued through the county addition. The remains of the fort reservation, by an act of congress, had been set apart for the benefit of the canal and with other lands at Logansport and subsequently sold at public auction.

Ewing's addition was laid off by G. W. and W. G. Ewing. It contains thirty-four blocks or fractional blocks of 278 lots, including all fractional lots. Cass, Ewing and Fulton streets were laid out to run north on a magnetic bearing of 15° 30′ west. Jefferson, Washington, Wayne, Berry, Main and Pearl streets, continued west from the original plat. Lewis street was laid out south of Jefferson street and was the first street to be established running due east and west.

Judge Samuel Hanna, platted and recorded Hanna's first addition, containing 299 lots and fractional lots. Clinton, Barr, Clay, Monroe and Hanna streets were laid out on a magnetic bearing of north 15° 30′ west. Wayne, Washington and Jefferson streets were continued west from the original plat. Madison street was laid out north of, and parallel with, Jefferson street, and running from Barr street east.

Rockhill's addition, which includes a principal portion of the city lying west of Broadway, was the next large addition. It contained 182 lots and fractional lots. This addition extended north to the canal and on either side of Market street, now Broadway; between Main and Berry streets, a space was left for market purposes. The original plat and the additions named comprise the first five wards of the city. The number of wards is now ten.

The incorporation of Fort Wayne as a town, dates from September 7, 1829, when an election was held and it was certified to the board of county commissioners, by William N. Hood, president of the meeting, and John P Hedges, clerk, that a majority of two-thirds of the persons present favored the plan.

Accordingly, on the 14th of the same month, at the house of Abner Gerard, esq., the first town election was held, which Benjamin Archer, president of said election, and John P. Hedges, clerk, certified as resulting in the choice of Hugh Hanna, John S. Archer, William G. Ewing, Lewis G. Thompson and John P. Hedges, as trustees for one year.

The town government differed little from that of other young places. The town funds were meager; of public buildings none warranting the name. The streets were not improved and were of the muddy and impassable character of the ordinary country road. The needs of the thrifty town soon outgrew the usefulness of this primitive manner of government and the subject of a city charter and the corporate powers it should contain were matters of frequent and earnest discussion.

The original city charter was written by Hon. Franklin P. Randall and was carefully compiled to meet the requirements of a better government. It was submitted to the legislature of Indiana at its session of 1839–40, and was passed on February 22, 1840. It provided for the incorporation of the city of Fort Wayne, and for the election by the people of a president, or mayor, and six members of the board of trustees (or common council), and the election of general officers by said board or council.

City Officers.—The first officers were: mayor, George W. Wood; recorder, F. P. Randall; attorney, F. P. Randall; treasurer, George F. Wright; high constable, Samuel S. Morss; collector, Samuel S. Morss; assessor, Robert E. Fleming; market master, James Post; street commissioner, Joseph H. McMaken; chief engineer, Samuel Edsall, and lumber measurer, John B. Coconour.

The first common council consisted of William Rockhill, Samuel Edsall, Thomas Hanneton, William S. Edsall, Madison Smiltser and William M. Moon. Of all these gentlemen there now survives but one,

Hon. F. P. Randall. He is actively engaged in the insurance business, and his enjoyment of his green old age is shared by his fellow citizens, who have learned to respect and love him.

Hon. George W. Wood was twice elected mayor, and resigned on July 5, 1841. Subsequent mayors were: Joseph Morgan, Henry Lotz (two terms), John M. Wallace, M. W. Hurford (three terms), William Stewart (five terms), P. G. Jones, Charles Whitmore (two terms), Samuel S. Morss (two terms), Franklin P. Randall (five terms), James L. Worden, Henry Sharp, C. A. Zollinger (five terms), Charles F. Muhler (two terms) and Daniel L. Harding, the present incumbent.

The first board of health was in 1842, and consisted of Dr. John Evans, Dr. William H. Brooks and Dr. Bernard Sevenick.

The seal of the city of Fort Wayne was designed by Hon. F. P. Randall about 1858. Upon its face are a pair of scales; under the scales are a sword and Mercury's wand inverted, crossed at their points. Above the scales is the word in a semi-circle, Ke-ki-on-ga, the Indian name of Fort Wayne, and around the outside edge are the words "City of Fort Wayne."

The present city officers are: Mayor, Daniel L. Harding; treasurer, Charles J. Sosenheimer; marshal, Henry C. Franke; assessor, Charles Reese; city attorney, Henry Colerick; civil engineer, Charles S. Brackenridge; chief of police, Frank Wilkinson; chief of fire department, Henry Hilbrecht; street commissioner, Dennis O'Brien; weigh master, Patrick Ryan; market master, William Ropa; pound master, Fred Woehnker. Secretary board of health, Dr. S. C. Metcalf. Trustees of water works, Christian Boseker, J. Sion Smith, Charles McCulloch. Trustees of public schools, John M. Moritz, O. P. Morgan, E. A. Hoffman. City commissioners, J. Dickerson, A. F. Glutting, U. Stotz, George Fox, P. H. Kane. Councilmen — First ward, William D. Meyer, John C. Kensill; second, Fred Schmueckle, Maurice Cody; third, H. A. Read, Joseph L. Gruber; fourth, George W. Ely, H. F. Hilgemann; fifth, Henry Hilbrecht, Louis P. Huser; sixth, F. W. Bandt, Robert Cran; seventh, Peter J. Scheid, George P. Morgan; eighth, John Smith, H. P. Vordermark; ninth, Louis Hazzard, Charles F. Haiber; tenth, V. Ofenloch, William Bruns.

The Police.— The city was without a police force until 1863, the people having no other protection than the sheriff and his deputies, the city marshal and his assistants and a few constables. In May of that year a police force was established, and consisted of a captain, a lieutenant and two patrolmen from each ward. Their hours of service were fixed at twilight to daylight.

The first chief was Conrad Pens, a German sailor. The others in their order of service were: William Ward, Fred Limecooley, Patrick McGee, Detrick Meyer, Michael Singleton, Hugh M. Deihl, Eugene B. Smith and Hugh M. Diehl, again. The latter resigned in June, 1889, and Lieutenant Frank Wilkinson was appointed by the police commissioners to fill the vacancy. Patrolman Leonard Fuchshuber was appointed

William Mullenary

lieutenant. Within the last year the offices of deputy marshals have been abolished and the five officers who are subject to the directions of the marshal are known as day policemen. The present marshal is Henry Franke.

The first police station was established in a small brick building on the east side of Court street, opposite the court-house. An office occupied the front room communicating with a cell room in the rear fitted with three iron cages. Upon the upper floor were two rooms in which female prisoners, but oftener tramps, were confined. The station was removed two years since to better quarters in the Barr street market house.

The night force consists of the chief, lieutenant, eighteen patrolmen, two drivers of the patrol wagon with a day and a night clerk at headquarters. The marshal and five patrolmen are on duty in the daytime. Important aids to the efficiency of the department is supplied by the new police patrol and telegraph system, which cost the city nearly $3,000. It consists of twelve sentry boxes, located in different portions of the city, each electrically connected with headquarters and each supplied with a telephone. The direction of the whole force from the central office is thus made easy, and the patrol wagon which supplements the system, is at the ready call of an officer who may need assistance or who may by this means, send his prisoners to the lockup without leaving his beat.

Fire Department.—The fire department of Fort Wayne, like that of all cities, had its origin in the volunteer companies. The department was organized in 1856. Prior to that time there were two independent companies, one called the Anthony Wayne, organized in 1841, and the other called the Hermans, organized in 1848. The Anthony Wayne company owned a Jeffries "gallery engine" and a two-wheel hose cart. The engine house was on the north side of Clinton street, north of Main street.

The Hermans' engine house was on the west side of Clinton street, north of Berry. It contained a side brake Button engine and a two-wheel hose cart. Each company had a fair supply of leather riveted hose.

The Hermans' was succeeded by the Alert engine and hose company, which used all of the Hermans' apparatus until January 13, 1868, when it was given back to the city and the company reorganized as an independent hook and ladder company known as the Alerts.

The Mechanics' engine and hose company was organized August 7th, 1856.

On December 3, 1848, the common council defined the fire limits as bounded on the east by Barr street, on the west by Harrison street, on the south by Main street and on the north by the canal.

The first steam fire engine was purchased from Pittsburgh, Penn. With a hose reel the expenditure was $3,000. The engine was of the Amoskeag manufacture, and was second-hand, but was in a very serviceable condition. This was in the summer of 1867, and in September of

the same year, a company called the Vigilants was organized to operate the new purchase. This engine is still in service. Various purchases of hand-engines, pumps, etc., more experimental than satisfactory, were made from time to time. In the spring of 1872, the city purchased of George Hannis, Chicago, at a cost of $2,300, the hook and ladder truck which has been in active service ever since.

In the fall of 1872 a notable addition was made to the apparatus by the purchase of a fine rotary steamer from the Silsby manufacturing company. It was called the Anthony Wayne, and cost $4,800. It was originally designed as a reserve engine to be used only in case of large conflagrations.

In 1861 there was purchased from the Silsby company, a rotary steam fire engine which was named the Frank Randall, and later from the Clapp & Jones factory, was purchased another steamer, called the Charley Zollinger, both in honor of the mayors of the city at the times of purchase.

The second ward engine house, at the northeast corner of Court and Berry streets, was built in the summer of 1860, and shortly afterward the old engine house which stood in the rear was demolished and the ground was partially occupied by an extension of the new structure to provide accommodations for the increasing amount of apparatus.

On August 15th, 1875, the national fire alarm telegraph service was introduced with fifteen boxes, eight miles of wire and other apparatus at a cost of $5,000, and nine years afterward, the Gamewell system was substituted, giving vastly greater satisfaction. The number of boxes were increased and keys were placed in the possession of responsible persons in various parts of the city. It is a peculiarity of the boxes that a key when once used cannot be released except by the use of the private key of the chief engineer. This effectually prevents the turning in of false alarms at least more than once by the same person.

In 1875, the present system of unhitching horses by electricity and the suspension of swinging harness in front of the apparatus was inaugurated. The men and horses were perfectly drilled and severe discipline was introduced in all branches of the service. Sleeping rooms were fitted up in the second story of the engine house and the firemen, instead of tumbling down flights of stairs to answer a night ring, slid down brass rods to the lower floor and the well trained horses having been electrically released from their stalls, were found in their places. A few snaps of the swinging harness were made, and the department was off to the scene of the fire in an incredibly short time, the boiler containing water heated by a stationary lamp which warmed it while the engine stood in its accustomed place.

Two years ago a handsome hose wagon was added to the apparatus. It is a vast improvement over the old reel and can be worked with much less effort. From time to time liberal purchases of hose have been made until now there seems only to be lacking an extension ladder which will be of the greatest service should fires break out in the tall buildings.

At first water was supplied to the department by laying long lines of hose to the canal, and later, the system of fire cisterns was inaugurated. These reached, in 1876, the number of thirty-four. All were abandoned and filled up upon the completion of the water-works system.

The names of the principal volunteer organizations which have done excellent service for the city are, the Alert engine company, the Torrent engine and hose company, the Eagle engine and hose company, whose hand engine was stored in the Broadway market house, the Vigilant engine and hose company, the Mechanics' engine and hose company, the Protection engine and hose company, which succeeded the old Wide-Awake engine and hose company, and the Hope hose company.

The various chief engineers of the fire department were: L. T. Bourie from 1856 to 1858; George Humphrey, 1858 to 1860; O. D. Hurd, 1860 to 1861; Joseph Stellwagon, 1861 to 1862; L. T. Bourie, 1862 to 1863; Munson Vangeison, 1863 to 1866; Henry Fry, 1866 to 1867; Hiram Poyser, 1867 to 1868; Thomas Mannix, 1868 to 1873; Frank B. Vogel, 1873 to 1874; Thomas Mannix, 1874 to 1875, and Frank Vogel, 1875 to 1879.

Mr. Vogel was the last of the chiefs under the volunteer system. It was succeeded in 1881 by the paid fire department, of which Henry Hilbrecht was appointed chief engineer. He has held the position ever since, and with such satisfaction to the people that his successive candidacy before the common council has met with no opposition. John McGowan is first assistant, and John Becker, second assistant.

Besides these officers two full paid men are attached to each piece of apparatus, as follows: two steamers, three hose carriage and one ladder truck. Then there six "minute men" on half-pay attached to each of the three hose carriages. They are expected to respond to every alarm and to carry the hose under the direction of the chief engineer and his assistants. These men are really subjected to the greatest danger of any of the firemen.

The growth of the city has for many years made it apparent that the fire department could not be handled with advantage from a single station, and after repeated recommendations by the chief engineer the city in 1885 built at a cost of $3,000, a handsome engine house in the seventh ward, from which the great manufactories of that district may be easily reached. With a perfect system of water-works and a well-trained department, the city now has good fire protection.

Water-works.—As early as 1875 the necessity of a system of water supply was thoroughly canvassed, and in the spring of 1876 the common council decided to establish water works in Fort Wayne. Moses Lane, an hydraulic engineer, was engaged to prepare and submit plans and specifications. These were submitted by him, and referred to the proper committee. Before this committee reported the canal owners presented a proposition, in the form of a carefully written contract, to construct water-works under the Lane plan, using the canal feeder as a source. This proposition required the expenditure of $380,000 for the construc-

tion of 21.18 miles of pipe and the erection of a stand-pipe five feet in diameter and 200 feet in height. The majority of the common council as then constituted, was in favor of this proposition, but certain citizens obtained a temporary restraining order, and before the final adjudication an election was held, and the issue presented in the several wards of the city being as to the adoption or rejection of the Lane plan, not one candidate who favored that plan was elected.

On the 15th day of May, 1879, the common council authorized the trustees of the water-works to employ any competent hydraulic engineer whom they might select. They employed J. D. Cook, of Toledo, who, on the 5th day of July, 1879, submitted plans and specifications. The water-works committee and a majority of the council opposed the Cook plan because it contemplated the construction of a reservoir, and the question as to the adoption of the plan was, on the 5th day of August, submitted to a popular vote. In order that the people might vote intelligently, the plan was printed and published in pamphlet form in the German and English languages, and a copy given to every voter in the city. The Cook plan was adopted, by a majority of 2,533, the total vote being 3,094 for, and 561 against, it.

The common council ratified the decision of the people and ordered the construction of the water-works as they are now, except as to reservoir and supply. There were in 1888, 29.9 miles of pipe, two engines and 239 fire hydrants, of which twenty-four are Lowry hydrants, at a total cost of $262,930.

Mr. Cook's salary was fixed at $2,500 a year, and the trustees were to receive $150 a year.

On October 21, 1879, the following contracts were let: Two engines and four boilers from Holly & Co., Lockport, N. Y., $30,500. Pipe and pipe laying, R. D. Wood & Co., Philadelphia, $126,380.17. Valves, Ludlow Valve Co., Troy, N. Y., $3,377.30. Hydrants, Matthews Hydrant Co., of Philadelphia, $8,490. Reservoir construction of building, etc., on the Olds' property, John Langohr and M. Baltes, $59,627.36. Engine house, Moellering & Paul, $8,490.

The whole footed up $236,865.36. Mr. Cook's estimate was $270,000, and after deducting the aggregate contracts from the estimate of Mr. Cook, there was $33,134.36 left for contingencies. Ground was broken in the fall of 1880, and the construction of the works, as originally planned, was carried forward and completed with the exception that the elevated reservoir, in the seventh ward, has not yet been finished, although such a course is strongly recommended by the commissioners, the work to be resumed in the spring, the same to cost not to exceed $20,000.

A source of supply that should be adequate in quantity and of wholesome quality was a subject of contention that was warmly fought over in the city council, in the room of the water-works commissioners and in the columns of the public press. Many favored pumping water from the St. Joseph river. The owners of the feeder canal sought to

sell that property to the city, and it was urged that the canal being some twenty-five feet higher than the St. Joseph river, would not only furnish the needed water, but would supply the power to force it through the mains. A third source of supply and the one which was finally adopted, was Spy Run, a brook which enters the city from the north and falls into the St. Mary's river a short distance east of the Clinton street bridge. The water of the run was said to be superior in quality to that of the other sources under consideration, but of the sufficiency of the supply there were grave doubts. Nevertheless by the side of this brook, at a point just east of North Clinton street, the city erected its pumping house, equipped it with a costly low pressure engine, capable of pumping three millions of gallons in twenty-four hours, a fine high-pressure engine, a battery of boilers, etc.

Between the pumping house and Spy Run, a great basin was scooped out of the gravel, and several strong springs were struck at the bottom. From the run to this basin, influent pipes, fitted with rock filters were laid; some twenty miles of pipe were put down and the contractors for the reservoir worked with amazing zeal in raising the great clay embankment into which it was designed to force the water, and from which it would gravitate back and down as needed by the consumers. The elevation of the reservoir was so great that it was estimated that water from this source could easily be thrown upon the highest buildings in the principal part of the city by making a mere hose connection. The very first summer's drought that followed the completion of the works and the general use of the water demonstrated fully the inadequacy of the supply, and water had to be obtained from the canal owners by tapping the aqueduct over Spy Run. This additional supply was never positively refused, and in cases of extreme drought when a conflagration would have found the fire department helpless, it was always to be had, but the relation between the canal owners and the city government became strained and other means of re-inforcing the inconsiderable volume of water of Spy Run were sought. A long pipe was finally laid from the pumping basin to the St. Joseph river, and a large rotary pump was set at work forcing water into the pumping basin from the Rudisill pool, being that level of the river above the Rudisill dam. This plan proved to be only a temporary relief. The same interests that had sought to sell the canal feeder to the city, owned the Rudisill dam, and it was cut, and in the early summer, with a water famine staring the citizens in the face, the board of commissioners were brought to face their most serious perplexity.

As a last resort, in 1888, a series of wells were bored. They were put down along the channel of Spy Run, below the pumping basin, and pump connection was made with them as fast as they were completed. The water in the pumping basin was falling rapidly under the steady consumption from the parched city, and it had actually fallen to but a few inches above the top of the big suction pipe when a few of the wells were made to yield and a strong stream of pure wholesome

water began to add its steady volume to the basin. It was welcomed by the citizens as the traveler across the desert welcomes a well or river.

These wells are eight inches in diameter and are driven to an average depth of fifty-two feet. They are thirty in number, and are all connected with a great suction pipe which leads directly to the big engines in the pumping house. Eight millions of gallons in twenty-four hours is a fair estimate of the amount supplied by the six wells first connected with a temporary suction pipe and when all have been so connected at least forty millions of gallons can be regularly relied upon. So fully satisfied are the water-works commissioners of the adequacy of this supply of pure spring water that they are now seriously considering the advisability of drawing the water from the pumping basin and cementing its bottom and sides so that none of the Spy Run water, once so much longed for, may enter. Thus has the problem of water supply for this growing city been settled at a great cost, but it is believed to the entire satisfaction of the consumers forever.

During the summer of 1889 a large addition was made to the pumping house at an expense of $16,000, and a triple expansion, low pressure Gaskill pumping engine, costing $30,500, has been put in service. This giant piece of machinery is warranted to pump 6,000,000 of gallons in twenty-four hours.

It was unfortunate that the original plan of pipe distribution was not on a scale sufficiently large for all demands, and many of the mains have been taken up and replaced by larger ones. Then, too, the growth of the city and the establishment of manufactories in the outlying wards, has demanded a general increase of the pipe service until now there are thirty-one miles of mains in the streets and alleys. When the reservoir shall have been completed and the direct pressure system will be abandoned, the expense of operation will be greatly curtailed, and as perfect and economically managed water-works will be found in Fort Wayne as in any city in America.

After many changes in the board of trustees, the "old board," Messrs. McCulloch, Monning and Boseker was re-elected in 1889, because of the great popular confidence in their management of affairs, and Mr. Frank Iten remains as inspector. This gentleman supervises all the extensions and repairs of water mains, which the city never lets to contractors, and it is said that no work he has approved has ever needed subsequent renewal. The water-works with all improvements up to the summer of 1889, have cost the city $269,000.

Daniel L. Harding, mayor of Fort Wayne, was born January 8, 1843, in Kings county, Ireland, son of Robert and Dorethea (Minchin) Harding, natives of Ireland. The father was born about 1793, and died in 1867, and the mother, who was born about 1801, died in 1847. Both passed their lives in their native land. Prior to coming to America Mr. Harding was engaged for five years in civil engineering, and this he continued after emigrating in 1866, for eight months, in the employ of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railroad. He then went to

Omaha, and was engaged two years on the Union Pacific railroad, until the road was completed. He remained in the active practice of this profession in various parts of the country until 1877. He then embarked in the real estate and insurance business in Fort Wayne, and has been so engaged ever since, except one year spent in England. In this business he has been quite successful and has won the confidence and esteem of the community. In politics he is a republican. In 1880 he was elected justice of the peace and re-elected in 1886. In the spring of 1889, Mr. Harding was prevailed upon to accept the republican nomination for mayor, although there had been but one republican mayor elected since the organization of the city, and that was twenty-two years previous, and the regular democratic majority was about 2,000. The democrats nominated C. F. Muhler for re-election, and the canvass which followed was very spirited, resulting in the election of Mr. Harding by a majority of 909. Mayor Harding signalizing his election by a proclamation demanding the rigorous enforcement of the laws regarding the closing of the traffic in intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath day, and this and the good results which followed, elicited laudatory comment in all parts of the country. Mayor Harding is prominent in Masonic circles, having been made a Mason at Tullamore lodge, Ireland, in 1865. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He was married in 1869 to Mary A. Fleming, who was born in Ireland in 1850, and came to the United States in 1869. They have four children: Robert F., Emily, Grace and Edith.

Rudolph C. Reinewald, city clerk of Fort Wayne, is a native of this city, born March 22, 1857. He is the oldest son of William F. and Lousie (Reffelt) Reinewald, who were born in Germany, the father in Blahsheim, Russia, and the mother in Bramshe, Hanover. They came to this country in 1855, and settled in Fort Wayne, and have resided here ever since. The father found employment in the Wabash shops, where he has been engaged during the past thirty-two years. Both parents are living, and in 1882 they celebrated their silver wedding. To them twelve children have been born, of whom nine are still living, five sons and four daughters: Rudolph C., John M., Henry W., William H., and George A. Reinewald, Mrs. William Bevesforden, Mrs. Charles Ostman, and Lotta and Mamie Reinewald. Rudolph C. Reinewald was educated in the Emanuel German Lutheran schools, and later took a business course in the Fort Wayne commercial college. At the age of fourteen he entered the employment of C. Wenninghoff, as an apprentice in the cigar trade. Subsequently, he began the manufacture of cigars for himself. Through his business career he became widely known and respected, and his friends urged him to make the race for the office of city clerk, which he did, but was unsuccessful in obtaining the nomination. In 1887 he again became a candidate for the same office, and was defeated by a small majority. In May, 1889, he was urged to make the race again, and this time was successful in securing the nomination over a number of candidates for the same office, and at the election on

May 7th, he was elected by an overwhelming majority of 1,853 votes, the largest majority of any candidate on the democratic ticket, receiving a total vote of 4,078, the largest vote polled by any candidate at the election. Mr. Reinewald was married October 21, 1886, in this city, to Mary A. Meeks, of Greenville, Ohio, who was born in Huntington, Ind. Her father, Jeremiah Meeks, is still living at Greenville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Reinewald are members of the Emanuel Lutheran church.

Charles J. Sosenheimer, city treasurer of Fort Wayne, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., February 21, 1854, the son of John and Mary A. (Miller) Sosenheimer. The father was born in Germany, May 20, 1815, and coming to America in 1848 and settled at St. Mary's, Penn., finally making his residence at Fort Wayne in 1880. Charles J., when twelve years of age, served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade with his father, and five years later he went to Crestline, Ohio, and was engaged with his brother one year. He then returned to Pennsylvania and worked with his father one year. At the end of that time he went to Crestline again and purchased a third interest in a hardware store, in which business he was successfully engaged for four years. But becoming dissatisfied, he sold out his interest and removed to Fort Wayne with the intention of going into the hardware business. But sickness in his family prevented, and he obtained employment at the Wabash railway yards at $1.50 a day, and after four days went to the Pittsburgh shops at $1.60 per day, in the tin and copper department. He was promoted from time to time until he gained the position of assistant foreman under S. C. Henderson, which place he has held since. In 1887 Mr. Sosenheimer was nominated for city treasurer on the Union Labor ticket and was defeated, but in 1889 he entered the campaign as the democratic candidate for the same office, and having been nominated by a majority of ninety-four was elected by a majority of 1,026. He took possession of this office in September, 1889. He speaks both the English and German languages fluently, is well educated, and bids fair to be a popular officer. Mr. Sosenheimer was married May 4, 1875, to Emma A. Myers, of Crestline, Ohio, and they have four children: Alice, Charles, Frederick and Lillian. He and wife are members of the Cathedral Catholic church.

Diedrich Meyer was first elected to a position on the police force of the city of Fort Wayne in 1866, and he served twelve years, five of which were spent in the capacity of jailor. The faithfulness and ability he had displayed in important positions led to his appointment May 12, 1881, as deputy marshal. He held this position three years, nearly, and then, upon the resignation of Marshal Frank Falkner, Mr. Meyer was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in 1884 was elected marshal, and re-elected in 1887. He has been a trustworthy and popular official. Mr. Meyer has long been a democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He is a native of Germany, born July 15, 1829, son of John and Margaret Meyer, who spent their lives in that, their native land. Diedrich was the youngest of seven children, of whom three are living. He was educated in Germany, and there learned

the miller's trade. In 1856 he immigrated and settled in Fort Wayne, and was for a time engaged on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, and then for two years at boating on the Wabash & Erie canal. He was married in 1882 to Lucretia M. Munson, who was born in 1845 in this city. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Dennis O'Brien, street commissioner of the city of Fort Wayne, was born in county Wexford, Ireland, March 25, 1834. His father, William O'Brien, was born in 1782, and married Mary Brady. In 1852 the family came to America, and settled at Huntington, Ind., where the father died in 1865, and the mother in 1873, at the age of ninety-three years. The youngest of their four children now living is the subject of this mention. On coming to America he was first employed in railroad work, and for twelve years was in the employment of the Wabash & Erie canal, being for eight years foreman of the state boat. Since 1865 his residence has been at Fort Wayne. In politics he is a democrat, and in 1877 his integrity and industry were recognized by election to the position which he has held continuously ever since. He was married in 1872 to Nancy Sheridan, who was born in this county in 1846. They have seven children: John D., William P., Robert E., Frank B., Albert, Helen M., and Annie. Mr. O'Brien and family are members of the Catholic church, and he is a member of the Catholic Knights.

The functions of weigh-master and wood-measurer of Fort Wayne have been efficiently discharged since 1875 by one person, Patrick Ryan. He is a native of Ireland, born March 15, 1832, the fifth of nine children of James and Johanna (Bohan) Ryan. His parents were natives of the Emerald Isle, the father born 1774, died 1845; his mother born 1782, died in quarantine below Quebec, 1847. In the latter year Mr. Ryan settled in Massachusetts, and remained there fifteen years, coming to Fort Wayne in January, 1862. While in the east he had learned the trade of shoemaker, and this he followed here until 1875, with the exception of one year in military service. He enlisted in 1864 in the Ninety-first Indiana infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1865. Mr. Ryan is a worthy and popular citizen; is a democrat in politcs, and he and family are members of the Catholic church. He is a Catholic Knight and member of St. Joseph and St. Patrick benevolent societies. He is a strict temperance man and has been a member of Father Matthew's society since 1873. Mr. Ryan was married in 1853 to Margaret Sheedy, who was born in Ireland in 1832, and they have had fourteen children, of whom eight are living: Mary E., James, Hannah, Patrick H., Margaret A., Agnes, John and Joseph.

Christopher F. Hettler, now assistant purchasing agent for the Pennsylvania company, was born in Hohenhaslach, county Vaihingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, April 1, 1834. He received a liberal education in that country, and in 1857 he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York city August 8 of that year, and then proceeded to Preble county, Ohio, where he remained until the fall of 1861, when he came to Allen county and for one year lived at New Haven, and then in 1862

located in Fort Wayne and accepted a position at the Pennsylvania shops. Considered by Gov. O. P. Morton as being a true, loyal American citizen, he was appointed recruiting officer at Fort Wayne in 1864, in which position he enlisted a large number of recruits. In September, 1864, he selected a company from these recruits, of which he was commissioned captain, and his command was assigned to duty as Company C, One Hundred and Forty-second regiment, and was given place in the army of the Cumberland. The regiment was mustered out July 14, 1865, after which Captain Hettler resumed his position with the Pennsylvania company, and since 1871 he has been assistant purchasing agent for that company. Since 1862 he has been prominent among the citizens of Fort Wayne, and has taken a leading part in public affairs, whenever he could work for the general good. From 1873 to 1882 he represented the second ward in the city council, and during his service he was ever on the alert to obtain the greatest possible advancement for the city with the lowest possible per cent. of taxation. He was instrumental in the introduction of the fire alarm telegraph system and other improvements for the fire department. In 1876 he delivered the first speech in the interest of city water-works and in which he advocated the idea that the city should build, own and control her system of water-works instead of their being in the hands of private companies. The question came before the people in 1879, and received a majority vote of 2,533 as against a minority vote of 561. Mr. Hettler has held the position of treasurer of the Fort Wayne building and loan fund and saving association, the largest organization of the kind in Indiana. He is a prominent member of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., Sion S. Bass post, No. 40, G. A. R., and Fort Wayne saengerbund. Captain Hettler was married March 26, 1861, to Catherine Furthmiller, then of New Haven, but was born in Stark county, Ohio, August 26, 1840, and they have one son, Herman Henry, born June 17, 1862, now extensively engaged in the lumber trade in Chicago. Mrs. Hettler is a member of the W. R. C., the Evangelical association and is an active, energetic member of various charitable and benevolent interests. Mr. Hettler possesses an untiring energy and in all his business transactions he has been very successful. Though of foreign birth he is thoroughly American in all his views and emphatically advocates allegiance only to that grand old flag, the stars and stripes.

Henry Hilbrecht is a native of Germany, born January 4, 1828, the son of Diedrich and Louisa Hilbrecht. In his native country he attended school until he was fourteen, after which he learned the trade of a blacksmith. In 1848 he emigrated and after spending three days in New York and a week in Buffalo, came to Fort Wayne where he has now been known as an upright and useful citizen for more than forty years. Here he found employment as a blacksmith, an occupation, which owing to his knowledge of the locksmith's trade, he soon was proficient in. He followed blacksmithing for a period of thirty years. Since 1878 he has served two years as deputy trustee, three years as deputy assessor

and two years as trustee of Wayne township, and with these exceptions, has led a quiet retired life. Mr. Hilbrecht was married August 16, 1848, to Miss Sophia Mesing, a native of Germany who came with her parents to America when a child. They have had five children: Henry, Lisette, Louisa, Sophia and William, of whom only Henry and Louisa are living. Mr. Hilbrecht is a member of Emanuel's German Lutheran church. Mrs. Hilbrecht, who was also a member of that church, died December 24, 1879. In politics Mr. Hilbrecht is a democrat. He was elected a member of the city council in the fifth ward in the spring of 1888, and at present holds that position. In public life as in private, he is the same reliable, trustworthy man in whom the people place full confidence. In 1873 Mr. Hilbrecht visited his native land, where he spent about three months with his father and other relatives and friends.

William D. Meyer was born in Germany in 1848, the son of Conrad and Louisa Meyer. His childhood and youth were spent in Germany, where he was raised on a farm and taught the shoemaking trade. In 1867 he immigrated to America, and made his home at Fort Wayne. Here for one year he was engaged in teaming, and during eleven years following worked at his trade, conducting a shop of his own during the latter eight years of that period. In 1881 he engaged in the grocery business to which his attention has since been given. In politics Mr. Meyer is an ardent and influential member of the democratic party, and in 1887 he was elected to the city council from the first ward, an office which he holds at present. Mr. Meyer was married in 1869, to Mary Dicke, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1867. They have three children: Louise, Henry F., and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are members of St. Paul's German Lutheran church.

The present representative of the second ward in the city council is Frederick Schmueckle, a worthy citizen. He was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, January 3, 1839, of parents who lived and died in their native land. The father, Gottlieb, was born in 1800, and died in 1877, and the mother, whose maiden name was Fredericka Ferber, was born in 1805, and died in 1880. The eldest son of their three living children is Frederick, who received his education in Germany, and at the age of fourteen years began work at the tanner's trade, which was his occupation until 1859, when he emigrated to the United States. He resided for one year at Milwaukee, Wis., and then came to Fort Wayne, which has since been his home most of the time. He is now engaged in the hotel and restaurant business, and doing well. In politics he is a democrat, and in 1888 he was elected to his present position on the ticket of that party. He is a member of Goethe lodge, K. of P. Mr. Schmueckle was married in 1867 to Mary Edringer, of Chicago, who died in 1870, leaving one child, Albert. In 1873 he married Louise Clemens, a native of Germany, by whom he has one child, Frederick.

Among the leading men of the city council of Fort Wayne should be named George W. Ely. He became a citizen of Fort Wayne in 1863, engaging at that time in the grocery business, which he conducted until

1875. In 1884 he was elected to the council as an independent, from the fourth ward, and in 1886 was re-elected, but on account of a contest occupied a seat in that body only five months. In 1888 he was again elected. Mr. Ely was born at Owego, N. Y., June 22, 1836, son of Daniel and Lois (Kelsey) Ely, natives of New York. The father was born in 1802, served as postmaster at Owego, by appointment of President W. H. Harrison, was colonel at one time in the militia of the state, and died at Owego in 1845. The mother was born in 1811 and died at Wooster, Ohio, in 1887. George W. was the third of five children, of whom three are living. He received a common school education, and at fourteen years of age removed to Wooster, Ohio, and entered a clothing store as clerk. In 1863 he was married to Theresa R. Anderson, who was born in Ohio, August 11, 1842, daughter of Calvin and Rebecca Anderson, old settlers of this city. Mrs. Ely is a member of the First Presbyterian church.

William Doehrmann, a successful business man of Fort Wayne, is also worthy of note as a prominent member of the city council, to which he was first elected for the eighth ward in 1881, and has since been three times re-elected. He is the oldest member in years of service, is chairman of the committee on finance, and is also a member of the board of police commissioners. He is a deservedly popular citizen. Mr. Doehrmann is a son of Conrad and Minnie (Zwick) Doehrmann, who immigrated from Germany and settled in Adams county fifty years ago. He, the fifth of their children, was born in Preble township, Adams county, December 27, 1850. After receiving a common school education he came to Fort Wayne and began clerking in a grocery store. Five years later he became a grocer on his own account, at Decatur, and after two and a half years, in 1875 returned to this city and has continued in the business. In 1880 he was married to Sophia Schroeder, born in Marion township, February 8, 1862, to William and Caroline (Kroemer) Schroeder, natives of Germany. They have four children: William C., born 1881; Frederick H., born 1884; Martin H., born 1886, and Alma C. M., born 1889. Mr. Doehrmann and wife are members of the St. Paul's German Lutheran church.

Peter J. Scheid, assistant foreman of the machine shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company, was born in Lancaster, Penn., October 18, 1847. He attended the public schools there, and began learning the trade of machinist when fifteen years old with Norris Bros. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania infantry, for three months, and afterward enlisted in the Seventy-ninth regiment, and served to the end of the war. He then returned to the establishment where he had begun his trade, and finished it. In 1867 he secured a position in the shops of the Pennsylvania company, at Pittsburgh, and in 1869 came to Fort Wayne. After many years' faithful service he was made assistant foreman in 1881. Mr. Scheid is prominent as a citizen and as a member of the democratic party, and was elected to the city council for the seventh ward in 1881,

again in 1884, and again in 1888. He is a member of the church of the Holy Trinity, of Wayne lodge, F. & A. M., and of Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R. Mr. Scheid was married in 1867, to Mary Ruck, of Lancaster, Penn., and they have had seven children: Frank, William, George, Clark, and Lotta (deceased), Crover C. and Cecilia.

Henry Hilbrecht, chief of the the Fort Wayne fire department, was born in this city, August 26, 1849. His father is Henry Hilbrecht, now a resident of this city, who was born in Germany in 1828, and married Sophia Mesing, a native of the same country who died in 1878. The senior Hilbrecht came to this city in 1848, and was by occupation a blacksmith, but is now retired. The subject of this mention is the elder of two children now living. He was educated in the Lutheran schools, and then for sometime worked at the blacksmith's trade, after which he was engaged as a machinist about nine years. In 1873 he became a member of the fire department, and since 1875 has been in continuous service. He soon became distinguished for bravery and efficiency, and was elected chief of the department. He was married in 1876 to Christina Dreibelbiss, of this city, born in 1854, and they have two children, Clara and Flora. The family are members of the St. Paul's Lutheran church, and he is in politics a democrat.

The position of inspector of the Fort Wayne water-works has been held since their establishment by Frank Iten, who has in that capacity rendered the city valuable service. He had previous experience, having been appointed to a similar position for the city of Dayton, Ohio, at the age of twenty-eight, holding the same for five years. Subsequently, he was engaged in business at Ada, Ohio, for over two years, and then for three years at Tiffin, returning to Fort Wayne, which is his birth-place, in 1879. Mr. Iten was born December 14, 1841, son of Scott and Catherine (Wagner) Iten. The father, who was a native of Switzerland, emigrated to the United States in 1827, and soon afterward became one of the pioneers of Fort Wayne. He was engaged in the flouring business some time, and died in 1848. His widow now resides in the city, in her eighty-sixth year. They had seven children, of whom four survive. Frank Iten was educated in the Catholic schools, and at twenty-one years of age learned the steam and gas fitting trade with A. Hattersley & Co., with whom he remained until he removed to Dayton, excepting his service in the war of the rebellion. He enlisted in 1861 in the Thirtieth regiment, and went through three years' faithful and patriotic service. In 1865 he was married to Sophia Young, of this county, who was born in 1845, and died at Tiffin, November 25, 1879, leaving three children who are yet living. He was married November 24, 1881, to Mary A. Daly, of Sanpierre, and they have had three children, one of whom survives. Mr. Iten and wife are members of the Catholic church, and he of the Catholic Legion.

As deputy in the city clerk's office for eight years, from 1875 to 1883, and as secretary of the city water-works, which position he has held since Jaduary 1, 1888, P. J. McDonald has rendered the city care-

ful and efficient service. He is a native of the city, born December 22, 1858, son of Philip and Catherine (Summers) McDonald, who were natives of Ireland and immigrated and settled at Fort Wayne at an early date. They were married in this city, and had two children, both of whom are living. Philip McDonald conducted a grocery store in the city a number of years, and served one term as deputy for Sheriff McDonald. He died in 1862 at the age of thirty-six, and his wife died in 1873 at the age of forty-one. P. J. McDonald was married in August, 1885, to Gertrude E. Donally, of Wooster, Ohio, and they have two children. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Catholic church, and of the Catholic Knights of America. He received his education in the Brothers' schools and at Notre Dame university, attending that institution in 1873–4. After serving eight years as deputy city clerk he spent a short time in the west, and on his return was for a short time again employed in that office.

J. Sion Smith, one of the trustees of the water-works of Fort Wayne, is a native of Salem, Livingston county, Ky. He was born August 3, 1849, the son of W. B. and Emily J. (Bass) Smith, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1815, and the latter, a sister of J. H. Bass, of Fort Wayne, was born in Kentucky in 1832. The family came to Fort Wayne in August, 1865, and two years later, Mr. Smith, who had by this time obtained a good common school education, engaged in the coal and iron business under the firm name of Bass & Smith. He was thus occupied until 1876, after which, for two years, he conducted a flouring-mill at VanWert, Ohio. Returning to Fort Wayne, he took his present position at the Bass foundry and machine works, which he has since held. Mr. Smith is influential as a citizen and is interested in the advancement of the city. In politics he is a pronounced democrat, and he was elected by his party as councilman for the sixth ward, a position he held from 1883 to 1885. Upon the death of the late Henry Monning Mr. Smith was elected to fill out the unexpired term of the former in the important office of trustee of the water-works of Fort Wayne. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in 1870 to Alice Shoaff, who was born in this city in 1853, and they have two children: Claude S. and Maude M.

The post of engineer at the water-works is occupied by Warren Carpenter, who is a thorough master of his calling. He was born at Lafayette, Ind., October 20, 1852, and after receiving his education in the city schools, entered a carriage shop in 1871 to learn the trade of a painter, but in the early winter of the next year he took a position as fireman on the Wabash railroad. This he held for five years, then being promoted engineer, and assigned a locomotive. He remained with the Wabash until the great strike of 1876, in which he was prominently engaged. He afterward accepted a position as locomotive engineer with the Chicago & Atlantic railroad, and was next employed as engineer of a planing-mill in this city. In 1883 he was appointed assistant engineer of the water-works, and in June, 1886, appointed first engineer

for the period of three years. He was married in 1877 to Catherine Hinton, who was born in Fort Wayne in 1855. They have one son, Wilbur Garfield, born in 1879. Mr. Carpenter is the son of Augustus and Caroline (Williams) Carpenter, natives of New York, who came to Indiana in the thirties and settled in Lafayette, removing thence to Delphi, Logansport, and Chicago, successively, returning afterward to Lafayette, and thence coming to Fort Wayne in 1872, where the mother died in 1875. The father removed and now resides at Butler, Ind., an invalid, having been paralyzed by a sunstroke in 1884.

An assistant engineer of the city water works, A. H. Franke has done efficient service for several years. He is a native of this county, born in Madison township, April 6, 1853, son of Henry and Mary Berg Franke, natives of the same village of Prussia, where they were married. They came to America in 1840, and settled on a farm in Madison township. The mother still lives there, but the father died December 24, 1879. They are reckoned among the worthy early settlers, to whom the present advancement is so much indebted. Their son, A. H., received his education in the German free schools, and at the age of fifteen came to Fort Wayne and worked at the shoe business for thirteen years. He then became engaged in the water-works, first as fireman for five years and then was promoted to his present position in 1885. Mr. Franke was married June 9, 1881, to Miss Scherer, who was born in this city April 12, 1857, and died September 30, 1882, leaving one child. January 6, 1884, he married Louisa Schafe Schaper, of this county, born September 30, 1856, and they have two children, one of whom is living. Mr. and Mrs. Franke are members of the Lutheran church.

Since July, 1883, Thomas Baxter has faithfully served the city as one of the skilled employes at the water-works. He was born in England, January 16, 1859, son of Joseph and Phœbe (Foster) Baxter, both natives of England, who brought their families to America in 1861, and came directly to Fort Wayne. Joseph Baxter was an engineer, and followed that calling until his death, which occurred in 1887, he being then sixty-two years old. The mother is still living at the age of fifty-nine years, and resides in Fort Wayne, on Spy Run avenue. To these parents thirteen children were born, of whom three sons and three daughters survive, and reside in Fort Wayue. Thomas Baxter was married in Fort Wayne, and was educated in the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he entered the plow factory of J. K. Edgerton, where he remained five years. He was next in the employ of T. R. Pickard & Sons, three years. In July, 1883, he entered the city water-works as night fireman, and after three years was promoted to day fireman, and holds that position at present. He was married February 5, 1885, to Emma, daughter of John Smith, born in Fort Wayne in 1860, and they have one daughter: Edith M., who was born March 19, 1886. Mrs. Baxter is a member of Emanuel Lutheran church.

George A. Schust, night foreman at the Fort Wayne water-works,

was born in Fort Wayne, December 19, 1854, the son of George A. and Mary (Betzler) Schust. His parents were both born in Germany, the father in 1827 and the mother in 1830. The father emigrated to America in 1849, and coming directly to Fort Wayne, has since made this city his home. He has been engaged as a carpenter, and for thirteen years was steward of Concordia college. His wife came to America about 1852. To them eleven children were born, of whom eight are living. George A. Schust was reared in this city, and received his education in the Lutheran and public schools. In 1872 he entered the carpenter shops of the Wabash railroad, and was engaged there until 1886, when he took his present position. Mr. Schust was married November 30, 1885, to Minnie Krannichfeld, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. They have had two children, of whom a daughter, Hedwig, is living. Mr. Schust and wife are members of the St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Hugh M. Diehl, ex-chief of police of Fort Wayne, was born at Philadelphia, October 21, 1844. His father, Charles H. Diehl, was born in Northampton county, Penn., in 1819, and now resides in Philadelphia, where he was in business many years as a contractor and builder. He married Mary C. Martin, who was born in Ireland in 1819, came to America at the age of nineteen years, and died in 1865. Hugh M. was the second of their eight children, all of whom are living. He received his education in the schools of his native city, and in 1860 went to Scranton to learn the trade of a machinist. His work was, however, interrupted in 1861 by the war of the rebellion. His father enlisted in Company C, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and served three and a half years. The son also enlisted in the same month of the outbreak of war, in Company C, Eighth regiment, and served three months, the time of enlistment. He then came home and worked at his trade until July, 1863, when he again enlisted, as a ninety-day man, in Company H, Thirtieth Pennsylvania, being honorably discharged at the close of his term of enlistment. After a short time spent at Scranton he went to Philadelphia, and in 1865 removed to Chicago, and in January, 1866, to Fort Wayne, where he has since resided. Until 1876 he was employed in the shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company. In the latter year he was appointed chief of police of Fort Wayne, and in 1878 elected marshal on the independent ticket. In 1881 he was again chosen chief of police and held the position until 1889. His service in this important capacity was marked by fidelity and efficiency, and he has become one of the most popular men in the city. He is prominent as a Mason, which order he joined in 1874, entering the Scottish Rite in 1886, and becoming a Knight Templar in 1887. Mr. Diehl was married in 1867 to Ada Jones, a native of New York, and they have three children, Lillie, Alice and Fred.

Frank Wilkinson, chief of police of Fort Wayne, was born in Troy, N. Y., May 1, 1836. His father, William, was born in Ireland, of English parents, and married Joanna Quinlin, a native of the same county (Cork). They immigrated in 1830, and settled at Troy, N. Y., where

they remained until 1838, coming then to the village of Fort Wayne. Here the father died in 1848 and the mother in 1878. Five of their children are living, the oldest being Frank. At this city, which has been his residence more than half a century, his first occupation was as fireman for the Pennsylvania railroad company. He then engaged in business for nine years, and on June 8, 1876, was appointed lieutenant of the police force, a position which he held until appointed chief upon the resignation of Hugh M. Diehl, in June, 1889. He has been a popular man in his social, business, and official relations, and will doubtless fill his present position with credit. He was married in July, 1878, to Margaret H. Gordon, a native of Scotland, and they have four children: Josie, Ella, Edith and Frank. He is a prominent democrat, a member of the Catholic church and of the Catholic Knights of America.

From 1871 to 1875, the position of chief of the Fort Wayne police force was held by Michael T. Singleton. He was born in county Cork, Ireland, November 1, 1841, the son of John and Ellen (Dannahy) Singleton. In 1854 he came with his mother to America, and his father and the younger children followed two years later and joined them at Fort Wayne whither they had come from New York city in 1855. The father and mother spent the remainder of their lives in this city, the latter dying in February, 1881, and the former January 29, 1883. Their son Michael, during his youth attended school, worked as a driver of a canal boat, and also as the driver of a cart on the Pittsburgh railway. During three years he was employed as an assistant at gas fitting. For three years and a half following this he served in the capacity of jailor. In 1865 he became a member of the city police force. He was elected chief of the force in 1871, and served as such four years. From 1876 to 1882, he operated a truck line. On the 10th of May, 1883, he resumed his position on the police force, which he has since held. Mr. Singleton was married October 26, 1862, to Catharine, daughter of Michael and Catharine Myers. She is a native of Kentucky. They have three children: Michael, John P. and Michael T., the first of whom died in infancy. The others are both grown and are promising young men. Mr. Singleton and family are members of the Catholic church.

One of the oldest and most trusty members of the Fort Wayne police force, Patrick O'Ryan, is a native of Ireland, born January 17, 1837. He is the son of Patrick and Anna (Eagan) O'Ryan, both natives of Ireland, the father born in 1814, the mother in 1819. The family immigrated in 1840, and lived for eleven years at Philadelphia, removing then to Covington, Ky. The father died in Fort Wayne in 1882, and the mother now resides in Cincinnati. Of their thirteen children Patrick O'Ryan is the eldest, and only two others are living. In 1859 he came to Fort Wayne, and here followed the carpenter's trade which he learned with his father, until 1876, when he accepted a position on the police force. For eleven years he has served on the night division and three years on the day division, and he is regarded as one of the

best men who are serving the city in that capacity. He was married in 1861 to Mary Maddigan, who was born in Ireland in 1844, and they have eight children living: John, James, Anna, Mary, Katie, Frank, Flora and Genevieve. Mr. O'Ryan and wife are members of the Catholic church. He is a charter member of the Catholic Knights, and was the first vice president of the order in this city.

John Trautman, an old and valued member of the Fort Wayne police force, was born in Stark county, Ohio, October 23, 1835. He is the son of George and Mary M. (Lehrman) Trautman, who were natives of Germany, but came to America in 1833 and were married soon afterward. In 1836 they came to Allen county and settled in Marion township, the father also conducting a blacksmith shop, and in this John Trautman received a partial knowledge of that trade as well as farming. He worked at the trade in 1858 in Menominee, Wis., and afterward at St. Louis, Mo. In the spring of 1859 he returned home, and after two years on the farm, came to Fort Wayne, where he has resided since 1862. He worked in the Pittsburgh shops six years, followed teaming seven years, and on June 11, 1876, took a position on the Fort Wayne police force, a place he has honorably filled ever since. He was married October 8, 1864, to Mary Guttermuth, a native of Adams county, Ind. They have had eleven children: George, Emma, Henry, Louisa, Rebecca, Jacob, Gertie, John, Sarah, Mary, and Samuel, all living except Rebecca, who died, aged three days. Mr. and Mrs. Trautman are members of St. John's German Lutheran church.

Since March, 1881, Frederick Wahrenburg has been one of the efficient, brave and honorable members of the Fort Wayne police force. He is a native of Prussia, born January 21, 1852. His parents, Henry and Sophia (Martin) Wahrenburg, were born in the same country, and there the father died when his son Frederick was about five years old. The mother is now a resident of this city. Mr. Wahrenburg has been a citizen of Fort Wayne since 1866. He took up the trade of carpenter, and was for nine and a half years in the employment of Koch & Humphreys, subsequently carrying on his trade by himself. He was married in 1875, to Mary Summers, a native of Fort Wayne, and they have six children living: Sophie, Fredrick, Maria, Henry, Ernst and Christina. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics he is a democrat. Subsequent to the death of his father, his mother was married to Diedrich Martin, who for many years has been janitor of Emanuel's Lutheran church. Previous to this engagement he was employed by the Wabash railway company for over thirteen years. His married life has now been thirty years, and he has had four children, the three survivors of whom are residents of the city.

John Slater, of Fort Wayne, assessor of Wayne township, was born in Litchfield, Staffordshire, England, June 28, 1837, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wood) Slater, both natives of England. The father died in 1866, in his fifty-sixth year, but the mother is still living, residing in England, and is now in her seventy-sixth year. John Slater was

reared in England, and after attending the common schools, began an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade. In 1857 he emigrated to the United States, and came direct to Fort Wayne, reaching this city on June 15. James Baxter, with whom he began an apprenticeship in England, had preceded him to Fort Wayne, and had located at Heller's Corners, and Mr. Slater at once joined him and after working for him the two formed a partnership at blacksmithing, and continued in business together for two years, when Mr. Baxter retired, and Mr. Slater continued for two years for hinself. In 1862 he removed to the city and entered the service of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad company, in the blacksmith department. In 1868 he went into the employ of J. H. Bass, where he remained until 1872, and then entered the Wabash shops. In 1873, while in the employ of the Wabash shops, he returned to his old home in Litchfield, England, on a visit, taking with him his son Willie, then only twelve years of age. After a visit of four months in England, Mr. Slater returned to Fort Wayne, and was in the Wabash shops, until 1886, and then returned to the Pittsburgh shops, where he is employed at present. In 1886, Mr. Slater was nominated by the republicans for the assessorship of Wayne township, and was elected by a majority of between 600 and 700, notwithstanding the democrats had a majority of 2,000 in the township. He was the first republican elected in the township in a straight out fight, which speaks volumes for his popularity. During the strike on the Wabash railroad in 1885, Mr. Slater was quite conspicuous and was chairman of the local grievance committee. While the strike was in progress, he was sent west to Moberly, St. Louis, Springfield, and other points as a delegate of the Knights of Labor, to to confer with Master Workman Powderly, and others. Mr. Slater emerged from the fight with credit, having always worked for law and order as well as justice. He is a member of Summit city lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M., of Robin Hood lodge of Sons of St. George, No. 216, Kekionga Council of the National Union. He is a member of the First Baptist church, and was instrumental in erecting the present church building of that congregation, he collecting over $800 in contributions for the same. Mr. Slater was married at Heller's Corners, April 20, 1859, to Jane E. Dafforn, who was born in Staffordshire, England, March 20, 1837, and came with her parents to America in 1855. To this union thirteen children have been born, four of whom survive: William M., born September 20, 1861, now married and residing in Kansas City, Mo., Rosetta M., born October 15, 1864; Ada, born October 20, 1873, and Herbert G., born April 6, 1876. Mrs. Slater is a member of the First Baptist church.

Louis Hazzard, inspector of oils for the Twelfth Indiana congressional district, and a member of the common council of Fort Wayne, was born in Newburg, on the river Rhine, Germany, August 12, 1844. He is the son of Bernhard Hazzard, who emigrated to America with his family in 1849. His wife, daughter, and infant child, died at Indianapolis in three days' time while en route from New York to Fort

Wayne. Bernhard Hazzard while living in Germany was a wholesale and retail wine and provision merchant, but on reaching Allen county settled on a farm in Washington township, and followed farming until his death, which occurred February 26, 1874, at the age of sixty-two years and six months. Louis Hazzard was reared on the farm, and secured such education as was possible in the country schools. February 29, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Nineteenth United States infantry, and served until February 29, 1865. He was with the Army of the Cumberland, and among the important engagements he participated in were Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Franklin, Stone River, Buzzard's Roost, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, siege of Atlanta and Marrietta, Ga., from which latter point he was sent back to Lookout Mountain, where he remained until discharged. Returning to Fort Wayne, in 1865, he went to work for the firm of Clark & Rhinesmith, lumber dealers, and a few months later entered the employment of N. G. Olds & Son. While with that firm, in June, 1865, he met with an accident which caused the loss of his right arm. In the spring of 1870, he removed to Sheldon, Allen county, where for six years he dealt in groceries and provisions, then in boots and shoes and groceries, during which time he also acted as ticket agent for the Muncie railway, was postmaster of the town, and supervisor of the district in which Sheldon is located. In 1876 he returned to Fort Wayne, and soon afterward was appointed bailiff for the superior court of Allen county, a position he held about four years. In 1882 he was appointed oil inspector for the Twelfth congressional district, by Governor Gray, and is holding that position at present, having been re-appointed and commissioned March 1, 1889. In 1887 he was elected a member of the city council from the Ninth ward for a term of two years: re-elected to serve two years more, time expires 1891. Mr. Hazzard is a member of Phœnix lodge, No. 101, K. of P., of Summit City division, No. 12, U. R. K. of P., of Sion S. Bass post, No. 40, G. A. R., and of the Patriotic Circle. He was married December 20, 1865, to Anna Sargent, of Allen county, and they have one son, William Ellsworth, born October 22, 1866.

Federal Offices.—The "federal relations" of Fort Wayne have been a prominent part of its history from the very inception of the settlement. Before the earliest settlers under the present regime had thought of migrating hither, the United States flag floated from the old fort, and the soldiers of the garrison were for some time the main part of the population. Here treaties were made with the Indians and land offices established by the United States. In later days, here was the site of a federal camp for the enlistment and drilling of troops from the "Old Tenth" district, and following the war of the rebellion a pension agency was established here, at which a large volume of business was transacted until the consolidation of Indiana agencies at Indianapolis, which agency was during the Cleveland administration, in charge of Col. C. A. Zollinger, of Fort Wayne. Now, Fort Wayne is a seat of the United States circuit court for Indiana, presided over by Hon. W. A. Woods,

and possesses one of the handsomest government buildings in the country, in which the postoffice also finds quarters.

The first postmaster at Fort Wayne, Samuel Hanna, opened his office in 1822 one door east of Colerick's hall. He was succeeded by Henry J. Rudisill, who kept the office in a frame building on the north side of Columbia street, between Calhoun and Clinton. In the same place the office remained during the terms of Oliver Fairfield and Smallwood Noel, but William Stewart, who was appointed in 1845, removed the office to the west side of Calhoun street, between Berry and Main. Samuel Stophlet was appointed in 1849, and John G. Maier in 1853, and during the latter's term the first mail arrived by railroad, and he was the first postmaster appointed by the president. Moses Drake succeeded in 1861, and he established the office, which had been kept in various places by his predecessors, on Court street, where it remained until the government building was erected. Peter P. Bailey filled out the unexpired second term of Mr. Drake, and was succeeded by Jacob J. Kamm, who was chosen by a popular election in 1869, there being a considerable number of candidates. He served eight years, and was followed by Frederick W. Keil, who held until the appointment of William Kaough, in August, 1885. Four years later the present incumbent, C. R. Higgins, took charge of the office.

William Kaough, an energetic and prosperous citizen of Fort Wayne, who has filled a conspicuous position in the political history of the city as a democratic leader, was in August, 1885, appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, and the functions of this important office have been by him ably and faithfully performed. He has been a resident of the county during his entire life, was raised on the farm of his parents in Washington township, and educated in the public schools. In 1872 he removed to Fort Wayne, became engaged in the agricultural implement trade, in which he was quite successful, taking a prominent place among the active business men of the city. His interest in political affairs has always been an absorbing one, and he has done the party of his choice valuable service. In 1885 he acted as chairman of the democratic central committee. He is a worthy member of the Catholic church. Mr. Kaough was born in Washington township, June 11, 1844. His father, Nicholas Kaough, was born in Ireland in 1800, came to Allen county more than half a century ago, and was one of those who cleared away the timber from the present site of the Cathedral. He married Margaret Brown, who was born in 1823, and they have had five children, of whom William was the second born. The father died in 1876, but the mother is still living, making her home in this city.

Cecilius R. Higgins, postmaster at Fort Wayne, late chief clerk of the western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway company, is a native of Ohio, born at Kalida, Putnam county, January 21, 1847. Afterward his parents removed to Delphos, Ohio, where he was raised to manhood, and educated in the public schools, and where he began his career as a railroad man. His first employment was as a

messenger boy, and while serving in this capacity he learned telegraphy, and was given a position as an operator. About the year 1867 he was appointed ticket and freight agent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne road at Delphos and Ada. January 1, 1868, he was called to Fort Wayne to accept the important position of train dispatcher of the western division, which he filled during nine years. He then acted two years in the capacity of wood and tie agent for the company, and in 1879 was appointed chief clerk, and this responsible position he held until the summer of 1889. Those admirable qualities of character which have made him so successful in railroad life have also made him popular with his fellow-citizens in all social relations. Having always taken an active interest in politics, he was, in 1886, tendered the republican nomination for auditor, a trust which he accepted. He made a gallant contest for the success of the ticket, but was unable entirely to overcome the tremendous adverse majority in the county, although he ran 2,700 votes ahead of his ticket. During the exciting campaign of 1888, Mr. Higgins served as treasurer of the Allen county republican central committee, and as a director of the Morton club, and rendered efficient service to the republican national ticket. In recognition of his services, and that executive ability he has manifested in other positions, he was appointed by President Harrison, June 18, 1889, postmaster at Fort Wayne, which position he assumed July 9, 1889. Mr. Higgins was married May 6, 1874, to Ella S. Hale, of West Virginia, a niece of O. W. Jefferds, with whom she was raised, and they have two children: Celia and Adah. Mrs. Higgins is a member of the First Presbyterian church.

The important position of deputy postmaster, an office in its duties closely related to the public, is satisfactorily filled by Otto P. Herbst, who has been a resident of Fort Wayne since 1865. He received his education in the public schools and at Concordia college. For several years he was engaged in the meat market business in this city, but on September 1, 1885, was tendered the position of stamp clerk in the postoffice. He served in that capacity until January 1, 1887, when he was appointed deputy postmaster. He is an enterprising citizen, and is prominently connected with building and loan associations, being president of the German association No. 1, and secretary of German No. 5, Summit City, Wayne, German Allen and Jefferson associations. Politically he is prominent among the young democrats. He was married December 5, 1877, to Mary Bullerman, a native of this city, born May 7, 1858, and they have three children: Frederick H., Clara D. and Henry W. They are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Herbst was born at Indianapolis, November 8, 1857, son of Frederick and Dora (Turkopp) Herbst, natives of Germany. The father, who was born April 10, 1825, came to the United States in 1854, and after living two years at Columbus, Ohio, removed to Indianapolis. There he enlisted in 1861, in Company K, Forty-seventh Indiana infantry, and served faithfully three years, receiving an honorable discharge in 1864. He came to Fort Wayne with his family in 1865, and was accidentally

drowned March 12, 1886, in the old canal. His widow resides in this city; she was born February 5, 1824. Two of their children are living, Otto P. being the elder.

John W. Hayden, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, was born in Brown township, Franklin county, Ohio, May 18, 1837. His father, Isaac Hayden, was born in Fayette county, Penn., March 21, 1809, and was married in 1833, to Elizabeth Crabb, who was born in Franklin county, Ohio, August 15, 1815. He died in 1862. He was of English descent, she of Scotch, and their parents both served in the war of 1812, his father being at the battle of the river Raisin. Their only other child was Emeline, born in 1835, who died in 1857. In 1848 the family removed to Kosciusko county, Ind., where they settled in a cabin on 160 acres of land, and here, without the advantages of good schools or church privileges, except such as the itinerant preacher furnished, John W. grew up to the age of nineteen, when he was sent to Fort Wayne college. He completed the course here in 1860, and began the study of law with Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, and was admitted to the bar on April 22, 1861. President Lincoln having issued his proclamation for 75,000 three months' volunteer troops, he enlisted in Company G, of the Twelfth Indiana volunteers. Being appointed second sergeant, he held that position until the expiration of his enlistment when he re-enlisted for one year, but on account of disability contracted while in the line of duty he was discharged at Poolsville, Md., August 31, 1861. Returning home he was engaged for several years in the pension office at Fort Wayne, and subsequently began the practice of law. August 12, 1875, he was appointed register in bankruptcy by Judge W. Q. Gresham, which office he held until the repeal of the law in 1878. On the organization of the United States district court at Fort Wayne, he was appointed deputy United States marshal by W. W. Dudley, and held this position until the change of administration in 1884. In the meantime he had built up a large and lucrative real estate and loan business, at which he is now occupied. Mr. Hayden is a Methodist, as were his parents. Reared a whig, he became an enthusiastic republican, and early in life adopted for his political motto, "Colonization and qualified suffrage," a doctrine which he still believes could have saved the Union its tremendous sacrifice in settling the question of slavery. He was united in marriage May 18, 1866, with Sarah M., daughter of Dr. Samuel J. Green, of Wayneton, Ind., and they have had five children born to them, two of whom are living, Grace G. and John R. Mr. Hayden is a Mason of the Thirty-second degree, a Knight Templar and a member of the G. A. R.

Thomas W. Blair, deputy United States marshal for the northern district of Indiana, was born in Defiance county, Ohio, September 15, 1850. His father, Joseph Blair, was born in Ohio, September 10, 1824, and was a farmer by occupation, and a worthy and highly esteemed man. He married Jane Ritchhart, also a native of Ohio, born August 8, 1829, who died in Defiance county, December 28, 1865. The father

died in Paulding county, April 7, 1882. Thomas W. Blair is the eldest of their three children, and his childhood and youth were spent upon the farm of his parents. After receiving a common school education he began work in 1872, at the trade of cooper, at Antwerp, Ohio, and he followed that occupation until 1881, when he came to Fort Wayne and established himself in business as a cooper. He was so engaged until January, 1886, when he sold his business and embarked in the grocery business, in which he continued until January, 1888. Mr. Blair was married February 10, 1876, to Amanda J. Smith, who was born in Paulding county, Ohio, in 1853, the daughter of Judge Ezra Smith. He is a member of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., and of Phœnix lodge, K. of P., No. 101, and is a member of the supreme body of the order of the National Union. In politics Mr. Blair is an active republican, and in 1886 he was the nominee of his party for the office of senator for the district composed of the counties of Allen and Whitley, the opposing candidate being Col. I. B. McDonald, of Columbia City. Mr. Blair made a splendid contest against overwhelming odds, and going into the canvass with an adverse majority of 3,500, reduced it to 671. In May, 1889, he was appointed deputy by United States Marshal Dunlap, of Indianapolis, and he has already made an honorable record. In an early day, counterfeiters were not rare in northern Indiana, but for many years a counterfeiters' den had not been found, until Marshal Blair, early in September, 1889, discovered a complete outfit for the production of spurious coin in the garret of D. D. Rhynard, near Monroeville. On this case Mr. Blair worked three days and nights, and the culprit was safely lodged in jail. He resigned the deputy marshalship, September 23, 1889, to accept the position of assistant mailing clerk in the post-office.

Louis S. C. Schroeder, a deputy collector of United States internal revenue, stamp department, is a native of Fort Wayne, born September 10, 1857. His father, C. Louis Schroeder, was born in Germany, January 1, 1827, arrived in America June 24, 1852, and on March 13, 1856, was married to Eliza Rippe, who was born in Germany, April 10, 1838, and came to America June 18, 1854. They had two children, of whom the younger, Charles J. H. Schroeder, was born in Fort Wayne, February 4, 1860, married Louisa Lahmeyer, October 4, 1883 (she was born February 27, 1861), and has one child, Carl Louis, born January 14, 1889. Louis S. C., the elder, received his education in the English and German schools of Fort Wayne, and at fourteen years of age entered the drug store of Dreier Brothers, where he remained five years. Then, in May, 1877, at the age of twenty, he formed a partnership with his brother, who was seventeen, and embarked in business as druggists. It is probably the youngest firm of the kind on record, but they succeeded in their enterprise, and now at the corner of Broadway and Washington streets, are doing a prosperous business. Louis S. C. Schroeder is also president of the Schroeder medicine company, of Fort Wayne, of which his brother Charles J. H. is treasurer and Carl Weber

is secretary. The Schroeder medicine company is a thriving young industry, organized March 1, 1889, for the purpose of manufacturing four specialties: "Weber's Catarrh Cure," "Weber's Toilet Lotion," "Weber's Corn Cure" and "Weber's Tooth Ache Drops." Though yet in its infancy, the prospects for this enterprising concern are of the most flattering nature. Mr. Schroeder is an active adherent of the democratic party, and he was in August, 1886, appointed to the deputy collectorship. He was married in November, 1879, to Lauretta, born in Fort Wayne, March 5, 1860, daughter of Orlando E. Bradway, who was born in Massachusetts, March 10, 1834, and married in 1857 Ellen Grusch, who was born in Pennsylvania, April 3, 1836. Mr. Schroeder and wife are members of St. John's Lutheran church.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.

Parks.— The city has no centrally located public park, and many visitors to Fort Wayne go away in the belief that in these needful places of recreation there is a woeful deficiency. On the contrary, there are parks in abundance, situated at no great distance from the business center, but in the need of money for water-works, streets, sewerage and other public works that made more imperative demands upon the municipal purse, they have until late years been somewhat neglected. The present purpose of the common council is to speedily remedy this defect, and appropriations for shade trees, flower beds, graveling of walks, drainage and fencing, seats and so on are cheerfully voted. Within the past twelve months much money has been intelligently expended in this direction, and before long Fort Wayne will have delightful breathing places for its populace, which, while they may not be made strikingly attractive by reason of the level character of the ground, may nevertheless become models of landscape, gardening and exquisite floriculture.

The city owns a large tract of land in the ninth ward, between North Cass street and Spy Run, which was years ago set apart for park purposes. A line of street cars makes it accessible from all parts of the city, and pedestrians will be occupied but fifteen minutes in a walk from the court-house, crossing the St. Mary's river by either the Clinton street or the Wells street bridges. On the east side courses Spy Run which the city proposes to deepen and widen into a lake of sufficient size for pleasure boats. The ground is elevated, the soil of gravel, overlaid with sand, and so is easily drained. During the present year a large appropriation was made for shade trees which have been planted. It is planned to erect on this property permanent buildings of graceful and attractive design, reserving always enough of the grassy lawns for games of base ball, quoits, cricket, Scottish games and other athletic sports, with possibly a track for bicycle riders. The water-works pumping house with its two monster low pressure engines, its great supply pool, fed from a series of deep flowing wells is a short distance to the

north and afford objects of interest and attraction to the pleasure seeker. A little further off are the St. Vincent's orphanage, the power house of the electric light company with its great engine and powerful dynamos, and but a little farther the Centlivre boat-house where a fleet of pretty pleasure boats invite to breezy rides over the waters of the majestic St. Joseph river.

By the will of the late Thomas Seomney it was provided that the beautiful Seomney park of sixty-one acres, which lies in the bend of the St. Mary's river in the west end of the city, shall revert within a few years to the public use. The cleared portion of the property is on a gentle slope, the rest is covered with a heavy growth of forest trees. It is on these grounds that the Northern Indiana fair has been held for many years past. They contain a half-mile race track, several hundred horse and cattle stalls, and a few large buildings which have been used for exhibition purposes. Street cars run to the principal gate.

A delightful place for recreation is Williams park in the sixth ward. It is reached by the Belt line cars which pass the principal entrances. The park is amply shaded by a thick growth of young forest trees, has been thoroughly drained and been made beautiful in various ways. The boundaries of Williams park are Creighton and Hoagland avenues, Pontiac and Webster streets. The grounds are the property of the heirs of the late Hon. Jesse L. Williams, and the improvements are made by them.

The same gentlemen have beautified the site of old Fort Wayne, and have placed there the flag staff and the cannon, with mention of which this chapter begins.

Hayden Park takes its name from Hon. T. J. Hayden. It is a nearly triangular piece of ground in the eighth ward. It is not quite a block in extent, and though small is situated in a thickly settled portion of the city, admirably adapted to the greatest usefulness to the public. Numerous shade trees have been set out, flower gardens planted and it is planned to make this little park a gem of landscape gardening.

A large park, designed especially for the benefit of the citizens of of the west end, was thrown open to the public last year. It is called McCulloch park after Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-secretary of the treasury, who gave the land. This park will be made especially attractive. It is reached by the Belt line of street cars.

In this connection may appropriately be mentioned Lindenwood cemetery, the beautiful city of the dead, to which tender and solemn associations draw many visitors. Here, covered by the gentle hand of nature are the graves of many whose names are recorded in this history, and many a magnificent monument commemorates the prominence of worthy men and women who have passed away. This property was purchased on July 5, 1859, by Jesse L. Williams, Hugh McCulloch, Charles D. Bond, David F. Comparet, Royal W. Taylor, Allen Hamilton, Alexander M. Orb, John E. Hill, Pliny Hoagland, Alfred D. Brandriff, Oehmig Bird and I. D. G. Nelson, for the sum of $7,627.50. The

title was first in the name of Mr. Williams, for the use of the company, and was deeded to the association on May 14, 1860. On the latter day the organization was completed by the election of I. D. G. Nelson as president, and Charles D. Bond as secretary and treasurer. The grounds were set apart with solemn ceremony on May 30, 1860, by a remarkable coincidence anticipating the observance of a day now dedicated to the deceased soldiers of the republic. The grounds were then in a wild, unattractive state, and much money has been expended for their improvement.

Lindenwood cemetery now comprises 124 acres, of which seventy acres are used for burial. The grounds are surrounded by an iron fence, 1,700 feet in length, is five feet high, set upon stone posts, three feet in the ground. It cost $2,652.25 and will last for generations.

The "Gate Lodge," built in a picturesque style of Gothic architecture, is located just inside the entrance gates covering a space 35x31 feet. The floors are laid with black and white marble tile, and the various rooms wainscoted with marbelized slate, and the walls and grained ceilings neatly frescoed. A circular bell-tower breaks out in one of the angles, and at the base is an open *loggia* leading to both the private office and reception room.

On the 17th day of March, 1884, the trustees sold about three acres lying on the west border of the cemetery grounds, to the Achduth Veshalom congregation, for their exclusive use for burial purposes.

A large sum of money has been expended in winding walks, and several miles of cobble stone gutters have been put down. The company secured by a substantial culvert over the old canal feeder, and by a finely graded pike such an approach from the city as few cemeteries possess. The place is visited annually by thousands of strangers, who praise its unrivaled beauty.

Two of the corporators of the association now sleep within the confines of the cemetery, Hon. Jesse L. Williams and O. A. Simons. Their demise has made changes necessary in the corporators and trustees. The former board is now composed of Hugh McCulloch, S. B. Bond, I. D. G. Nelson, O. P. Morgan, A. P. Edgerton, George H. Wilson, J. H. Bass, W. O. H. Hoffman, J. D. Bond, A. E. Hoffman, E. H. McDonald and John Orff. The board of trustees consists of Messrs. I. D. G. Nelson, O. P. Morgan, S. B. Bond, George H. Wilson and John H. Bass. The superintendent and landscape architect, is John W. Doswell.

Since the opening of the cemetery, John H. Doswell has held the position of superintendent and landscape architect. This esteemed citizen was born in the city of London, November 3, 1827. His childhood was spent in that metropolis until he was about nine years of age, when his parents removed to the vicinity of Southampton, where he was reared to manhood. He served an apprenticeship with a florist, and followed that calling in England until 1852, during a portion of which time he was in the employ of W. D. Page at Southampton, and for four years was

in the gardens of the Earl of Radnor, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, from where he went to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. Afterward he was head gardener for Sir William Medlican, at Venhall, Somerset. In September, 1852, he emigrated to the United States and spent the following winter at Cincinnati, where he was in the employ of the late William Resor, having charge of his green houses. He next went to Wisconsin, purchased some land and engaged in farming, but in the fall of 1859 returned to Cincinnati. In December, 1859, he came to Fort Wayne and took charge of Lindenwood cemetery. In the summer of 1888 he was engaged in laying out and improving all the city park plats. Mr. Doswell was married in England in July, 1852, to Catherine J. Humphries, who was born in Gloucester, England, April, 1825. Of their ten children, the following are living: Haidee, wife of W. H. Brady; George, florist; Alfred, florist; H. J., assistant superintendent of Lindenwood; Emma, wife of I. B. Adams; Nellie L.; A. C., florist. Mr. Doswell is a member of the Episcopalian church.

City Hospital.— No worthier institution of more humane ends is to be found than that conducted at the southwest corner of Washington and Barr streets by the City Hospital association, incorporated November 2, 1878, which may embrace any philanthropical person who will sign the constitution and by-laws. The property is that formerly known as the Hanna house, a massive brick building excellently adapted to the purposes. Mrs. C. L. Smith is the matron, and her Christian and motherly interest in the welfare of the patients, commends her to their affectionate regard. The lady is assisted by a corps of professional nurses. The hospital has accommodation for thirty patients and derives nearly its entire income from free gifts. A well equipped ambulance will shortly be put in service. The affairs of the hospital are managed by a board of nine directors, of whom M. L. Albrecht is president; W. D. Page, secretary, and E. F. Yarnelle, treasurer.

Places of Amusements.— With places of amusements Fort Wayne has been fairly well supplied. In 1853 Mr. E. F. Colerick erected Colerick's hall on the north side of Columbia street, in the middle of the block, between Clinton and Barr. This was the first public hall of any consequence, and it was opened on December 26, 1853, and for many years was a popular resort. The stage was small. In the rear of the auditorium was a gallery running across the room. In 1864 the place was refitted, the gallery was extended around the room, and private boxes were added, and the whole theater was handsomely decorated. A few years afterward it passed into the hands of Capt. J. B. White, who rechristened it White's opera house, and was twice gutted by fire. It has since been rebuilt for business purposes.

In 1868 Hervey Brothers, of Montreal, contracted with an association, called the Rink association, to erect a skating rink covering lot 95, original plat, on the north side of Berry street, between Clinton and Barr. The building was afterward turned into a tobacco factory, and in 1878 was sold and refitted as a place of amusement. A stage was put

in and the floor was raised. The name of the Academy of Music was bestowed upon the property. For a time it was used as a roller skating rink, but is now devoted to general theatrical purposes. The present owner is Mrs. Charles Fletcher, and the lessee is Fred C. Baltz.

The Olympic Theater was built by the executors of the Washington Erving estate, at the southeast corner of Clinton and Columbia streets, in 1868. It had a seating capacity of 1,300. One year later it was leased by Robert L. Smith, who changed the name to the Bijou. On February 1st, it was partially destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt. On May 17, 1881, it was again gutted, and after a number of months was rebuilt for business purposes. The Bijou was a first class variety theater.

The Princess rink is a creature of the roller skating craze of three years ago. It was opened in April, 1876. It is the largest place for holding popular meetings in northern Indiana, has a seating capacity of 2,800, and covers a plat of ground 100x150 feet, at the southeast corner of Main and Fulton streets. It was erected by B. S. O'Connor, John C. Eckart, and W. A. Foote, the former gentleman owns a half-interest. The Princess is lighted with electricity and heated with natural gas.

By far the handsomest theater ever built in Fort Wayne is that erected by the Masonic temple association at the northeast corner of East Wayne and Clinton streets. The building cost $75,000, and besides its splendid opera-house provides on its three upper floors accommodations for Fort Wayne commandery, No. 4, K. T., the most elaborate in the state, with rooms for the occupancy of the four blue lodges.

The Masonic temple association was formed in the winter of 1877-78 and included in its membership many prominent citizens who were not Masons. A subscription amounting in round numbers to $30,000 was raised, and in June, 1879, the contract for enclosing the building, according to the plans of Architect Thomas J. Tolan, was let to Hueston & Co., of Dunkirk, Ohio. This firm put in the foundation and had made some progress in erecting the walls when they failed, and on February 25, 1880, abandoned the contract. The unfinished walls were boxed up and not until 1882 was work resumed by the association, issuing bonds to the amount of $30,000 and running twenty years. A majority of these bonds were taken by Hon. James Cheney of this city, who became trustee of the bond holders. The contract for the completion of the building was let to Christian Boseker. Material changes were made in the plans in the way of cheapening the construction of the upper stories.

On November 6, 1884, the Masonic temple, as the theater is called, was opened to the public with a series of brilliant concerts by the Emma Abbott grand opera company. The actual number of seats is 846, but with the four beautiful boxes and with other accommodations that can be made available, seats may be provided for 1,000 people. On June 18th last, at a meeting of the Masonic temple association, the sum of $1,000 was appropriated for new scenery, new carpets and the intro-

duction of natural gas. Masonic temple has a Clinton street frontage of seventy feet and a depth of 120 feet on Wayne street.

The Catholic library hall is a handsome contribution to the city from the efforts of Very Rev. J. H. Brammer, vicar general of the diocese of Fort Wayne. It stands on Calhoun street at the southwest corner of Cathedral square, and is of noble and commanding appearance. The corner-stone was laid June 3, 1881, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill., who delivered an eloquent address. The hall is of magnificent proportions and has a well appointed stage, two galleries, etc. The building cost $65,000.

Natural Gas.— The important matter of how best to secure a supply of natural gas for Fort Wayne first took definite shape at a meeting held in the circuit court room in 1886. Robertson J. Fisher was chosen president and C. B. Woodworth secretary. Earnest speeches were made and under the belief that boring at Fort Wayne would be attended with the same success as at Findlay, Ohio, and places in Indiana to the south, a company was organized and called the Fort Wayne natural gas and fuel mining company. Four wells were sunk to the average depth of 1,400 feet, one near the Berghoff brewery, one near the Gay street over-head bridge, one near White's wheel works and one near the Centlivre brewery. In all of these wells gas was "struck," but in an insufficient quantity to reward the projectors of the scheme. The first well, however, that near Berghoff's brewery, has not been unprofitable. It was sold to the brewery company and continued for two years to supply a constant and considerable supply of gas to the boilers. After expending $12,000 this company abandoned further effort, and a new company, organized by J. C. Peltier, E. L. Craw and others, to make further search for gas. A well was bored in the east end of the city and another on the Peltier farm, three miles west of the city. These efforts were no more successful than those of the first company. Gas in small volume was invariably found but with it came a strong flow of water that choked the wells.

Matters were in this shape when, in the spring of 1887, the Salamonie mining and gas company was organized for the purpose of piping gas to this and other towns and cities from lands leased in Blackford county, Ind., forty to forty-five miles south of Fort Wayne, and near the line of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railway. Hon. R. C. Bell was elected president of the company and Superintendent W. W. Worthington of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railway, was elected secretary and treasurer. The company first bored four wells near Montpelier and piped and supplied that town. The success of this undertaking straightway attracted attention from Fort Wayne capitalists, and the project of piping gas to this city was then given its first serious consideration. The capital stock of the company was $50,000, and of this amount, there was but $10,000 paid in. It was agreed that if a favorable ordinance could be secured from the common council of Fort Wayne,

that more capital could be enlisted and the work could be prosecuted to success.

In the fall of 1888, after long and weighty deliberation and many annoying delays, the council passed such an ordinance as warranted the great undertaking. The company was at once re-organized and its capital stock was increased to $600,000. About $350,000 of this amount was subscribed in Fort Wayne, and $250,000 was taken in New York city. At an election of officers, Hon. William Fleming was made president, and Henry C. Paul, vice president, treasurer and general manager.

Contracts for pipe and pipe laying, aggregating $400,000, were let, and within ten days thereafter the pipe was being delivered at Millgrove, Blackford county, Fort Wayne and many points along the line of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railway.

The services of Max Hofman, an expert engineer, were secured, and an office was opened on Clinton street, in part of the same building long occupied by the postoffice. The work was carried to a successful completion last fall, and at once prepared Fort Wayne for the greatest stride in her history. The company has long leases on 10,000 acres of gas-bearing land, and with its twenty wells, can furnish forty million cubic feet of gas in twenty-four hours, enough to supply many cities of the population of Fort Wayne.

The main pipe enters the city from the south, near the old Wabash gravel pit, and the gas is conducted at a high pressure through two principal east and west mains, laid along Creighton avenue and Washington street. From these mains it is supplied through specially constructed automatic valves to the other mains, the valves admitting only so much gas as will give to the consumers the small pressure at which it can be used to the most advantage. The entire plant from the wells to and through the city represents ninety-eight miles of pipe. The connection having been completed there was a display of natural gas at the reducing station southwest of the city, witnessed by many people, on the evening of September 19, 1889. At that date the company had fourteen wells, with a capacity of fifty to sixty million feet per day, and intended to add sixteen wells during the season. A well known expert at that time declared that the Fort Wayne plant is the best in the United States.

The advantages of natural gas are so obvious that they need not here be recited. Among the chief points of excellence claimed for it over other fuels are cleanliness, no dust, no soiling of furniture, saving in the wear and tear of removals, uniform temperature, and freedom of the consumer from colds, is noiseless, regular and convenient; there is no dusty cellar, no carrying up of wood and coal and down of ashes, no search for kindling, no change of price and as to cost, it is at least 30 per cent. cheaper than any other fuel. It is worthy of note that the best stores and private houses in Fort Wayne will be warmed this win-

ter with natural gas and the fuel used in the increasing number of factories comes from the same inexhaustible source.

Local Transportation.— During the era of stage lines, those conveyances were numerous, for the city was the center of a large system of diverging routes, for the transportation of mail and passengers to all parts of northeastern Indiana. Many of these ran daily, and at the smaller towns they visited, at least, were the objects of much interest. The first omnibus line in Fort Wayne, was established by James Walker in February, 1857, and for a considerable period the local passenger traffic was performed by the omnibus and hack lines exclusively. Finally in 1871, the desire for a cheaper and more convenient mode of transportation was so strongly felt that an association was formed, which filed its articles September 8, 1871, under the style of the Citizens' street railway company. Of this corporation John H. Bass was made president, Gilbert E. Bursley, secretary, and H. M. Williams, treasurer; directors, S. B. Bond, Samuel T. Hanna, John H. Bass, R. S. Taylor and H. M. Williams. On October 10, 1871, the city council passed an ordinance authorizing the company to lay lines of railway on Calhoun, Creighton, Wallace and Lafayette streets. The first superintendent of the system was Gilbert E. Bursley. This older corporation was succeeded in 1887, by the Fort Wayne street railroad company, of which John H Bass is president; S. B. Bond, vice president; James M. Barrett, secretary; A. S. Bond, treasurer, and L. B. McNutt, superintendent. Another street car line, running from the intersection of Calhoun and Superior streets, along Spy Run to the French brewery, was built by C. L. Centlivre, and was completed in 1888.

Lorenzo D. McNutt, superintendent of the Fort Wayne street railroad, has devoted his life to the thorough study of the methods of successful and proper management of city transit facilities, and his efficiency in his present position is evidence that his career has been and will be one valuable to the public. He was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, June 30, 1849. His father, Calvin P. McNutt, was born in New York in 1805, was a farmer by occupation, and married Jane Slults, who was born in New Jersey in 1806. Both died in Lucas county, Ohio, he in 1870, and she in 1880. They had eleven children, eight now living, of whom Lorenzo D. was the youngest. He was raised on the farm, receiving a common school education, and remained there until 1872, when he removed to Toledo, and entered the employment of the street railroad company. He remained with that company until 1878, making such rapid advancement that at the end of that time he was given the foremanship of the Minneapolis street railway company. He was afterward for several years engaged in laying street railway track in various cities. In the spring of 1887 he went to Cleveland, and entered the employment of F. D. H. Robinson, as assistant superintendent of Superior street railway, and in the fall of that year came to Fort Wayne and accepted the superintendency above mentioned. Mr. McNutt was married in 1868 to Emeline M. Barnes, who was born in Illinois in 1849, and

A. L. Griebel

they have four children: Willard C., Elizabeth J., Henry T. and Norian V. He is in politics a republican, and he is a member of the Masonic order.

Charles F. Myers, a worthy pioneer citizen of Fort Wayne, was born at Vintheim, Prussia, May 14, 1828. His parents, Frederick and Mary (Hansarms) Myers, coming to America in 1836, he was early introduced to the new world. Their voyage occupied nine weeks, and landing at New York, they came directly to Fort Wayne, arriving here November 11. Two or three years later the family settled on land in Preble township, Adams county, Ind., where the father was occupied at agriculture until his death in 1860, his wife surviving him until October, 1865. Charles shared their pioneer toil until he was fifteen years old, when he started out for himself, and first found employment for three years at Fort Wayne, as chore boy at the home of Hon. F. P. Randall. Then he was engaged for a year on a farm near town. After that he was for six years chiefly employed driving team for William Ewing and Hugh McCulloch. Saving his earnings he bought a team, and about this time, November 21, 1851, was married to Sophia Caroline Hitzemann, who was born at Hobbenzen, Germany, September 28, 1831. She came to this country with her mother at the age of thirteen, her father, Christian Hitzemann, having emigrated six years previously. During 1853, Mr. Myers engaged in canal boating, and in 1854 he removed to Adams county, where he farmed until 1862, when he made his home permanently at Fort Wayne. In 1863 he became engaged in the business of street sprinkling, and for several years he, or the firm of which he was a member, did the entire sprinkling for the city, and during the twenty-six years he has been so engaged, he has done an extensive business. Much of his attention since 1862 has also been given to the purchase and sale of horses, and for several years he has conducted a livery stable at Nos. 112 and 114 Webster street. His long residence here has made him a host of friends, and his acquaintance is very extensive. By all he is highly esteemed. He has six children: Mary Sophia Susanna, Sophia Christina Mary, William Christian, Henry Frederick William, Carl Henry Ferdinand and William Frederick, of whom the second and third are dead. William Frederick is a veterinary surgeon and a graduate of the Chicao veterinary college. The family are members of the Emanuel Lutheran church.

James W. Pearse, formerly superintendent of the Citizens' street railroad, has had a varied and successful business career. On first leaving his Fairfield county, Ohio, home, he served one year in the quartermaster's department during the civil war; then became engaged in the dry goods business at Newark, Ohio, where he remained until 1869. After that date he traveled for the Ohio Valley glass works, of Wheeling, W. Va., until 1872, then beginning an engagement of one year as traveling salesman for E. R. Taggart & Co., of Philadelphia. For five years up to 1878 he engaged in agriculture in Adams township, Allen county, removing in February of that year to Lancaster,

Ohio, where he was proprietor of the Mithoff house, the leading hotel of that city, for two years. In 1881, having returned to this city in the previous year, he was appointed superintendent of the street railway, which responsible position he held for about six years. At the time of his resignation, January 1, 1887, to take effect in March, he had already engaged in the dairy business, and to this he gave his attention until the next fall, when he was for a short time engaged in buying and selling horses. In February, 1888, he became the proprietor of a livery barn at No. 263 Calhoun street, which he has since conducted. Mr. Pearse was born near Lancaster, Ohio, March 24, 1844, son of James W. and Hannah D. (Ward) Pearse, natives respectively of Fairfield county, Ohio, and Syracuse, N. Y. He was married February 16, 1871, to Frances M. Bowser, daughter of Jacob C. and Delilah (Click) Bowser, both of Fairfield county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Pearse have had four children: Fannie, Charles J., Harry W. and Bessie C., the first two of whom are deceased. Mr. Pearse is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a prominent worker on the side of the republican party. During the campaign of 1888 he served as chairman of the political committee of the Morton club, doing effective service. He is an honorable and upright citizen.

Emmet W. Powers, a prominent business man of Fort Wayne, was born in Wayne township, Allen county, April 7, 1848, the son of John A. and Margaret (Parrent) Powers, the former of whom, a native of New York, became a pioneer of this county. The parents removed to this city when Emmet was a small child, and this has ever since been his residence. He received his education in the city schools, and in 1858 became engaged in the manufacture of handles with his father. In 1870 he became a partner of C. P. Fletcher, in the baggage and transfer business. In 1878 Mr. Fletcher sold his interest to Messrs. Angell & Barnett, and the firm was then known as Powers & Barnett until October 1, 1879, when Mr. Powers retired and removed to a large farm which he had purchased in Huntington county. This property, which contained 615 acres of good land, he cultivated until the spring of 1881, when he sold it, and in September following, returned to Fort Wayne. From the fall of 1880, he was engaged in the purchase and sale of horses and cattle until the spring of 1882, when he re-purchased an interest in the transfer, and the firm of Powers & Barnett has since done an extensive business. They are the proprietors of the immense establishment on East Wayne street, and conduct the only exclusive baggage and transfer business in the city. Mr. Powers for several years past has also given much attention to the breeding and training of fast horses, and owns a stock farm four miles south of the city. In 1887 he became a member of the Fort Wayne importing and breeding company, of which he is now a prominent member. Mr. Powers is active and successful in businiss life, and in all relations has a high standing. He is an Odd Fellow, and a republican.

Asahel Jackson Read, an old and respected citizen, is one of the

worthy pioneers. He was born in New Hampshire, March 27, 1815, the son of Asahel and Esther Read, natives of that state. When he was four years old his parents removed to Syracuse, N. Y., where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. In 1844 he accompanied his parents to Allen county, and they settled in Cedar Creek township, removing two years later to Wayne township, where Mr. Read was engaged at farming until 1852, when he came to the city and entered the livery business, in which he has now had thirty-seven years' experience in this city. In 1868 he built his large barn on West Wayne street. He was married in April, 1837, to Fannie Aiken, who died in 1847, leaving one son, Henry A. In April, 1849, he was married again to Maria Patterson, his present wife, by whom he has a son, Charles Read, one of the proprietors of the Pixley clothing house, of Fort Wayne, and a daughter, Esther, the wife of George Brown, of Lafayette, Ind. Mr. Read is one of the city's worthiest citizens, and his life of industry permits him to spend his declining years in comfortable circumstances. Dr. Henry A. Read, eldest son of the above named, was born near Salina, Onondaga county, N. Y., December 21, 1838. After his father entered the livery business he assisted him until 1855, when he was employed as an express deliverer. He determined to devote himself to veterinary surgery, and in 1859 entered the school of veterinary surgery and medicine of Boston, where he was graduated in 1860. He has ever since practiced his profession in this city, with the exception of a period in 1865-6 spent as agent for the Merchants' union express company. From that time up to 1870 he also was engaged in the livery with his father in addition to his practice. During a subsequent period, 1879 to 1885, he again resumed that business. He has attained a high rank in his profession, and is highly esteemed by the community. In his practice he has made a specialty of the application to the treatment of animals of the principles of neurotomy, and his success in this specialty has made him a reputation throughout the United States. Dr. Read was elected to the city council in 1885, from the third ward, and re-elected in 1886 and 1888. He was married February 25, 1863, to Mary E., daughter of Owen Owens, formerly of Marion township.

The popular livery establishment of Ligget Brothers, was founded in 1873, the partnership then being formed between Robert A. and James Ligget. Their parents were John and Nancy (Young) Ligget, the father a native of Maryland, the mother of Jefferson county, Ohio. About a decade subsequent to their birth in 1852, the parents removed this county and settled in Lafayette township, where the youth of the brothers was spent on a farm. Robert A. Ligget, the elder, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, May 10, 1842. At nineteen years of age he began to learn the trade of plow-maker, and spent an apprenticeship of three years in the works of A. D. Reid, of Fort Wayne. He then enlisted in Company A, Twelfth regiment Indiana infantry, November 17, 1864; was with Sherman from Savannah to Washington, and participated in Bentonville, and several skirmishes. He was honorably dis-

charged at Louisville, July 17, 1865, and then resumed work at his trade here, Ft. Wayne. In 1867, he and Charles Messing bought the factory in which he worked, but sold it at the end of a year and a half. He continued to work at his trade until 1873, the last two years of that period being occupied at Rock Island, Ill. He was married September 9, 1879, to Mrs. Rebecca Sorg, and they have one child: Roy, born May 9, 1881. Mr. Ligget is a Mason, and in politics a republican. James Ligget was born in Carroll county, Ohio, August 26, 1843. He first worked at a trade as carriage maker at Zanesville, Ind., but this was interrupted by his enlistment August 8, 1862, in Company H, Seventy-fifth Indiana volunteers. He served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the battles between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and the capture of that city, and the march to the sea. Upon his muster out, June 6, 1865, at Washington, he came to Fort Wayne, and for about seven years was engaged at his trade, leaving that in 1872, to embark in the livery business. Mr. Ligget was married June 18, 1873, to Fannie E., daughter of Amos and Eliza Davis. She is a native of Sulphur Springs, Ohio. They have six children, each alternate one being a son: Phraortes C., Grace B., James A., Blanche, John W., and Nellie. Mr. Ligget is a member of the G. A. R., and past grand of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., and a member of the encampment.

Among the leading liverymen of the city is Josiah F. Fletcher, who was born in Nashua, Hillsboro county, N. H., September 27, 1833, the son of Loami and Mary Ann (Boutelle) Fletcher. His father is a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Fletcher was reared in his native town, and was chiefly employed in a cotton mill in his youth, though he also learned the carpenter's trade and the making of whips. At about eighteen years of age he went to Boston, Mass., and worked at the whip trade three or four years. He then made his way to Chicago, and for several years engaged there in the manufacture of coffee and spices. Mr. Fletcher came to Fort Wayne in 1861, and has since lived here. For two years he conducted a hotel, and then turned his attention to the livery business, at which he has since been successfully occupied. He was married April 19, 1862, to Margaret Fay, who was born in January, 1834. Mr. Fletcher's present place of business is at No. 32 Barr street.

In 1867, for the purpose of giving his children superior educational advantages, George W. Ames, who had since 1838 been engaged in agriculture in Adams county, removed to Fort Wayne, where he still resides. During fifteen years of his residence he was proprietor of a truck line, and prospered in business. He is now retired, esteemed as an honorable and upright man and worthy citizen. Mr. Ames was born in Bradford county, Penn., December 12, 1822, the son of Rufus and Amy (Head) Ames, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New York. When he was three years old the family removed to Tioga county, Penn., and nine years later to Delaware county, Ohio, leaving there in 1838, to settle in Adams county, Ind., where the father passed

the remainder of his life, nearly thirty years. Mr. Ames was married in Adams county, September 6, 1843, to Mary A., daughter of Ezekiel and Cornelia (Swazey) Hooper, who was born in Fairchild county, Ohio, April 13, 1824. They have had nine children: Ezekiel H., Rufus, Aaron S., Francis M., Samuel B., Benson C., George F., Ida H. and Lemuel M., of whom Aaron, Francis and Lemuel are deceased. The two eldest sons served in the war of the rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Ames are members of the Methodist Episcopal church; in politics he is a republican.

Dr. George P. Barnum, the well known veterinary surgeon and liveryman, was born in Keeseville, N. Y., July 18, 1831, the son of Platt and Hannah (Hull) Barnum, both natives of Vermont. When he was but six months old, his parents removed to West Chateaugay, Franklin county, N. Y., where his boyhood was spent on a farm. At the early age of thirteen he started out for himself and made his way to Burlington, Vt. where he secured a position in the veterinary hospital of William I. Richardson, a prominent surgeon of that vicinity, and a graduate of a college in London. He remained there until he was nearly twenty-one years of age, having had full charge of the establishment after he reached the age of sixteen. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., arriving there November 1, 1852, and soon afterward to Madison, where he was for one year employed by the month in his profession. Going to St. Paul, he practiced his profession one year, and then moving to Grant county, Wis., farmed and practiced until 1861. In April of that year, he engaged in the livery business at Marion, Iowa, and remained there until October, 1865. He continued to practice his profession, and in 1868, went to Omaha, Neb., and conducted a stable and practiced until April, 1870, when he came to Fort Wayne. Until 1871 he gave his time here to the profession, but in that year began the management of a large livery barn, to which he has given much attention in connection with the breeding and training and campaigning of fast horses. Mr. Barnum was married March 15, 1852, to Eliza Curtis, of Burlington, Vt.; she died in October, 1856, and March 1, 1857, he married Mary White, of Jones county, Iowa. She died in October, 1866, and on Christmas eve, 1871, he was married to his present wife, Salina Mercer, of Owasso, Mich. He had one child by his first wife and two by his second, but all are dead. He has adopted three children, since deceased. He is in politics a republican. While in Wisconsin he served five years as deputy sheriff. Mr. Barnum is a second cousin of the veteran showman, P. T. Barnum.

At the early age of twelve years, James O. Jenson, now a prosperous citizen of this city, started from his native town of Lockport, N. Y., and turned westward to seek his fortune. He found a position at Nashville, Barry county, Mich., where he spent his youth clerking in a general store, being ten years in the employment of William A. Aylesworth. Removing to Big Rapids, Mich., he spent three years in lumbering, and prospered, but at the end of the period named his large saw, planing,

shingle and lath mill was destroyed by fire, at a loss of $26,000. Since then Mr. Jenson has devoted his attention to horses, dealing in them extensively. In the fall of 1885 he came to Fort Wayne, and in December, 1888, became a partner in a livery barn, which he aids in managing in connection with his business. He is prospering, has accumulated considerable property, and the energy which inspired him to start out in life single handed in a strange land, has enabled him to overcome the effects of his severe losses. Mr. Jenson is a member of the Odd Fellows, and is in politics a democrat. He was born May 22, 1859, the son of John and Abby Jane (Dunning) Jenson, who were natives of New York.

Ashley C. Perrin, prominent among those engaged in the livery business in Fort Wayne, traces his ancestry to John Perryn, who was born in England in 1614, and sailed to America in the ship "Safety," landing at Braintree, Mass., in 1635. He died September 13, 1674. His son John had a son John, born October 12, 1668, who also had a son John, born March 8, 1692, and the latter a son, Jesse, born January 24, 1726. Jesse married Rachel Ide, and their son Asa was born July 18, 1775. The latter married Rebecca Thatcher, and their son Austin, born July 18, 1801, and his wife Mary, daughter of Nathan Johnson, were the parents of Ashley C. Perrin. He was born in New York, March 21, 1828, in the eighth generation of the Perrin family in this country. In 1829 his parents became pioneers in Wayne county, Mich., where he grew to manhood. In 1852 he started for California, and en route was shipwrecked and delayed on the southern coast of Mexico about two months. In California he mined one year, and was then engaged seven years in transporting freight. Soon after his return home he engaged in hotel-keeping at Plymouth, Mich. In 1864 he was for a year and a half occupied in the livery business at Ypsilanti, and then conducted a furniture store at Plymouth, finally returning to the livery business. In May, 1873, he came to Fort Wayne, and has ever since conducted a large livery barn at No. 62 East Wayne street. Mr. Perrin was married January 1, 1861, to Mary Ann Dodge, who died in January, 1865, leaving two children, May and Eloise. February 27, 1867, he married Ellen Dodge, sister of his first wife, and they have one son, Robert Ashley, born December 3, 1881. Mr. Perrin is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the council in that order. In politics he is a democrat.

Among the prosperous liverymen of Fort Wayne should be named Charles W. Fulton, who embarked in his business at Burgettstown, Penn., September 12, 1877. He came to Fort Wayne in the fall of 1888, and is now the proprietor of a barn at No. 13 Pearl street. Mr. Fulton was born in Washington county, Penn., September 20, 1852, son of John J. and Margaret (Canon) Fulton, both natives of that county. He spent his boyhood on a farm, and then learned telegraphy, and for about one year had charge of an office at Oakdale, Penn., on the Pan Handle railroad. Then for three years he was engaged in hotel keeping at

Burgettstown. Mr. Fulton was married March 28, 1878, to Laura Bell McFarland, a native of his home county. She was born March 2, 1856, the daughter of Andrew McFarland. In politics, Mr. Fulton is a democrat.

John C. Brinsley was born at Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England, October 7, 1828. He is the son of Charles and Mary Jackson Brinsley, the latter being the sister of the Rev. Thomas Jackson. She died when her son was but four years old. In his early youth he served an apprenticeship of three years at the moulder's trade, and at sixteen was employed in a pottery, where he worked about four years. In 1849, the father, son and one sister, immigrated and settled at Washington, Middlesex county, N. Y. Subsequently, John C. was employed at boating between New Brunswick, N. J., and New York city, and afterward found employment as a potter, at South Amboy, N. J., one year; at Pottsville, Penn., nearly two years; at Patterson, Penn., 1852 to 1854; at Covington, Ky., until the fall of 1855. He then removed to Crestline, Ohio, where he was engaged first as a clerk in the office of the Adams express company. In 1856 he entered the employment of the Ohio & Indiana railroad company, as brakesman, and at the end of one year he was promoted conductor, which position he held seven years, five of which he was conductor of passenger trains, his run extending from Kent, Ohio, to Dayton, Ohio. For seven months he served as passenger conductor on the Indianapolis Junction railroad, from Hamilton to Indianapolis, and then accepted the same position on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati, and in two months was promoted master of transportation, which important position he held for eight years. Meanwhile, in 1871, he had removed his family to Fort Wayne, and this city has since been his home. Since 1881 he has conducted a feed and sale stable, having an extensive and lucrative custom. He erected his large building on Pearl street, known as the Red Lion stable, in 1887. He is prominent as a citizen, in Masonry has attained the degree of Knight Templar, and membership in the lodge of Perfection, is a past president of the St. George society, and in politics is a republican. He was married at Middleport, Penn., October 27, 1852, to Harriet Gibson, who was born at Old Mines, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., March 11, 1831, daughter of Thomas and Maria Gibson. They have had five children: Alfred (deceased), Alvina L., Charles M., John C., and Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Brinsley are members of the Episcopal church.

CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

Beginning with the earliest settlement, as will be seen in the succeeding pages, and elsewhere in this work, where the Catholic and Evangelical Lutheran churches are treated of, missionary labor and the preaching of the gospel had their inception at Fort Wayne. These early labors in the cause of religion bore good fruit, and to-day the vigorous and earnest church organizations, and the stately temples and educational institutions they have built up, form no small part of those evidences of intelligence and progress which the citizen of Fort Wayne is disposed, with just pride, to present to the world. As has been intimated the history of two powerful denominations are elsewhere presented, and the following pages will be devoted to an account of other organizations of importance.

*First Presbyterian Church.**—The history of the First Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne embraces the whole period of the growth of the city from a small collection of frontier settlers to the present time. The roots of the church are intertwined with those of the city, and many leading citizens have been embraced in its communion. This brief sketch is chiefly compiled from a history of the church up to October, 1882, prepared the late Jesse L. Williams, who was one of its ruling elders from January, 1834, until his death, October, 1886. The first Protestant minister known to have visited Fort Wayne was the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, a Presbyterian, who accompanied the army as chaplain when Gen. Harrison marched to the relief of the garrison in 1812. But the first Presbyterian minister to preach to the settlers by ecclesiastical appointment was the Rev. John Ross, one of the heroic pioneer missionaries of Indiana, familiarly known as "Father Ross," who had been appointed by the Presbyterian general assembly missionary for this frontier region. His earliest visit was made in December, 1822. Coming with a companion from Warren county, Ohio, through the wilderness, the wolves howled around their camp at night, and meeting a snow storm and intense cold they were obliged to leave their conveyance frozen fast in the mud, and leading their horses, it being too cold to ride, walked the last part of the way to Fort Wayne, where arriving late at night the missionary found a warm and hospitable welcome from Samuel Hanna, who afterward became a ruling elder in the church. The settlement then comprised about 150 souls, including French and half-breed families, mainly engaged in the Indian trade. The field of "Father Ross's" missionary labors was too widely extended for him to remain long at one place, but he visited the settlement here five times from 1822 till 1826.

In 1829 the Home missionary society, in response to an appeal made by Allen Hamilton the previous year, appointed the Rev. Charles E.

* By Rev. David W. Moffat.

Furman as missionary to Fort Wayne. Mr. Furman arrived November 13, and remained till the following summer. Writing to the mission rooms in New York, February 20, 1830, he said: "From this place, one hundred miles in every direction, it is a wilderness. * * This county contains only seven or eight hundred inhabitants." Of Fort Wayne, he said: "The people are hospitable and have more intelligence and liberality of feeling than any similar town I have found in the country." He also suggested the organization of a Presbyterian church. In June, 1831, the Rev. James Chute visited Fort Wayne, and at the request of the Presbyterians residing here, on July 1, 1831, organized the First Presbyterian church with eleven members, and continued ministering to the young church till his death, December 28, 1835. There was no house of worship. The services connected with the organization of the church were held in the open air under a rude shelter of boards near what is now the junction of Columbia with Harrison streets; and for six years following, the congregation met for public worship wherever it could find a place, successively occupying a carpenter shop, a school-house, the Masonic hall and the court-house, till in 1837 they found rest in a frame church forty feet square which they erected on the south side of Berry street, between Barr and Lafayette streets. After the death of Mr. Chute, the Rev. Daniel Jones, and following him for a few months in 1837 the Rev. Jesse Hoover, a Lutheran, ministered to the congregation.

In October, 1837, the congregation having occupied their church building, the Rev. Alexander T. Rankin began his ministry which continued till September, 1843. All these ministers, already mentioned, had been either missionaries or stated supplies, but now, well established, vigorous and growing, the church desired to have a pastor, and in May, 1844, called the Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., to that office. The same month six members were dismissed, who, with others, were organized into the Second Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne. Dr. Anderson declined the call tendered him, but occupied the pulpit for six months, when by reason of failing health, he was obliged to retire. By his advice a call was extended to the Rev. H. S. Dixon, who accepted, and in September entered upon his work as the first pastor of the church. The building erected in 1837 was becoming too small to accommodate the increasing congregation, and in 1845 a larger edifice of brick was begun, the site being at the southeast corner of Clinton and Berry streets. The basement was occupied for public worship in 1847. In the fall of that year, Mr. Dixon resigning, the pulpit was supplied for six months by the Rev. Hawes, and in August, 1848, the Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer accepted a call to the pastorate, in which he continued till 1851, when he resigned.

In November, 1851, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., having been called, became pastor, and in the next November the church at the corner of Clinton and Berry streets was completed, dedicated and wholly occupied for worship. The pastorate of Dr. Edwards continued till

July, 1855, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Hanover college. He was succeeded by the Rev. John M. Lowrie, D. D., who was installed in November, 1855, and remained pastor of the church till his death, September 26, 1867. During Dr. Lowrie's pastorate, the church edifice was enlarged, a mission in the south part of the city was established, and all the arrangements were made in pursuance of which, December 2, 1867, thirty-four members were dismissed to be organized into the Third Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne. The site chosen was at the northeast corner of Calhoun and Holman streets. It was contributed by a lady of the church, and upon it, the members of the congregation placed a commodious brick church, fully equipped at a cost of $15,000. Dr. Lowrie was succeeded in the pastorate March, 1868, by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., who resigned September 18, 1871, to accept a call from the Second Presbyterian church of Cincinnati. February 5, 1872, a call was given to the Rev. David W. Moffat, D. D., then pastor of the Georgetown Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C., and, having accepted it, May 1, he entered upon his pastorate which still continues.

Saturday evening, December 16, 1882, the church edifice was destroyed by fire. One year's delay in rebuilding was occasioned by the determination of the congregation to select another location. During the next summer the old site was sold to the United States government, and is now occupied by the postoffice building. A new site was purchased two squares south, at the northeast corner of Clinton and Washington streets, and in the spring of 1884, the new edifice was begun. The congregation continued to meet for Sabbath worship, in the circuit court-room until May 1, 1883, and after that in the Jewish synagogue for two years and five months. The first Sabbath of October, 1885, they began to meet in the lecture room of the new church, and May 1, 1886, the auditorium was open for public worship. The church is a majestic and beautiful stone structure, the style of architecture being a modification of the gothic, and the total width east and west 100 feet; and the total length north and south 134 feet. The interior, which is complete in all its appointments, is handsomely finished in California redwood. The pews, pulpit, pulpit furniture and wood-work of the organ are of cherry. The north end, divided from the auditorium by a partition, has two floors. On a level with the auditorium are the lecture room and Sabbath school rooms, and on the floor above are the church parlors. The cost of the site was $12,000, and of the building proper, with the spire yet unfinished $65,879. The total cost of the building including organ, pews, furniture, etc., and excluding the site has been $81,855. The number of members in the full communion of the church is 450, the congregation aggregating about double that number.

The Rev. David W. Moffat, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Fort Wayne, was born of Scottish parents, January 9, 1835, in Morris county, N. J. His father, David Douglas Moffat, was a farmer. The next year the family emigrated to Madison, Ind., and, on a farm on

one of those beautiful hills which overlook the city and the Ohio river, the boyhood of David was spent. He attended school in Madison, and afterward entered Hanover college, six miles distant, from which he was graduated in 1858, his parents meanwhile having removed to the vicinity of Vernon. With a little aid from his father he paid his own way at college, earning the money principally by teaching part of each year. It was a time of intense political agitation and he took a deep interest and active part in the great anti-slavery debate and movement to prevent the extension of slavery into the new territories. Having chosen the profession of law while in college, he began, after his graduation, to prepare himself by private study at Vernon, for entering a law school, and it was while thus engaged that the course of his life was changed. Though religiously trained by Christian parents, he had become indifferent to the personal claims of religion upon him, and in his opinions vibrated between extreme liberal views of Christianity and skepticism. Judging that every professional man ought to have a settled and intelligent knowledge of the teachings of the Bible, he entered upon a systematic study of it. Becoming, as he progressed, more and more interested in his biblical studies, they encroached on, and at length wholly absorbed the time he had allotted to Blackstone and Kent. He reviewed the Christian evidences, and though they seemed satisfactory, he found the most powerfut evidence of Christianity to be Christianity itself as unfolded in the biblical revelation. The result was a firm persuasion of the divine origin of that revelation, faith in Jesus Christ as the Son of God and Saviour of men, and a decision to live a Christian life. He united with the Presbyterian church in July, 1859, his own convictions of the teachings of the Bible leading him into the church of his fathers. The desire to preach sprang up at once and soon overcame his love for law and for political life. In January, 1860, he entered the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., in which the Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., his oldest and only living brother, has been professor of church history since 1861. He graduated from the seminary in May, 1862, was licensed to preach in June of that year by the Presbytery of Madsion, in session at Hanover, and in April, 1863, was ordained to the ministry. After preaching a year in Clinton county, and two years at Vernon, in Jennings county, in 1866, he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church of Madison. In 1870 he was unexpectedly called to the Presbyterian church in Georgetown, D. C., and although bound to Madison by the strongest ties he decided it was his duty to go. He began his work at Georgetown in February, and two years afterward returned to Indiana in response to a call from the First Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne. May 1, 1872, he entered upon this pastorate in which he has remained until the present time. January 20, 1870, he was married to May J., eldest daughter of Samuel Cochran, of Madison. She died at Fort Wayne, October 29, 1882, leaving one son and two daughters, since which he has remained a widower.

Second Presbyterian Church.—This, one of the strong and flourishing religious organizations of the city, was organized May 5, 1844, with twelve members. Henry Ward Beecher, then a young preacher of the new school faith at Indianapolis, was called here by those who inclined to that doctrine, and he made the trip to Fort Wayne, arriving here on horse-back for the purpose, as he jocularly remarked to Mrs. J. L. Williams upon his arrival, of "splitting the church." The new church was founded successfully but now is at one with the older organization, and under the same general church government. On June 4, 1844, Rev. Charles Beecher was invited to become the stated supply for one year, and he remained in that capacity until April 28, 1850, when he was installed as pastor. In the same summer he removed to the east, and while there resigned his charge. This first pastor was a zealous worker and thorough student, and preached with such effect that his congregation was increased to over 100. By his exertions was erected during the early years of his ministry the church building which was in use for many years. After Mr. Beecher's resignation, the church did not remarkably flourish for some time, and during this period the supplies were Revs. Isaac W. Taylor, David C. Bloose, Mr. Ray, and Amzi W. Freeman. In November, 1854, Rev. E. Curtis was called by the church, and the membership was considerably increased during his pastorate. He was succeeded by W. R. Palmer in 1861, and Rev. George O. Little in May, 1866. The latter served until August 18, 1870. W. J. Erdman, who did important and valuable work for the church, was stated supply until June, 1874, and during his service Glenwood chapel was erected and dedicated for use as a Sunday-school mission. Rev. Joseph Hughes succeeded in July, 1874, and was followed by Rev. W. H. McFarland, who served from June, 1876, to June, 1886, when he resigned and went abroad for his health. From April, 1887, to October, 1888, Rev. J. M. Fulton acted as pastor, but ill health compelled him to resign. During his service, the movement was inaugurated for the abandonment of the venerable temple and the erection of a new one on the same site. This edifice was soon begun, and has progressed rapidly, through the great energy of those in charge, systematic organization, and the liberal contributions of the congregation and many friends throughout the city. This new building, one of the finest in the state, it is expected will be occupied by the close of 1889. It has a beautiful stone front, the side and rear walls being of brick with stone finish. The spacious plans afford an auditorium capable of seating 600 persons, ample Sunday-school rooms and social parlors. The ceiling and sides of the interior are ornamented with quartered oak and fresco, and the seats are of quartered oak antique, and cherry finish. The total cost is about $30,000. Memorial windows have been placed in the new building as follows: by Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Mrs. Susan McCulloch, the heirs of D. S. Beaver, Fred W. Antrup, Col. C. B. Oakley and Mrs. O. J. Wilson, the latter two to the memory of Benjamin W. Oakley and Harriet Oakley. The church has included in its membership a consid-

erable number of those prominent in the history of Fort Wayne and the country. The only survivor of the first members is Mrs. Susan McCulloch, wife of Hon. Hugh McCulloch. Hon. W. H. H. Miller, now attorney general of the United States, was a trustee of the church in 1869. At present the membership of the church is about 300. The pastor is Rev. James L. Leeper, of Reading, Penn., who accepted an unanimous call in November, 1888, and has been an earnest worker for the good of the organization and its building enterprise. The trustees at the present time are Solomon Bash, F. W. Antrup, Joseph Hughes, H. V. Root and C. B. Beaver.

The Third Presbyterian church, a daughter of the First church, was organized as has been mentioned, in 1867, and the church building was completed in 1869. This edifice has lately been repaired to a considerable extent and re-frescoed. For a short time after the organization, the congregation worshiped in a frame building on Holman street, afterward temporarily occupied by the Episcopal church. The church has flourished, is one of the prominent religious organizations of the city, and now has a membership of 250. A Sunday-school is maintained, with an average attendance of 220. The first record of official action by the organization bears date December 8, 1867. Rev. N. S. Smith, under whom the church was organized, was the pastor until the winter of 1873, after which the office was supplied by Rev. John Woods until the spring of 1874. The succeeding pastors have been: Harlan G. Mendenhall, installed May 6, 1875; W. B. Minton, installed June 20, 1878; J. Vance Stockton, installed June 4, 1880; S. Ferre Marks, installed May 29, 1882; David Scott Kennedy, installed May 3, 1886; J. M. Boggs, installed January 6, 1889. The first elders were: W. N. Andrews, J. B. McDonald and Andrew Wallace, and since then have served M. P. Longacre, John M. Wilt, N. D. Lindley, B. M. Herr, and the present elders, C. E. Shultze, who was installed May 5, 1872, O. B. Fitch, A. E. Van Buskirk, J. D. Chambers, J. C. Mudge, W. D. Page, W. Meyers. The deacons in service are: Thomas Sinclair and J. W. Donavin; trustees, G. W. Morgan, W. Diffenberger, A. M. Tower, W. Harrison, F. M. Wilt, and the congregational officers are William Creighton, president, E. G. Schulze, secretary.

The First Baptist Church.—The history of the Baptists of Fort Wayne, writes E. G. Anderson, esq., dates back to the year 1820, when Rev. Isaac McCoy, under the appointment of the Baptist Triennial convention, came as missionary to the Miamis and Pottawattomies, tribes of Indians whose reservations were located in this vicinity. Elder McCoy found it a difficult task to reach a people who were very suspicious of any advance of the white man, and it was a long time before he could gain their confidence and tell them of a Saviour's love. He succeeded, however, in gathering some fifty children together and instructing them in the truths of the gospel. But few white people had ventured into this country at that time, partly on account of the terrible malaria that was then so prevalent. But the success that attended Elder McCoy's

work induced the society to still further occupy this important field. In 1821 Rev. John Sears received the appointment as missionary among the Ottawas, and arrived at Fort Wayne August 1, 1822. He was accompanied by his wife and brothers. Reinforced by these new recruits Elder McCoy organized a church and adopted articles of faith. The names of eight whites, two Indian women and one black man appear on the roll.

This church was short-lived, Elder McCoy going west with the Miamis, and Elder Sears and his wife prostrated with malarial fevers, were compelled to return to New York, leaving his brother alone in the field, but after twenty-three days of labor he also succumbed, dying with typhus fever, November 3. Thus the little church became extinct.

For the next fifteen years we hear no more of the Baptists in this locality. In 1835–6 we learn that Revs. Tisdale, French and Moore preached here occasionally to the Baptists, who had moved to the village and vicinity, and in January, 1837, the brethren who had been worshiping with other denominations began the organization of a church of their own faith, and after the earnest efforts of Rev. Robert Tisdale it was consummated. On Saturday, April 15th, 1837, by previous invitation, Revs. Tisdale, Moore and Fry, met with the church to complete its organization. The Presbyterian congregation kindly gave them the use of their church for the occasion. After appropriate exercises the following persons appeared and signed the roll of membership: Richard Worth, Elizabeth Worth, John Fairfield, William Worth, Sarah Swop, Hannah Worth, Meriam Sawtelle, Ann Archer and Elizabeth Morgan.

It was a joyous yet solemn beginning, ten souls agreeing in solemn covenant to maintain the faith once delivered to the saints in all its purity and simplicity. On the following Sabbath the First Baptist church of Fort Wayne was duly re-organized, Elder Moore preaching the sermon, Elder Fry extending the right hand of fellowship assisted by Elder Tisdale. Services were continued for several days and some new converts were baptised, among them Ann Girard, known to the older members.

The progress of the new church was at first very slow. A good deal of difficulty was experienced in securing and maintaining a pastor. Elder Tisdale remained with the little flock for a few months. He was followed by Revs. William Corbin and William Cox, in short pastorates. The need of a church building was sadly felt and meetings were held at the homes of the different members, and when the preacher came, the little brick school-house was secured. After the resignation of Brother Cox, the church was without pastoral care until October, 1841, when Rev. William Gildersleeve became the pastor, at a salary of $300 a year. During his ministry, some progress was made and new hopes inspired the membership. Many additions were made to the church, among them, Messrs. Lewis Embry and Jeremiah Mason, both of whom have gone to their heavenly reward. The Eel River church was organized during the pastorate of Mr. Gildersleeve, and the frame church was

built on "Clay Hill," on a lot donated by Hon. Samuel Hanna. March 11th, 1843, Rev. J. H. Dunlap was invited to the pulpit. He remained for two years. During this period, severe trials came upon the church and serious troubles arose among the membership which were never fully healed until death removed all parties concerned. About this time Mr. E. M. Ferris and family were admitted by letter. Rev. George Sleeper supplied the pulpit for a few months after the resignation of Mr. Dunlap, but declined continued service. April 4, 1846, Rev. H. D. Mason became pastor. By his earnestness, new life was infused into the work of the church and a new inspiration was given all along the line. The lot on the corner of Berry and Clinton streets was secured, and in the summer of 1848, the frame church was moved upon it. No obstacle was allowed to hinder the best interests of the church.

After two years of faithful service Mr. Mason resigned and for nearly two years thereafter the Baptists were without any regular pastor. Preaching, however, was maintained by the Rev. Mr. Searls as a supply, until he was stricken down by malaria. Elder D. W. Burrows then supplied the pulpit for more than a year.

In May, 1850, Rev. J. D. Meeson began his pastoral labors. He was sustained in part by the Home Missionary society. His ministry was one of great power and Zion put on a new life, for God was with her and the Spirit seemed to find ready access to many hearts. A revival of great power followed, Brother Mason preaching. Among those who came into the church were Mrs. R. Cothrell, Emily Philley, Eliza Coombs and Charlotte Rupert, N. Sibray and wife and sister, Sarah Holmes. All of these are still active members. The retirement of Rev. Mr. Mason was a great loss to the church. May 1, 1853, Rev. U. B. Miller was called. He was a man of more than ordinary force in the pulpit, and was an earnest worker for the Master. For three years the church enjoyed his ministry, and the cause of Christ was greatly advanced. But the Home Missionary society declined to extend further aid and Pastor Miller resigned for lack of sufficient support.

Rev. C. W. Rees, a young man who had just graduated from the Kalamazoo college, became pastor on September 4, 1856. He was a mighty power in God's hands, and in a little over a year sixty were added to the church membership, mostly by baptism. Mr. Rees resigned October 31, 1857. He is now pastor of a church at Glensburgh, Ore. The next pastor was Rev. Stephen Wilkins. He was a man of considerable power in the pulpit and strongly impressed his hearers with his quaint way of putting the gospel truths. He served the church for two and a half years with great satisfaction. No pastor succeeded him for several months and there was only occasional preaching by such supplies as could be obtained. February 6, 1861, Rev. William Frary accepted an invitation to preach. He was invited to resign, and ended his connection with the church on June 2, 1861.

Dr. G. L. Stevens became pastor September 25, 1861. He was a valuable servant, an excellent man, and a good preacher. During his

ministry there was a large increase of membership. At this time the necesssity of a new house of worship became very apparent and plans for building were set on foot. The pastor, together with Messrs. Sanford Lumbard, Isaac Dripps and Thomas Stevens, aided by a self-sacrificing people and sympathizing friends, reared and dedicated to God, our present beautiful church home. Dr. Steven's pastorate was continued over a period of over seven years.

March 1, 1869, Rev. J. R. Stone, D. D., was called. This man of blessed memory needs no words to speak his praise. He was an exemplary Christian gentleman as well as an ideal pastor. He was an honor to his calling. A man of genial though dignified habits, by his life and daily walk the Baptist cause received an impetus and recognition never before accorded it. After years of faithful service he resigned, to accept a call to the church at Lansing, Mich., where after a brief pastorate, he fell asleep mourned by all who knew him. Truly blessed is the memory of such a man. Many were begotten of the Lord through his labors, and were he to speak to-day, he would say: Be thou faithful, that ye may also enter into the rest prepared for those that love our Lord Jesus Christ.

After Dr. Stone's resignation, correspondence was immediately opened with several clergymen with a view to settlement as to pastor, and by special request, Rev. S. A. Northrop met the committee of the church as Rome City where it was agreed that he should preach from the vacated pulpit two Sabbaths. He came, we saw, he conquered and on September 1st, he entered upon his duties. Of the first four and a half years of Dr. Northrop's pastorate it may be said: "O Zion, how stately have been thy steppings, how grand thy conquests! The glory of the Lord has risen upon thee, and thy power has gone out through all the land."

From 190 the membership has increased to nearly 700. The latent power of the church has been brought into action, and to-day the Baptist people are a faithful band of earnest workers, fully awake to the necessity of the hour, and ready for any work in the Master's vineyard. The handsome house of worship was this year greatly improved in appearance and considerably enlarged by the building of a new front. The attendance is generally limited only by the seating capacity of the large auditorium.

Rev. Stephen A. Northrop, the distinguished pastor of the First Baptist church of Fort Wayne, was born at Granville, Licking county, Ohio, April 7, 1850. His father, William R. Northrop, a native of Gallipolis, Ohio, is also a clergyman of the Baptist church, and is at present engaged at Monroe, Mich. The son, Stephen, spent the first ten years of his life in his native state, and then accompanied his parents to Michigan. At twenty years of age he entered Denison university at Granville, Ohio, and pursued the classical course three years, then entering Madison university, Hamilton, N. Y., where he was graduated with the degree of A. B., in June, 1876. He stood first in his class in Greek literary work and oratory, and was noted as a debater. While

J. Breckinridge

in college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Subsequently his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Northrop entered upon a course of theological study in the Rochester seminary, Rochester, N. Y., a Baptist institution, meanwhile filling the pulpit of the First Baptist church at Ashville, Chautauqua county, N. Y. On July 1, 1877, he received a call from the First Baptist church of Fenton, Mich., where is located the Baptist ministers' home for the states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Here he remained over five years, during which period more than 200 were added to the church. In July, 1882, he received the unanimous call of the First Baptist church of Fort Wayne, to succeed the late Rev. J. R. Stone, D. D., and this call he accepted and assumed the pastorate September 1, 1882. Immediately afterward improvements were made in the house of worship to the value of $6,000. Rev. Northrop is now serving his eighth year, and during this time between 700 and 800 have been added to the church. In 1887 he was elected president of the board of managers of the Baptist ministers' home, for a term of two years, and he is also one of the trustees of the Baptist assembly at Laporte, Ind. In politics Mr. Northrop is a republican, and he had the honor of offering prayer at the Wednesday session of the national republican convention at Chicago, in June, 1888. He was married August 16, 1877, at Hamilton, N. Y., to Leitie A. Joslin, who was born at that place September 8, 1856, and is a graduate of Hamilton female seminary. Her father, William C. Joslin, a businessman of Hamilton, led the choir in the Baptist church there for forty-three years. This musical talent is shared by his daughter, a charming vocalist, who has filled the position of soprano singer in the choir of her husband's church since his residence in Fort Wayne. They have one child, Laura May. Pastor Northrop has been able to solve the vexing problem, "How to reach the masses." He has succeeded in this respect beyond his highest expectation. Throngs of our people have sought the door of the Baptist church for years, till the congregation was obliged to enlarge their house of worship, at an expense of $8,000, increasing the seating capacity to 1,600. The value of the property is $45,000.

The only other Baptist church in the county of Allen, that of Eel River township, may here be appropriately mentioned. It was organized December 21, 1844, mainly through the efforts of Elder Wedge, and the first members were John Ross, Appleton Rich, John J. Savage, Mary Ross, Sarah Rich, Mary Crow, Mary Savage and Sally Lowen. The organization was effected in the log school-house near the present site of the church, and that primitive building, 16x24 feet in dimensions, was used as a church until a short time after April 15, 1848. At that time trustees were elected, and a building committee appointed for a new church, which was not, however, completed until the summer of 1850. This building was 24x30, and cost $250 besides labor. Many years later the congregation had outgrown its quarters and a meeting was held August 19, 1871, which resolved to build a new church. There

wrs a delay until January, 1877, when Thomas Larimore, William J. Mayo and John M. Taylor were appointed a building committee, and they prosecuted the work so vigorously that the congregation has worshiped for several years in a handsome church built of brick, in dimensions 40x60 feet, with a spire 120 feet high. The first pastor of the church was A. S. Bingham, who was chosen in the May following the organization. He served most of the time for thirty years. The first deacons were Appleton Rich and John Ross. Elder Bingham was a faithful worker, and though the church was not much developed in that time in benevolence and Sunday school work, it was nevertheless abreast of the church development of that day. Nearly 200 members were added during Elder Bingham's pastorate, which ended October 1, 1875. During the latter part of this period he was assisted by Elder A. Latham. Elder Jones served one year from November, 1878, and was succeeded by D. D. Spencer for one year. J. H. Winans served the church two and a half years in connection with Churubusco, until January, 1885, and left the church prospering. In the following August, B. F. Harman was called, who served a short time, after which the church was supplied by Rev. C. V. Northrop, then a student for the ministry. Rev. W. S. Kent, the present pastor, took charge in November, 1886, and has since the first year, given the church half of his time, doing valuable service, through which there have been thirty-three additions. The church has been much adorned and beautified. It is an imposing church building, having cost $5,000, and the cemetery adjoining is one of the largest in the county.

Methodist Episcopal Churches.—In the year 1824, James Holman, one of the famous Holman family, of Wayne county, Ind., a local preacher of the Methodist church, removed with his family to Fort Wayne, then a small village, and purchasing a farm in what is now a part of the city north of the St. Mary's river, made his residence in a log cabin near where now the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad crosses the river. True to his vows, Mr. Holman preached the gospel to as many as would come to his house to hear him, or would gather where he went, throughout the county. These meetings continued until in the latter part of 1830. Alexander Wiley, then a presiding elder of the Ohio conference, came to Fort Wayne to establish a mission, to be embraced in his district. About the same time Nehemiah B. Griffith was appointed by the Ohio conference to take charge of this mission. He was succeeded by Richard S. Robinson, and the latter by Boyd Phelps, under whose ministration it was named Maumee mission. The last missionary sent by the Ohio conference was Freeman Farnsworth. During this period the meetings of the class were held at various convenient places. In 1832 the class consisted of six members, Judge Robert Brackenridge and wife, James Holman, wife and daughter, and Miss Alderman, afterward Mrs. Simon Edsall. After Rev. Farnsworth had served one year, the conference of Indiana having just been formed, sent to this place Rev. James S. Harrison, and Maumee mission became Fort

Wayne circuit. During the pastorate of Rev. Harrison, 1835–36, an attempt was made to build a church, and have a regular place of worship. A lot on Main street, between Cass and Ewing, was secured, and a large frame was erected, with an imposing steeple, gothic windows, etc. But the congregation finding itself unable to complete, abandoned the structure and the frame was afterward taken down and the lot reverted to the Ewings. The congregation continued to hold services where places could be found, in the Masonic hall, a two-story brick building where Bash's elevator now stands, or in a carpenter shop on the lot where Root & Co.'s store now is, and sometimes in the school-house, then located on the site of the county prison.

Fort Wayne circuit was served successively by Revs. Stephen R. Ball, James T. Robe and Jacob Colclazer. During the pastorate of the latter, Alexander M. McJunkin, whose name is worthy of prominence in the history of the Maumee valley, generously gave the use of his school-house to the Methodists, where they worshiped and held Sunday school until the second and this time successful attempt was made to build a house of worship. A frame building was erected, finished and occupied in 1840, on the corner of Harrison and Berry streets. In this year the circuit became Fort Wayne station, to which F. A. Conwell was appointed. He was succeeded by George M. Boyd, Hawley B. Beers, J. S. Bayless, Samuel Brenton, Amasa Johnson, William Wilson, Homer C. Benson and Milton Mahin. In 1849 the membership was 217, and at this time, under the eldership of Samuel C. Cooper, William Wilson being pastor in charge, the congregation was divided, and the withdrawing members founded Wayne Street church, building a house of worship on the corner of Wayne and Broadway streets. The first frame church built on Berry street in 1840 gave way twenty years later to the brick edifice, known as the Berry Street church. Since the division in 1849, resulting in two Methodist Episcopal churches, three additional churches have been founded and buildings erected, Simpson church in the south part of the city, Trinity in the north, and St. Paul's on the east side.

Berry Street church has 416 members, and its house of worship is valued at $22,000, parsonage $8,000. The present pastor is W. M. VanSlyke. At Wayne street there are 478 members; church, $22,000, parsonage, $4,000; pastor, R. M. Barnes. Simpson street, G. B. M. Rogers, pastor, has sixty-five members and a church valued at $6,000. St. Paul church, M. E. Cooper, pastor, has 219 members, and the property is estimated at $4,000. Trinity has a church worth $2,000, and 123 members under charge of D. M. Shackleford. The total number of members of the Methodist Episcopal churches of the city at the last report was 1,301.

Fort Wayne College.—At the third session of the North Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at La Porte, Ind., in September, 1846, the Fort Wayne female college was organized. The first session, which was informal, of the board of trustees was held on

the 28th of the same month and year, and the board regularly organized under a charter, June 19, 1847. The corner-stone of the college building was laid on the 24th of June, 1847, Rev. Samuel Brenton delivering an address on the occasion. Hon. A. C. Huestis was the first president, serving from September 1847, to May, 1848, when he was succeeded by G. H. Rounds, who held the position until July 30, 1849. Upon his resignation the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Rev. Cyrus Nutt, who served until September 3, 1850, and then resigned. A. C. Huestis was acting president until April 19, 1852, when Rev. S. T. Gillett became president, serving until September 24 of the same year. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Brenton until August 4, 1855, when Rev. Reuben D. Robinson became president, serving until December 18, 1866. Several changes occurred in the management of the institution until March 20, 1872, when Rev. R. D. Robinson again became president, serving this time for five years. He was succeeded by Rev. W. F. Yocum, who continued in the management of the institution for the eleven succeeding years, tendering his resignation as president June 14, 1888. At the same time Rev. H. N. Herrick was elected to the presidency and sustains that relation at the present time, September, 1889.

During these years the progress of the institution was not the most satisfactory, and steps were taken, as occasion seemed to demand, to remedy existing deficiencies. At a meeting of the trustees, March 1st, 1849, the president laid before them a communication from Rev. Samuel Brenton, on the subject of having a male department in connection with the college, which was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Edsall and Williams. At a subsequent meeting of the board, a resolution looking to the consummation of this end was laid on the table. In March, 1850, the faculty united in a written request to the board asking the privilege of admitting male students at the commencement of the next term This request was granted, and at a meeting of the board on the 17th of August, 1852, it was resolved "that in the opinion of the board, it is expedient to establish a college for the education of males at this place, to sustain the same relation to the North Indiana conference that the Fort Wayne college does, and that we will co-operate with the North Indiana conference and the friends of education, in carrying into effect such a project." On the 10th of October, 1855, the "Fort Wayne female college" and the "Fort Wayne collegiate institute for young men" were consolidated into an institution known as the "Fort Wayne college." The history of the college has been that of one continuous struggle from its beginning. Sometimes the indications seemed favorable for its establishment upon a good financial basis, and yet none of its plans have been fully accomplished. Rev. R. D. Robinson, D. D., who presided over it for seventeen years, and Rev. W. F. Yocum, D. D., for eleven years, deserve great credit for what has already been accomplished, having been ably assisted by such men as William Rockhill, Allen Hamilton, Joseph K. Edgerton, John M. Miller, George Breckenridge and many others.

At a meeting of the National association of local preachers held in the college chapel, Fort Wayne, September 11th to 14th, 1886, the committee on education recommended: that the efforts of the association shall be confined and directed to only one institution of learning at a time, and that such benefactions shall be continued until such institution be placed on a firm financial basis, and be thereby made permanently an honor to the association thus fostering it; the committee proceeded to state certain favorable facts and concluded: Your committee, in view of these facts, also in view of the action your body heretofore had, and that said college is the first applicant, therefore, and in consideration of its central location, its healthy Christian work and influences, and the promising field of its operations, we recommend that the Fort Wayne college be selected by the association to be the recipient of its benefactions, and be declared to be under its patronage.

There was cited in this report the following communication from the trustees, signed by H. C. Hartman, vice president:

DEAR BRETHREN:—In view of the favorable action taken by your association, in behalf of the Fort Wayne college, at its session in Brooklyn in 1885, we feel emboldened to present our institution again to your consideration.

We have adopted resolutions providing for special rates and facilities for students who are local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also for the children of local preachers, and for students who are preparing themselves for missionary work.

We desire your endorsement as an association. In the event of your aid to the extent of the endowment of a chair in our college, we suggest that it be named in a manner to become a permanent record of your munificence and practical aid to the cause of education. Should your association be enabled, in the providence of God, to do more than this, we would meet it in a corresponding spirit and give you an equitable representation upon the board of trustees. You would then be joint owners with us of our college, for the legal title is the trustees of the Fort Wayne college.

This association had at each of its annual sessions since the above was passed taken favorable action in behalf of the college, and at the joint meeting of trustees and visitors held June 20, 1889, Hon. Chauncey Shaffer, of New York, in behalf of the friends of Bishop William Taylor, and Dr. C. B. Stemen and William B. Chadwick, the educational committee of the National association of local preachers, made a proposition that they would secure for the institution certain liberal financial aid on condition that the name of the college be changed to William Taylor college, or university, as might be mutually agreed upon. The joint board accepted the proposition, appointed the proper committees, and at the present time the indications are very encouraging for the change in name as soon as it can be legally accomplished and for the institution's beginning an era of real satisfactory prosperity.

The Protestant Episcopal Church at Fort Wayne. — Over half a century ago, in the spring of 1839, Rev. Benjamin Hutchins, a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal church, came to Fort Wayne, and through his efforts Christ church was organized, May 27th, of which the first vestrymen were Thomas Broon, William L. Moon, James Hutchinson, Samuel Stophlet, and Merchant W. Huxford. The meeting for organization held at the Academy, was presided over by Allen Hamilton, and Robert E. Fleming was secretary. Other members than these named were: W. W. Stevens, Samuel Hanna, Thomas Pritchard, M. W. Hubbell, James Parry, Dr. Beecher, P. G. Jones, and Joseph Pickens. This organization continued and the name being changed, was the foundation of Trinity church. On May 25, 1844, Trinity church was organized, with Rev. Benjamin Halsted as rector, and the following officers: Jacob Hull, senior warden; Peter P. Bailey, junior warden; Lucien P. Ferry and R. M. Lyon, vestrymen; Ellis Worthington, clerk, and I. D. G. Nelson, treasurer. Mr. Halsted administered the first communion on July 7, 1844, to seventeen persons. Services were held for several years at the old court-house. There was an effort made in 1846 to supply the needed edifice, and Willian Rockhill offered to donate a lot if $1,000 were raised for the building, but the amount not being secured, that lot was abandoned, and a lot purchased for $85 on the southeast corner of Berry and Harrison streets, where the first church was erected, a small building, in which was placed "an organ with four stops," as appears from an official paper at that time, and all was paid for. On April 6, 1848, Mr. Halstead was succeeded by Rev. H. P. Powers, and he was followed by Rev. Joseph S. Large, who arriving in November, 1848, served the church a considerable period, both at this and at a later time, and by his spiritual power and self-devotion accomplished much for the church. During his first pastorate an addition was made to the church building, largely increasing its capacity, and it was consecrated, May 23, 1850, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Upfold. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Large was succeeded by Rev. E. C. Pattison, who was in a short time followed by Rev. Caleb A. Bruce, and he by Stephen H. Battin, of Cooperstown, N. Y., in May, 1859. Rev. Large was called again by the church in September, 1863, and in November, C. D. Bond was authorized to purchase the site for a new church on the corner of Berry and Fulton streets, which was secured at a cost of $3,000. The corner stone was laid in 1865, and a handsome church was completed August 1, 1866, the total cost of the building being $21,050. The building is a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, built of stone, in pure gothic style, with apsidal chancel the full width of the nave. The seating capacity is 450. At the time the church was built, Peter P. Bailey was senior warden, I. D. G. Nelson, junior warden, and the vestrymen were C. B. Bond, F. P. Randall, Warren Withers, John S. Irwin, Philo Rumsey. Messrs. Bond and Irwin held the keys of the edifice after completion, and no services were held until it was entirely paid for. The church is now building a rectory and a parish building, which are to be

of stone, to harmonize in plan with the church, which they adjoin, so as to form a quadrangle. The total cost will be $10,500. Colin C. Tate became rector of the church in 1872, and remained until the fall of 1879, when he was succeeded by Rev. William N. Webbe. In December, 1888, the latter was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Seabreese. Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, who has been a warden for forty years, is now senior warden, a position he has held for about thirty years. Hon. F. P. Randall, now and for twenty-five years junior warden, has been a member of the vestry thirty-eight years, and Dr. John S. Irwin, one of the present vestrymen, has performed that function since 1855. The other vestrymen are W. L. Carnahan, Stephen B. Bond, H. W. Mordhurst, B. D. Angell and Charles E. Bond.

On May 24, 1869, a petition was presented for the organization of another parish east of Calhoun street, and the church of the Good Shepherd was established. A building was purchased of the Third Presbyterian church and moved upon a lot on Holman street, which had been purchased, and here services were held for a few years, first by Rev. John Gay, afterward by Rev. Walter Scott, but many of the members removing, the building was sold and vacated. Of the organization, still in existence, Dr. John A. Irwin is senior warden, Hon. A. P. Edgerton, junior warden, and W. L. Carnahan, S. B. Bond and William Playfair, vestrymen.

Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The origin of this congregation dates as far back as 1836, when Rev. Jesse Hoover, a Lutheran minister, came from Woodstock, Va., as a missionary to gather and organize the scattered Lutheran families in Allen and neighboring counties. The formal work of organizing was effected October 14, 1837, by the adoption of the "Formula for the Government and Discipline of the Evangelical Lutheran Church," approved by the Evangelical Lutheran General Synod of the United States. Provision was made for services in both English and German. After Rev. Hoover's death in 1838, Rev. F. Wyneken assumed charge and continued the mission work in the self-sacrificing spirit of his predecessor until his resignation in 1845. During his ministry the accessions to the congregation consisted mainly of German immigrants who settled in and around the city. His successor, Rev. W. Siehler, being able to minister only in German, it became necessary for those desiring English services to effect a reorganization. Accordingly, with the approval of their German brethren, the preliminary steps for the establishment of an exclusively English congregation were taken March 22, 1846, and on the 19th of April following a constitution was adopted in which the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and the Small Catechism were designated as the doctrinal basis. Among the seventeen charter members were many who had been instrumental in effecting the original organization in 1837.

The first board of officers consisted of Elders S. Cutshall and E. Rudisill; deacons, H. Rudisill and C. Ruch. A small frame church at the corner of Berry and Lafayette streets, in which the Presbyterians

had formerly worshiped, was at once purchased and the services of Rev. W. Albaugh secured. He was succeeded in 1850 by Rev. A. S. Bartholomew, who severed his connection by resignation, April 28, 1856. The resulting vacancy continued until 1859, when Rev. W. P. Ruthrauff became pastor. During his ministry the present site was purchased, having a frontage of 185 feet on Wayne, and 150 feet on Clinton, street. In 1863 a fine church and commodious parsonage were erected. Rev. Ruthrauff resigned in 1867 and was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Kunkleman, who nine months afterward removed to Philadelphia, Penn.

The present pastor, Rev. S. Wagenhals, was elected while yet a student of theology, and assumed charge June 14, 1868. The property has been improved from time to time, and extensive additions to both church and parsonage were made in 1885. The membership at present numbers 437, with a flourishing Sunday-school.

The church has a national reputation among Lutherans as the place where the general Synod was divided in 1866 and the general council organized in 1867.

Rev. Samuel Wagenhals, D. D., pastor of the Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran church, Fort Wayne, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, January 17, 1843, son of Rev. John and Catharine (Ludwig) Wagenhals. His education was begun in the schools of Lancaster, which he attended until fourteen years of age, when he entered Capital university, at Columbus, Ohio. Being limited in means he was compelled to withdraw from college during his junior year in order to secure the necessary funds, which he did by teaching school. He then resumed his studies and graduated at the age of nineteen. During his senior year he also acted as a tutor in the preparatory department. In July, 1862, two weeks after his graduation, he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, commanded by Col. Cradlebaugh. He took part in the battles of Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, and many of the skirmishes of Grant's initial movement on Vicksburg. After the battle of Port Gibson, he was promoted sergeant-major of the regiment, and served in that rank in the battles of Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. Subsequently, he went with his regiment to the department of the Gulf, where it was engaged in campaign and garrison duty, until the spring of 1864, when it joined the Red River expedition under Gen. N. P. Banks. In the summer of 1864 he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company B, and held that rank until the close of the war. He also participated in the investment and siege of Mobile, and during this last campaign served as assistant engineer of the second division, thirteenth army corps. Two weeks after being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Wagenhals entered the Evangelical Lutheran Theological seminary, at Philadelphia, Penn., where he studied three years, and was ordained a minister of this demonination June 10, 1868. Two days later he arrived in Fort Wayne, and has ever since been a resident of the city and in charge of his present congregation. In years of continuous ser-

vice he is the oldest minister in the city, and his long acquaintance with the people has only the more endeared him to them. He is a man of scholarly attainments, and is one of the ablest divines of the city.

The Reformed Churches of the city are of great importance, containing large congregations, having spacious houses of worship, and pastors of notable intelligence and piety, who work unceasingly for the welfare of their charges. The original church, the German St. John's Reformed, was organized in 1844, with fourteen members. Three of these are now living, Henry Hilgemann, Philip Ruehling and Daniel Bashelier. At first the little congregation worshiped in the Sunday school room of the Presbyterian church, but in the same year of organizing the lot was purchased which is still held by the society, and a frame church was under roof in 1845, and was slowly finished. This was about a quarter of a century later sold to the African church, and the present commodious church building was begun in 1869. It was completed in 1871 at a cost of $20,000, and dedicated September 3. It has a seating capacity of about 800. The church also has a school building, which cost about $3,000, built in 1883, in which a school is maintained, and the total value of the church property is about $30,000. There is a flourishing Sunday school of 360 attendance, a ladies' society of 100 members, and a young men and young ladies' Christian association of about sixty-five members. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Karroll, who served but a short time, being succeeded by J. A. Beyer, who was soon followed by F. B. Altamatt. K. Bossard served about eight years from 1848, and H. Benz during the year following. J. H. Klein was called in 1855, remained thirteen years, and following him F. B. Schwedes served five years and A. Krahn two years. In 1876 began the pastorate of Rev. Carl Schaaf, one of the prominent ministers of the denomination in the west, who is still in charge of this church. The membership is about 700.

An offshoot of the above is the Second German Reformed Salem church which was formed by about forty members of the older church, who purchased for their first place of meeting the old Baptist church which stood on Clinton street, between Berry and Wayne. Subsequently the society purchased the lot on the opposite side of the street of which they now occupy part, the south half having been sold as the site of the Masonic temple. Here a church was erected in 1870–71 at a cost of $10,000. In 1879 the parsonage was built, and an addition was made to the church in 1886. Rev. C. Cast was the first pastor and served until 1871, when he was succeeded by Rev. Muhler. He remained about two years, C. Baum two and a half years, and Rev. Kriete, the present able and esteemed pastor, began his work here in November, 1875. There are now 350 members.

Grace Reformed church, the Fort Wayne organization of the English branch of the denomination, was organized May 13, 1883, by Rev. T. J. Bacher, with fifty charter members. The church first worshiped in the old Jewish synagogue on Harrison street, but immediately began a movement toward the building of a church of its own. On June 13,

1883, a lot on East Washington street was purchased for $4,000, and on October 29, of the same year, it was resolved to build, provided there could be $500 raised in the church and $500 outside. The congregation at once subscribed $819.50, and sufficient other funds being raised, the contract was let December 10. There was then erected a building which is intended as a part of a larger structure to be built in the future, and this was dedicated July 27, 1884, at which time the whole amount of the debt, $500, was raised. The ladies provided carpets, seats, etc., and all worked together with such zeal, that in May, 1889, the church had raised and expended $11,664.57. A parsonage has also been provided at a cost of $2,000. Rev. Bacher continued as pastor until April, 1888, when he was succeeded by Allen K. Zartman, now officiating.

Rev. Charles F. Kriete became a supply pastor of the Salem Reformed church, in the latter part of 1875, and on January 1 of the following year accepted the call to the pastorate. He was licensed to preach February 16, 1876, and ordained March 2. Since that date he has ably ministered to this congregation, being a worthy and devoted pastor. Mr. Kriete was born in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, August 18, 1851, son of John H. and Catherine S. (Stuckman) Kriete. The family came to America in 1856, and settled on a farm in Sheboygan county, Wis. At sixteen years of age he entered the Reformed college and seminary of Sheboygan, called the Mission House, and remained three years, during which period he also taught school three months. In August, 1870, he entered the Heidelberg college at Tiffin, Ohio, and graduated in the classical course in 1874. He then entered the theological seminary of the same institution, and studied until coming to Fort Wayne. He was married May 7, 1878, to Caroline C., daughter of Rev. John H. Klein, D. D., of Louisville. She was born in Fort Wayne, March 11, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Kriete have had five children: Emilia C., Theodore H. C., Charles D., Laura A., and Edwin H., the last of whom died in infancy.

Achd'uth Veshalom synagogue, of B'nai Israel, of Fort Wayne, was organized in 1848, the moving spirits being A. Oppenheim, Sigismund Redelsheimer, J. Lauferty, F. Nirdlinger and others. For several years after the organization the congregation met at the home of Mr. Nirdlinger, but the membership increased to such proportions that in 1857 a building was purchased on Harrison street, and subsequently dedicated as a synagogue. The first rabbi was Rev. Solomon, who officiated until 1859, when he was succeeded by Rev. Rosenthal, and the latter in 1861, by Rev. E. Rubin. In 1874 the congregation erected a magnificent temple, one of the finest in the west, at a cost of $25,000. This is built in the gothic style, presents an imposing appearance, and the interior is exquisite in finish and design. It affords a seating capacity for 800, besides gallery for the choir, Sabbath school rooms, lecture rooms and vestry rooms. This splendid structure was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, the address on the occasion being delivered by Rabbi Wise, of Cincinnati. Rev. Rubin, in whose term this structure

was begun and completed, died in 1880, after nineteen years' service, and the congregation then elected Dr. Israel Aaron, a student from the Hebrew Union college of Cincinnati. He came after a lapse of one year and remained three years, then taking a position with a congregation in Buffalo. He was succeeded by Rabbi T. Shanfarber, also a graduate of the Hebrew Union college, who after two years was called to Baltimore. Rabbi A. Gutmacher, from the same college mentioned, is the present incumbent, and is highly esteemed for his many scholarly accomplishments. In 1887 the congregation purchased a beautiful tract of land, adjoining Lindenwood cemetery, which has been handsomely improved as a cemetery. The present membership is about fifty, and the present officers are: Simon Frieberger, president; M. Frank, vice president; L. Lumley, secretary; L. Falk, treasurer; trustees, A. Oppenheimer, Solomon Rothschild, Julius Nathan and Mac Fisher.

The Evangelical association, a denomination of that family of churches, of which the Methodist Episcopal is the greatest member, has one society at Fort Wayne which was organized May 18, 1867, with sixteen members, as the result of services held at the Third Presbyterian church by Revs. D. S. Oakes and M. W. Steffey. The latter was the first pastor of the new organization, which proceeded at once to build a frame church at the corner of Clinton and Holman streets, at a cost of $2,000. The membership is now eighty-five, and the trustees are John Rabus, F. Schoch and David Rentschler. The succession of pastors has been: J. N. Gomer, W. Kreuger, J. Schmidli, E. Evans, P. Roth, Joseph Fisher, M. Hoehn, Joseph Fisher (second term), Jacob Miller and D. D. Speicher.

Plymouth Congregational church of Fort Wayne, was organized September 20, 1870, by Dr. N.A. Hyde, of Indianapolis, with twenty-five members, who met at first for worship in a building opposite the present church. In the following year the congregation undertook the erection of a house of worship, which was completed in 1872, a frame building on the corner of Washington and Fulton streets. The cost of this structure was $5,500. The first pastor was John B. Fairbank, who served five years. He was succeeded by Anselm B. Brown, who served one year, and was followed by Joel M. Seymour, who labored for the church energetically and successfully for nearly eight years. Edwin A. Hazeltine was then pastor for eighteen months, and was followed by Jeremiah C. Cromer, who was called in May, 1889, to a church in Chicago. The church has at present about 130 members. The officers are as follows: deacons, John Gilbert, B. H. Kimball, James Cairns and N. H. Fitch; trustees, W. V. Douglas, James Cairns, G. W. Pixley, W. E. Mossman and E. O. Poole; treasurer, T. J. Rodabaugh; clerk, P. L. Potter.

Christian Church.—This was organized in 1870, by Rev. John N. Aylesworth, who was the first pastor. There were but seven charter members of this society which has been successful in its growth, and these and those admitted from time to time, met for a few years in Anderson's hall. The seven charter members were Mrs. Eliza Rhine-

smith, Susan Rhinesmith, Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett, Mr. Ketchum, Matilda Stirk, Mrs. Hathaway and Mr. Rhodes. The building of the church edifice on the corner of West Jefferson and Griffith streets, was begun about the time of the panic of 1873, and consequently it was not ready for the church to occupy until 1875. Mr. Aylesworth, the first pastor, was succeeded by L. L. Carpenter, and the succession since then has been Thomas Mason, William Aylesworth, George P. Ireland, George P. Slade, M. L. Blaney, George H. Sims. The officers of the organization are: Trustees, John Rhinesmith, John Dalman, B. W. Rambo, Israel B. Adams; elders, John Dalman, C. W. Halberstott, Allen P. Jackson; deacons, David Braden, John N. Broom, Gilbert E. Hutchins, B. W. Rambo; clerk, Miss Lizzie F. Erwin; treasurer, Dr. T. H. McCormick. The present membership is about 350.

The United Brethren church at Fort Wayne was organized in 1875, by Rev. R. L. Wilgus, and among the original members were Charles McNair and wife, William Fox and wife, John Stites and wife, J. Q. Kline and wife, and Catherine Wingate. They met during the first three years of the church's history, in a building on the corner of Fulton and Washington streets, which they rented, and they subsequently occupied a frame chapel on East Lewis street, opposite the site of the present brick church, which was erected in 1883, at a cost of $4,000, including the site. This building was dedicated by Bishop Weaver. The pastors from the beginning have been R. W. Wilgus, J. L. Luttrell, D. A. Johnson, J. P. Stewart. The latter, who was a student at, and is now a trustee of, Otterbein university, entered the ministry in 1873. He came to Fort Wayne in 1882, and during his pastorate of seven years, the building of this congregatian was erected, and also that of the Second church, which he organized. During his ministry here he received about 300 persons into the church fold. He was succeeded by John W. Lower, the present pastor. The membership of this organization is now 148. The trustees are G. H. Judy, James Trythall, J. T. Crawford, O. J. Bowser, A. D. Craig; stewards, A. A. Bowser, P. Titus. The Second church, organized in 1886, has a church edifice at the corner of Boone and Fry streets, and the present pastor is Rev. Mr. Spray.

The German Lutheran and Catholic churches will be found in separate chapters in another part of this work.

NEWSPAPERS OF FORT WAYNE.

The situation of Fort Wayne, with reference to other cities of metropolitan pretensions, is exceedingly favorable to the growth of her newspapers. Toledo is ninety-six miles away; Chicago, 148 miles; Indianapolis, 120 miles, and Cincinnati, 160 miles. Accordingly a large and fertile field for the distribution of live newspapers from this central point has attracted the attention of many publishers, probably too many, for the opinion is generally shared that if there were fewer dailies in Fort Wayne their quality and usefulness might be expected to improve. At the present time no less than six daily papers are published here. Of these the *Gazette* and *Journal* appear in the morning, and the *Sentinel*, *News*, *Staats Zeitung* and *Freie Presse* in the afternoon.

The oldest of the city newspapers is the *Sentinel*. It is also, with one or two exceptions, the oldest newspaper in the state. Its first issue bears the date of July 6, 1833. The publishers were Thomas Tigar and S. V. B. Noel, two citizens who were among the most prominent in all public affairs for many years. Strangely enough these gentlemen differed radically in politics. Mr. Tigar was an uncompromising democrat and Mr. Noel was a stalwart whig. Accordingly, the paper was not at first noted for strong allegiance to either party, but generally observed a neutral course. The population of Fort Wayne was then about 300 people, and the publication of the little weekly was an ambitious undertaking of very doubtful financial success. It was a hard struggle. There were few merchants to advertise, and there were slight resources for news. Moreover the purses of the proprietors were slender enough. But it managed to survive and has long since rounded its half century of usefulness, and is one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the state. It was first issued from the old Masonic hall building, on lot 154, original plat, being on the north side of Columbia street, opposite where the Wayne hotel now stands. Mr. Noel retired within a few months with more experience than wealth, and the publication of the paper was continued by Mr. Tigar, who at once announced its policy as democratic, and held it firmly to that creed, until in 1837, it was sold to Hon. George W. Wood. The new proprietor was a whig, and the politics of the paper were at once changed, and it continued to be anti-democratic during his ownership, but has since his retirement been a firm and steadfast supporter of the democratic party. Mr. Wood conducted the *Sentinel* for three years, and in 1840, sold to Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, still a resident of the city. Mr. Nelson restored the paper to the democratic party, and continued the publication until January, 1841, when he sold to Thomas Tigar, one of the founders, who continued to be its active head for nearly twenty-five years.

The next owners were Hon. W. H. Dills, now a resident of Auburn, and I. W. Campbell, who, after a checkered life, is again working at the

case in a St. Louis job printing office. These gentlemen had shortly before purchased from Hon. John W. Dawson the Fort Wayne *Times*, democratic, and the two papers were merged under the name of the *Times-Sentinel.*

In January of the next year, 1866, there was another change, Messrs. E. Zimmerman, best known as the proprietor of the Valparaiso, Ind., *Messenger*, and Hon. Eli Brown, afterward prominent in Whitley county politics and as member of the state senate, becoming owners. The name of the paper was now changed to that of *Democrat.* Steam power was introduced and the paper was generally improved. Within the next few years there were many other owners and partners, Judge Robert Lowry, who purchased Mr. Brown's interest in 1868, Robert D. Dumm and L. A. Bruner, a firm known as Burt & Tucker, John W. Henderson and Frank Furste. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Bruner sold his interest to Hon. William Fleming, who also purchased Mr. Lowry's interest. R. D. Dumm & Co. issued the *Democrat* as a morning paper for a short time, but the change was not satisfactory and the evening publication was resumed.

On January 30, 1873, the ownership passed to R. D. Dumm and Hon. William Fleming, who restored the name of *Sentinel*, and in April, 1874, the paper was purchased by the *Sentinel* Printing company, composed of Hons. A. H. Hamilton, R. C. Bell, William Fleming, S. B. Bond, M. Hamilton, F. H. Wolke and other prominent democrats. The price paid for the paper was $50,000. The *Sentinel* Printing company had an active existence until the spring of 1877, when the paper passed into the hands of Hon. William Fleming. Until the 16th of April, 1879, he was its sole proprietor, and he then transferred the paper to William R. Nelson, a son of Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, and Samuel E. Morss, the latter of whom had had principal editorial charge while Mr. Fleming was proprietor. The new firm enlarged the paper's facilities and improved it in many ways, Mr. Morss's keen "nose for news" and his facile pen quickly bringing the *Sentinel* to the front rank of state papers. The city was raked for local news as with a fine tooth comb, and in every department there was a force and sprightliness that won much favor for the new firm.

On August 1st, 1880, Mr. E. A. K. Hackett purchased the *Sentinel* and has been since in possession. Under E. A. K. Hackett's management the paper has been more prosperous than at any time in its previous history. It is now considered not only the best paper in the city of Fort Wayne, but one of the leading papers in the state. It has the exclusive control of the Associated and United press associations, has its own special telegraph wire running into its office and has all the facilities for publishing a metropolitan newspaper. The *Weekly Sentinel* is read by almost every farmer in Allen county, and has the largest circulation of any weekly newspaper outside the city of Indianapolis in the state of Indiana. It is printed in its own building at No. 107 Calhoun street, one of the neatest, handsomest and best arranged newspaper

buildings in the state. It is of brick, 25x70 feet in size, three stories high, with a basement. In the basement is the engine and press room. The first floor contains the counting room, job printing department and stock room. The second floor contains the editorial, reporters' and telegraph operators' rooms. The third floor contains the composing room and book bindery.

The American Farmer was established six years ago by E. A. K. Hackett. It has a circulation that reaches all over the United States and Canada. It is published as a premium paper, and is the original publication in that field. It is edited by S. D. Melsheimer and printed in the *Sentinel* building.

Thomas Tigar commenced in May, 1843, the publication of a German paper called *Der Deutsche Beobachter von Indiana.* The late Dr. C. Schmitz was editor. The publication was not long continued.

In 1856 a German paper called the *Democrat* was published in Fort Wayne, E. Engler was the editor. The *Democrat* was short-lived.

The Indiana *Staats Zeitung* first saw the light in 1858. Mr. G. B. Newbert was its first editor, and its politics were from then until now democratic. The *Staats Zeitung* seems not to have attracted great attention until 1862, when Hon. John D. Sarnighausen, a scholarly gentleman, came to Fort Wayne and assumed editorial control. He infused into the sheet new life. Within a year or two he became sole owner and the paper has since grown to be a power among the German thinking people of northern Indiana. Mr. Sarnighausen has been in editorial charge all these years except when called to serve his country in the state senate. The *Daily Staats Zeitung* was established in 1877, and has proved a success from the beginning.

Public prints of more or less longevity, and which require no extended notice, are the *Evening Transcript*, published by William Latham and Henry Cosgrove; the *Indiana Freemason*, a monthly, Sol D. Bayless, editor; the *Casket*, by the students at the Methodist college; the *Alert*, whose publisher is forgotten; the *Plow Boy*, an agricultural pamphlet; *The True Democrat* (pamphlet), by R. D. Turner; *The Standard and Weekly*, by D. W. Burroughs; the *Jeffersonian*, the *Laurel Wreath*, the *Call*, by W. R. Ream; the *Republican*, by P. P. Baily; the *Boys' World*, by W. J. Bond; the *Item*, by George R. Benson; the *Volksfreund*, by Rudolph Worch, and the *Mail*, by W. J. Fowler. The *Volksfreund* deserves some special mention. The editor was a positive man who wrote strong and fierce leaders and attracted to his paper for a time some of the patronage that the Germans had regularly bestowed upon the older *Staats Zeitung*.

But all these papers have passed away. In their day they served useful purposes no doubt, but most of them lacked the essential element of presenting the news of the day, and to this fact their early decay can probably be principally attributed.

The Fort Wayne *Times*, when it had a separate existence, by which is meant before it was merged with the *Sentinel*, had for editors strong

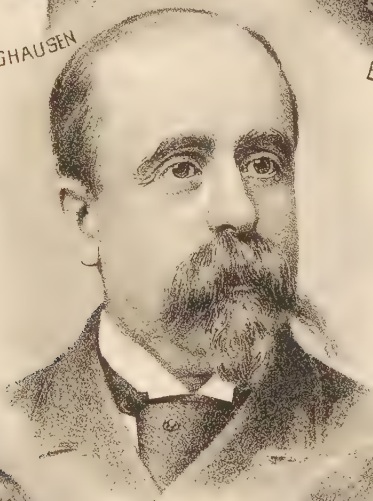
writers, and it was a power in local and state politics. It was established in 1841 by George W. Wood. He sold to Henry W. Jones, who continued it until the end of the year 1844. In March, 1844, Mr. Wood commenced a campaign paper called the *People's Press*, and after the close of the campaign of that year, the two publications were united under the name of the *Times and People's Press*. A sale of this property was made in March, 1848, to T. N. Hood and Warren H. Withers. On August 31, 1849, Mr. Withers retired and George W. Wood was admitted. Messrs. Hood & Wood continued as partners until September 7, 1853, when Mr. Wood leased his interest for one year, to Mr. John W. Dawson. The firm of Dawson & Wood changed the title of the paper to the *Times*. Within a few months Mr. Hood sold his interest to Messrs. Dawson & Wood. On July 16, 1854, Mr. Wood having retired, Mr. Dawson began issuing the *Daily Times*. The daily edition was discontinued two years later, but on February 1, 1859, was revived and continued until October, 1864. The publication office was situated at the northeast corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, in the second and third stories. This building, which was known as the *Times* building, was destroyed by fire March 28, 1860, and was at once rebuilt. The paper and job office were sold in 1865, to Messrs. Dills & Campbell, and was subsequently merged in the *Sentinel*. Mr. Dawson served for a time as territorial governor to Utah. His widow, Mrs. Amanda Dawson, still resides in this city.

The Fort Wayne *Gazette*, the leading republican organ of northern Indiana, like the *Sentinel and Times*, has had numerous changes of ownership, but never since its initial number has it failed to be the consistent and stalwart champion of the principles of freedom and equal rights to all men of whatever race or color, under the constitution. It was established as an afternoon paper in 1863, by D. W. Jones, who came from Grant county, Ind., for that express purpose. The first place of publication was the old *Times* office corner, which has sheltered so many young newspaper enterprises. Mr. Jones was not only the publisher but the editor. A few months later Hon. Isaac Jenkinson purchased an interest and became editor. In October of the same year a new cylinder press was put in and a portable engine was added to the office. The *Gazette* thus became the first successful steam printing house in Fort Wayne.

In March, 1864, Mr. Jones sold his interest to H. C. Hartman, esq., and the new firm enlarged the paper to a seven-column folio. Mr. Hartman retired in 1867, and in October, 1868, Mr. Jenkinson sold a third interest to James R. Willard, and a third interest to Amos W. Wright, and in the spring of 1869, the entire business was transferred to these parties. For the next few years changes of ownership were frequent. Gentlemen owning interest in the paper at various times were Robert G. McNiece, who had been principal of the high school, and is now a clergyman of much distinction at Salt Lake City, D. S. Alexander, M. Cullarton, John N. Irwin and J. J. Grafton. The organization

JOHN D. SARNGHAUSEN

E. A. K. HACKETT



W. D. PAGE

C. D. TILLO

N. R. LEONARD

had by this time assumed the form of a joint stock company, and all of the stock was sold to Capt. J. B. White, who sold a half interest to Gen. Reub. Williams and Quincy A. Hossler, now successful publishers at Warsaw.

Williams & Hossler lost money on the purchase, and in July, 1876, the *Gazette* was sold to Keil Brothers. D. S. Keil, now deceased, became business manager, and Fred W. Keil, editor. Silas McManus, better known as a dialect poet, and W. J. Fowler, were among the best known city editors. Under the Keil management the paper prospered. It was enlarged and its circulation greatly expanded. The owners also began the publication of "patent insides" for country weeklies, and had over 100 on their list when this part of the business was sold to Chicago parties and became the nucleus of the Newspaper Union, an establishment which has since grown to vast proportions. The Keils sold the *Gazette* to Messrs. B. M. Holman and Theron P. Keator, who conducted a remarkably vigorous campaign against the democratic party. In February, 1887, the new proprietors having failed to make good all their financial obligations, on motion of the Keils a receiver was appointed and Judge O'Rourke of the circuit court named John W. Hayden, esq. At the end of a few months the paper was sold by the receiver to Messrs. N. R. and Frank M. Leonard, and has since been conducted by them under the style of N. R. Leonard & Son. The senior partner had been professor of mathematics and astronomy in the Iowa state university, and the junior partner had been a practical newspaper man for many years. On January 1, 1889, F. M. Leonard retired, and the paper is now conducted solely by N. R. Leonard. The *Gazette* is a clean, honorable, fair dealing journal, and while vigorously republican is always deferential to opposite political views.

The Fort Wayne *Morning Journal* is the offspring of the Fort Wayne *Weekly Journal*, which was founded December 14, 1868, by T. S. Taylor and Samuel Hanna. It was originally a republican paper, the object of the gentlemen named being to make it the republican organ of the county, displacing the *Gazette*. In this attempt they failed and the *Journal*, after passing through various hands, notably those of Mr. Clark Fairbank and the late Judge Samuel Ludlum, became in 1880, the property of Thomas J. Foster, then state senator, and the price was reduced to a cent. Senator Foster turned the paper into a dyed-in-the-wool democratic organ and it has remained so ever since. After the deplorable death of Senator Foster the paper was purchased by Ironsides & Co., of Louisville, Ky., who soon sold to M. V. B. Spencer. The latter found the business unsuitable to his tastes and organized a stock company which took the paper. Among the stockholders, besides Mr. Spencer, were Col. C. A. Zollinger, Hon. C. F. Muhler, Hon. Allen Zollars, Dr. L. S. Null, Samuel Miller, M. A. Null, F. C. Boltz, and others. G. W. Lunt was the first business manager under the new *regime*, and George F. Shutt was the first editor. Mr. Shutt retired and was succeeded by W. P. Cooper and Mr. Lunt was succeeded by Mr. Miller. The latter con-

ducted the business very successfully, and purchased from the other stockholders nearly all of their holdings. Mr. Miller died in January, 1887, and on the first day of March of the same year the Miller shares were purchased by Col. C. A. Zollinger, who shortly sold to Christian Boseker. The latter conducted the paper with success, increasing its reputation and its circulation, and on June 10, 1889, sold his stock to W. W. Rockhill and A. J. Moynihan, who are now in charge. Mr. Rockhill is president and business manager of the company, and Mr. Moynihan is secretary and treasurer, besides performing the duties of editor. The *Journal* prints the united press report, and its publishers promise that it will increase its usefulness to the public.

The Daily News.— Perhaps the most successful daily newspaper in Fort Wayne is the youngest, and to careful and prudent management, and a consistent following out of a policy thought to be for the people's best interests, is its success to be ascribed. The *Daily News* originated with W. D. Page, its present proprietor and editor, who in its establishment associated with himself, Charles F. Taylor. The early issues were printed on a platen press and the paper was so small that an opposition afternoon paper sneeringly referred to it as a "hand bill," and prophesied its collapse within ninety days. But what it lacked in size it made up in sprightliness. Its popular city editor, the late A. V. D. Conover, was a brilliant and pungent paragrapher. Within a month the *News* had a *bona fide* circulation of 1,600 copies, and to-day it claims to print more papers than any other city daily. In November, 1887, Mr. Taylor sold his interest to Mr. Page, and with it, his half-interest in *Poultry and Pets*, a monthly publication which leads its class in America, and which is devoted to interests its title sufficiently explains. The *Daily News* is conspicuous among other successful dailies from the fact that it has never had a dollar of the patronage from the city, county or state government, that has been extended more or less generously to all of its rivals. It has carved out an honorable place for itself in the newspaper world, and fills it admirably as "the people's paper."

The *Dispatch* occupies a position among Fort Wayne newspapers that is peculiarly its own. It was started a little over ten years ago, and it has been independent in politics, but with a strong leaning at times toward the theories of the greenback party. After the defeat of Gen. Weaver, its candidate for the presidency, the interests of the labor party were taken up. The paper is the uncompromising foe of anything that looks like a clique, a monopoly or a trust, and more than any other city paper its columns bear the personality of its editor, Mr. James Mitchell.

The *Freie Presse*, at the head of which is Mr. Otto Cummerow, is a daily paper which challenges the older *Staats Zeitung* for the support of our German citizens. It is of neat appearance, its local and editorial matter are well prepared. From the large amount of patronage secured it is evident that the *Freie Presse* has come to stay.

George W. Wood, one of the pioneer printers and editors of Indiana, was born in Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., on the 4th day of Septem-

ber, 1808, and resided in that state, where he learned the art of practical printing, and also devoted much time to the study of the law, until about 1834, when he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., and thence, in 1836, to Fort Wayne. Here he entered the *Sentinel* office, then owned by Thomas Tigar, esq., and is entitled to the distinction of being the second newspaper man at Fort Wayne. In 1837 he purchased the *Sentinel* from Mr. Tigar, and published it until 1840, when he disposed of it to I. D. G. Nelson. A month afterward, he purchased a newspaper establishment from H. B. Seaman, of Defiance, Ohio, and moving it to Fort Wayne, founded the Fort Wayne *Times*. In March, 1840, he was elected mayor of Fort Wayne, being the first person elected to that position after the city was incorporated under a charter. He resigned the office, however, on the 5th of July, 1841, and Joseph Morgan was elected to fill the vacancy. February 18, 1843, he leased the *Times* to Henry W. Jones, who conducted it about two years, when Mr. Wood resumed control of it, combining with it the *People's Press* and calling it the Fort Wayne *Times and People's Press*. He continued its publication until March 23, 1848, when he sold it to Messrs. Withers & Hood. In August, 1849, he re-purchased the interest of Mr. Withers, and the paper was conducted by G. W. Wood & Co. until September 9, 1855, when it was leased to Hood & Dawson until the next June, when he sold his entire interest to John W. Dawson. On the 25th of June, 1849, a telegraph line was established from Toledo to La Fayette, and Mr. Wood became the first operator at Fort Wayne, and continued for some time in that capacity. He is also entitled to the honor of establishing the first daily newspaper in Fort Wayne, which he placed under the management of Messrs. Latham & Rayhouser. Immediately after this, he entered the office of Hon. Samuel Hanna, where he remained until the death of the latter, managing the vast public and private interests of that gentleman for many years, and after his death, acted with Samuel T. Hanna, as administrator of the estate. Besides these positions of personal trust, he was appointed register of the land office by President Fillmore, in 1849, and held the office until it was removed to Indianapolis. After the organization of the Ohio & Indiana railroad, he became the agent of the company for the sale of the lands received for stock subscriptions, and from 1854, when the first cars commenced running to Fort Wayne, until 1860, he was actively associated with Samuel Hanna in the management of that corporation. In all these positions he discharged his duties creditably and with honor, and proved himself to be man of large capacity, good judgment and incorruptible honesty. He was an uncompromising whig, and an ardent admirer of Webster and Clay. He was remarkably simple and unostentatious in appearance and demeanor, a man of few words, except with his family, and with those whose good fortune it was to be admitted to his intimate friendship. With these he was uniformly genial and companionable. His editorials embodied in plain language, the most forcible logic, and were admirably fitted to the manners and customs of his day. An address upon "Intellectual and Moral Education," pub-

lished in the *Times*, November 4, 1843, another delivered before the students of the Fort Wayne female college, published in the *Times and Press*, January 27, 1848, and his "Life and Character of Hon. Samuel Hanna," published in 1869, as well as his editorials and eulogies of Henry Clay, are evidences of his abilities and the wide range of his studies. He departed this life Saturday, November 11, 1871, leaving no family except a devoted wife.

John W. Dawson, a well known member of the early Allen county bar, and also distinguished as an editor, was born October 21, 1820, a son of John Dawson, an early settler of Cambridge, Ind. John W. came to Fort Wayne in 1838, and became a clerk in the office of his brother-in-law, Col. Spencer, receiver of public moneys. Beginning with 1840, he studied two years in Wabash college, and then entered the law office of his brother-in-law, Thomas Johnson. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar, and then practiced at Augusta, the old county seat of Noble county. He practiced afterward at Fort Wayne, and attended law school in Kentucky, but his health failing, he did not return to Fort Wayne until 1843, when in company with T. H. Hood, he leased the Fort Wayne *Times*, a whig paper, then owned by G. W. Wood & Co. Mr. Dawson became its sole proprietor in 1854, and through this organ became a leader in the new anti-Nebraska party. This party nominated him for secretary of state, and he made a vigorous canvass. Shortly after the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed governor of Utah. His administration was vigorous, and he so incurred the hatred of the saints, that on his return from Salt Lake he was way-laid, robbed and maltreated so that he never fully recovered from the effects of the outrage. Mr. Dawson was an honest politician, of strong convictions and courage to stoutly maintain the right as he saw it. His death occurred September 10, 1877.

John D. Sarnighausen, veteran editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, is the son of a prominent civil officer in the former kingdom of Hanover, and was born October 31, 1818. He attended the colleges at Stade and Luneburg, and the university at Gottingen, and became teacher and minister. In 1860 he came to this country, and to Fort Wayne in 1862. He was at first engaged as editor of the *Indiana Staats Zeitung*, then a small weekly paper owned by Messrs. A. F. Simon and Fred. Meyer, which he bought in 1863, and changed it to a tri-weekly paper in 1867, and to a daily in 1877. The weekly was of course continued. Connected with him as partners were Mr. A. C. Kampe from 1866 to 1868, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and later, Mr. L. A. Griebel was associated with him from 1876 to 1882, when the latter retired, having been elected auditor of Allen county. Mr. Sarnighausen was elected as a democrat on the independent ticket, state senator from Allen county in 1870, by a majority of about 400, but lost his seat through trickery. In 1872 he was re-elected on the democratic ticket as senator from the counties of Allen and Adams by a majority of 6,184, and in 1876, as senator from Allen, Adams and Wells (under the

new apportionment law of 1873), by a majority of 6,630. In 1877 and 1879 he was chairman on the committee on education in the Indiana senate. When Mr. Sarnighausen assumed the editorship of the *Staats Zeitung* he found not a single copy of the paper, nor a file, nor a copy-book, nor any other papers in reference to the former years of its existence. The paper had been established in October, 1858, but had until January, 1862, when he took charge of it changed proprietors and editors time and again and none of them had taken the slightest interest in it, as it was considered an enterprise with which not only no money but much loss was connected. Since 1863 it has been under the same control and will continue so long as life or health of the present owner will permit. It is in politics a strong and effective supporter of the democratic party.

William David Page, editor and proprietor of the *Daily News*, is a lineal descendant of Luther Page, an officer in the English army, who came to America a few years after the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, and settled in Massachusetts. From the latter came all branches of the New England Page family. David Page, paternal grandfather of William D., was prominent as a manufacturer in Vermont a century ago. His wife was Elizabeth Minot, of Massachusetts, a member of the well-known Minot family, after whom was named the famous light-house, "Minot's Ledge." Rev. William Page, father of William D., was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of a half century ago; was a graduate of Middlebury college; preached for some years in New York city, and was afterward for many years prominent in home missionary work in the early days of Michigan's history. He numbered among his close personal friends such well-known characters as William Lloyd Garrison, Garrett Smith, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Ward Beecher, John G. Saxe, and nearly all the leading Presbyterian clergymen of his time. William D. descended, on the maternal line, from a French Huguenot family, named Durand, the maiden name of his mother being Frances Sheldon Durand. She was born at Bethlehem, Conn., in 1807, and is still living, having been an intelligent and deeply interested witness of the progress of this country during the most remarkable century in the world's history. Mr. Page, the editor and proprietor of the *News*, was born at Monroe, Mich., August 16, 1844. He began his career as a printer at eight years of age, at Adrian, Mich., being locked in a room without any companion, and compelled to learn the rudiments of the "art" of type-setting by simple practice with the letters before him. He attended grammar school at Ann Arbor at twelve. Subsequently finishing his trade at Adrian, he was working as a journeyman printer at Milwaukee when the war broke out in '61. He enlisted in Company B, Fifth Wisconsin, and participated in the quelling of the memorable bank riots at Milwaukee, which grew out of the collapsing of the old wild-cat banks of the state, and was mustered out of the service early in June, by order of Brigadier-General Rufus King, on account of youth. Then having his attention

turned to education he graduated at the West Rockford high school in 1862, prepared for college at Clinton, N. Y., and entered Hamilton college in 1863. In the fall of 1864 he went into the Shenandoah valley; was chief abstract clerk at twenty years of age at General Sheridan's headquarters at the post at Winchester, and remained in the South until the close of the war, being present at the grand review of all the armies at Washington. He became editor and joint owner of the Adrian *Expositor* in 1865, the office where he had learned his trade. Subsequently he entered the employ of Clark Waggoner & Son, of the Toledo *Commercial*, where he remained until he came to Fort Wayne in 1871, as superintendent of the job department of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, under McNiece & Alexander. He was connected with the *Gazette* until June, 1874, when, with C. F. Taylor, he established the *News*, which he still publishes.

Nathan R. Leonard, editor and proprietor of the *Gazette*, was born November 29, 1832. He is a native of Franklin county, Ohio, whence his parents moved to Burlington, Iowa, in 1844, settling on a large farm a few miles north of that city. Here Mr. Leonard grew to manhood, devoting the summers to labor on the farm and the winters to study in the school, academy and college in the adjacent village of Kossuth. From this college he graduated in 1857, and having been from childhood fascinated with scientific and mathematical research, he attended lectures upon those subjects at Harvard university. Returning to Iowa in 1860, he became professor of mathematics and astronomy in the state university at Iowa City. This chair he filled for twenty-seven years, contributing in great measure to the development of that institution. He was dean of the college faculty, and at various periods, ranging from six months to three years, acted as president. He also filled the office of state superintendent of weights and measures, and in that capacity ably advocated the introduction of the metric system. Aside from his routine duties he did much in the way of independent research, and contributed a number of valuable articles to the scientific journals, mainly on astronomical subjects. In 1875 he was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. In 1887 Mr. Leonard came to Fort Wayne, and purchasing the *Gazette*, has since devoted himself to the upbuilding of that influential newspaper, and it has prospered under his management. Having been a republican since the organization of the party, the *Gazette*, in his hands has become an influential champion of that party. He is an ardent temperance man, but strongly opposed to the organization of parties for reform in this direction. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and represented the Iowa City presbytery in the general assembly of the United States in 1881. Mr. Leonard was married in 1853, to Elizabeth Heizen, who still lives to bless his home with her cheerful presence. They have four children living: Levi O., editor and proprietor of the *Anaconda* (Montana) *Review*, and superintendent of the Rocky Mountain telegraph company; Charles R., a member of the law firm of Maxwell &

Leonard, Creston, Iowa; Frank M., who was for a time associated with his father in editing the *Gazette*, now of the *Inter-Mountain*, at Butte City, Montana; and Minnie E., who makes her home with her parents at their pleasant home on Washington street.

Frederick W. Keil was born near Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, and lived on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. When that was completed, he entered Wittenberg college at Springfield, Ohio, and graduated in June 1856. In 1857 he entered the law office of Isaac Robertson, at Hamilton, and completed the prescribed course of two years' reading, as required in Ohio, and was admitted to the Butler county bar. He at once entered upon the practice of law, forming a partnership with Abram C. Martz, and continued in the practice until the breaking out of the rebellion in April, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company F, Third Ohio, April 17th and served until mustered out, August 18th. He re-enlisted as private in Company C, Thirty-fifth Ohio, August 20th, and was soon thereafter appointed first lieutenant in the same company. The regiment entered Kentucky via Covington, September 26, 1861, and took possession of the Kentucky Central railway between Cynthiana and Paris, guarding bridges until November, when it was ordered to join the brigade under Col. Bob McCook, which, however, it did not unite with until the battle at Mill Spring, January 6th. He followed the fortunes of his regiment from Mill Spring to Nashville, and marched with Buell from Nashville to Shiloh, reaching the field at the close of that contest; took part in the siege of Corinth, and moved with Buell up the Tennessee valley and thence after Bragg, into Kentucky; took part in the battle of Perryville and the pursuit of the rebel forces, which took the army back as far as Nashville. The regiment served in the Fourteenth corps, and was with the same in all its campaigns up to the capture of Atlanta. Mr. Keil had command of his company nearly two years, and was commissioned captain in the Atlanta campaign. In 1865 he came to Fort Wayne to enter upon the practice of the law, but was induced to purchase a book establishment, and form the partnership known as Keil & Bro. In this enterprise he engaged until 1875, when on account of failing health he spent a year in Europe, under the direction of his physician. On his return the Keil Bros. purchased the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, July, 1876, and he became managing editor. April, 1877, he was appointed postmaster at Fort Wayne, to succeed J. J. Kamm. He held this position during two terms, and was removed by Cleveland on the charge of being an "offensive partisan," being connected with the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, a paper advocating views opposite to those held by the administration. He has been connected for ten years with the management of Island Park association, being strongly impressed with the importance of the summer assembly movement, as a means of substantial popular education. The beneficial effect which those assemblies have over a community is seen in a marked manner within the communities where held, and upon the people that attend the

sessions. No attempt at the popular culture of the masses has surpassed in effect what these assemblies have already accomplished.

William W. Rockhill, president and manager of the Fort Wayne *Journal* company, owning a controlling share of the stock, is a native of the city, and son of one of its most distinguished pioneers. His father, Hon. William Rockhill, was born in Burlington, N. J., in 1792, and was married to Eliza Hill, who was born at Baltimore, Md. William Rockhill came to Fort Wayne as early as 1823, and at once took a leading position in the affairs of the rising settlement. He was one of the first county commissioners in 1824, and when the city was organized he was a member of the first council, in 1840, and in 1843 was elected city assessor. For several years he was a member of the school board. He was elected to the Indiana senate in 1844, served for one term, and four years later was elected as the representative in congress of the large district of which Fort Wayne was the principal town. Politically, he was always a democrat. This notable pioneer died at Fort Wayne in 1865. His wife died at this city at about the age of forty-five years. To them seven children were born, of whom five are living. Their son, William W., was born August 23, 1849. He was reared and educated in the city, and becoming a prominent and popular citizen, was elected in 1881, city clerk, a position which he held by successive re-elections, until June 10, 1889, when he assumed control of the *Journal*. In this property his associates in ownership are Andrew J. Moynihan, the estate of Samuel Miller, deceased, the former proprietor, Judge Allan Zollars, and M. V. B. Spencer. Mr. Rockhill acquired a reputation during his clerkship as one of the most efficient officers the city has had, and he possesses business qualifications of a high order. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He was married in 1875, to Sarah Holt, of Huntington, who died in 1877, leaving one child, Sadie M.

Andrew J. Moynihan, editor and one of the owners of the *Journal* since the change in its management in June, 1889, has been for almost a score of years connected with newspaper work in Fort Wayne. He was born in Dromulton Paddocks, county Kerry, Ireland, March 15, 1858, and when five years of age accompanied his parents, Martin and Joanna Moynihan, to America. They settled first at Elizabeth, N. J., where they remained four or five years, then coming to Fort Wayne at the solicitation of Robert Townley, who formerly lived at Elizabeth, and became the founder of the dry goods house of Townley, DeWald, Bond & Co. Mr. Moynihan was reared in Fort Wayne and was educated in the Catholic and public schools. His editorial career was begun about the year 1882, having previously passed through a career in the mechanical department, first with Dumm & Fleming, then proprietors of the *Sentinel*, and subsequently with the succeeding proprietors of that office. During this period he began the study of medicine, and attended a medical college at Chicago, but his love for journalism drew him back to his original profession. He served as telegraph editor of the *Sentinel* two

years, and then was given local and editorial charge of that paper, in which position he continued until June, 1889. His energy and notable tact and success as a newsgatherer have made him conspicuous among the newspaper men of Fort Wayne.

Elias H. Bookwalter, a popular and well known citizen of Fort Wanye, is a native of Wabash county, Ind., born May 9, 1854. His parents, Josiah and Elizabeth (Riley) Bookwalter, were respectively natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. They located in Wabash county in 1850, and there resided on a farm until 1868, when they removed to Fort Wayne, and are now worthy citizens of this city. Elias H Bookwalter has lived in Fort Wayne ever since he was a lad of fourteen, and and he was formerly no less favorably known as an honest, industrious, straightforward youth, than he is now as an honorable, upright man and a worthy and useful citizen. Shortly after coming to Fort Wayne, he became employed in the mechanical department of one of the city papers, and it was not long until the mysteries of the printing office were fully solved and understood. He has continued to be thus employed, and for the past fifteen years has held the responsible position of pressman on the Fort Wayne *Daily Gazette.* In addition to this, for the past twelve years Mr. Bookwalter has been a manufacturer of printers' roller composition, and for seven years, he has been a wholesale and retail dealer in printers' supplies. His honesty and courtesy, united with a disposition to please, have enabled him to build up a large trade, and his acquaintance with the newspaper fraternity has consequently become very extensive. Mr. Bookwalter was married September 3, 1874, to Katie L., daughter of James and Kezia (McWorter) Perrin. Her parents were natives of Franklin county, Ind., but, in an early day, located in Marshall county, where she was born. Mr. Bookwalter and wife are the parents of an only son, Clyde, who was born July 16, 1875. Mr. Bookwalter is a member of Harmony lodge, No. 19, and Summit encampment, No. 16, I. O. O. F., and in the latter is a past chief patriarch. He is also a member of E. S. Walker camp, No. 159, Sons of Veterans, in which he has held the position of quartermaster since the organization. Politically, he is an ardent republican. Mr. Bookwalter's friends are numerous, and socially both he and wife stand very high.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BY BENJAMIN S. WOODWORTH, M. D.

Looking back half a century in the practice of medicine in the valley of the Upper Maumee, it is apparent that great changes have occurred, not only in the treatment of diseases, but in the quantity of drugs used. It has been a question among physicians whether diseases have changed their type, or physicians themselves have changed. The writer is inclined to the latter theory. Physicians have discarded the vast quantities formerly used, and have become much more conservative, both in quantity and quality. Less than forty years ago it was considered necessary to administer immense doses of calomel, drastic cathartics, tartar emetic, to say nothing of bleeding. Now, what is called the expectant plan, in other words, ignoring drugs in great measure, is most in favor. On the other hand, in the early days, physicians heard nothing of those diseases called septicæmia and pyæmia, that are now said to cause the death of so many women, and in twenty-five years, the writer does not remember meeting a case of puerperal fever, and no doctor thought of using such precautions as carbolic acid, bichloride of mercury, and other antiseptics. We are still without remedies that will cure many if any of the diseases called malignant, such as phthisis and cancer, to say nothing of the real croup, diphtheria and scarlatina.

The ague, or "chills and fever," as the early settlers called it, or the malaria, as later sufferers describe it, was in the early days as now the great endemic of the Maumee valley, as it is of more than half the habitable world. These manifestations, so familiar in the early days, have passed away. Then it was a terror to new comers. It appeared to be aggravated by the opening up of the new land. Its hours of attack recurred with frightful precision. Chills, with spasmodic attacks that shook the movables in the cabin, alternated with fevers that seemed to consume all the vitality that had not been shaken out of the afflicted body. Quinine, the only effective medicine, seemed to add to the general discomfort of the victim, and he was in fact, woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good-for-nothing. With all our progress in the past half century, we still rely on bark and its preparations for a remedy, and hope that the drainage of swamps, marshes and all filthy places will act as a preventive, though the exact poison that causes malaria yet remains to be discovered. But the days of ague for everybody at least once a year, with the enlarged spleens called "ague cakes," have passed away forever. Before quinine came into general use, while the Wabash & Erie canal was building, nearly all the inhabitants confidently expected to have the ague, and not being able to obtain quinine, or not knowing its efficacy, dragged out a miserable existence. It was said of the Panama railroad that every tie cost a life, and the fatality attending the

construction of the canal in that region is familiar to more recent readers. Similar dangers attended the construction of the Wabash & Erie canal. The work was done in proximity to a large, sluggish river, and the deep rich soil was stirred up from the depths necessary for the canal, and it seemed as if more than a Pandora's box of evils were let loose upon the devoted pioneers.

An interesting view of Fort Wayne in 1848, from a medical standpoint, was given by Dr. Daniel Drake, in his Principal Diseases of the Valley of North America, and is quoted below:

"Where the town of Fort Wayne now stands, * * is a post-tertiary plain, at the junction and on the right or eastern side of the two rivers which form the Maumee. This plain rises above high water mark; but is overspread with basin-like depressions in which foul waters and rain water accumulate, to be acted upon by the sun. At a depth of twenty or thirty feet, hard well water of an excellent quality is obtained. Between the town and the river there is a slip of low ground, which, although subject to inundation in the spring, formerly became dry in summer, but is now kept wet by the leakage of the canal. On the opposite side of the St. Mary and of the Maumee rivers, there are rich, alluvial grounds under cultivation. About two miles west of the town a grassy marsh or wet prairie begins, and stretches off indefinitely, to the southwest. Its width is from a few hundred yards to a mile and a half. The St. Mary as it comes from the southwest, flows through the eastern edge of this swamp. Beyond the low lands, which have been mentioned, there is on every side a post-tertiary plain; which, at the distance of a few miles to the east of Fort Wayne, becomes a wooded swamp—the western edge of the "Black swamp," known here as the "Maumee swamp." Doctor Charles E. Sturgis, in a communication from which this description has been made out, says, 'I could name several instances where families settled in the unbroken woods, and clearing a very small space only, enjoyed uninterrupted health for three or four years; when other immigrants arrived, and extensive clearings were made, with the consequent breaking up of a great deal of new soil, and intermittents appeared among the whole.' As to Fort Wayne, from the time it was settled as a military post, down to the present day, it has been infested with intermittents and remittents; which, according to Doctor Sturgis, still occasionally present a malignant character. Of the prevalence of these fevers a judgment can be formed from the fact, stated by Doctor Sturgis, that about 400 ounces of sulphate of quinine are annually consumed by the people of Fort Wayne and its vicinity."

Subsequent to the great drought of 1838, as Dr. Drake records, there was an outbreak of the "autumnal" or malarial fever, of such severity as had not been known before. From that time until the cholera scourge of 1849, there was nothing unusual in the category of afflictions of the settlers of the valley.

In May, 1845, there was a terrible outbreak of cholera at Lahore, in far distant India, and there started what may be termed a wave of

infection that was felt with disastrous and terrifying effects in the valley of the Upper Maumee. Twenty-two thousand died at Lahore; the disease was carried down the Indus river and into the Persian gulf; thence it spead into Russia; it attacked the armies of the Kossuth war with greater fatality than the shock of battle; it spread over Europe in three months, and there were 33,000 cases in Paris. The disease reached New York and New Orleans late in 1848, in the south attacking the soldiers of the Mexican war, and causing the death of Gen. Worth. Spreading rapidly over the interior, as fast as the infected victims could travel, it reached the Maumee valley. It was a cold, wet season, which appeared to favor the disease, and whenever the northeast wind blew, which was frequent, there was a severe outbreak of the disease. The origin is supposed to have been with a laborer on the canal, who died in the eastern part of the town, and strangely the disease was most severe on East Washington steet, and was almost entirely confined to East Washington, Wayne and Jefferson streets. There were very few cases until August and September, and during that season there was no ague, or very little. There were about 200 deaths in the little town, which considering the population, was a severe mortality. A great panic resulted, and many fled from the region. Medical treatment was ineffectual here as elsewhere, and only one case is remembered where a patient recovered who was taken with purging and cramping. Doctors Sturgis and Wehmer worked together during this epidemic, in every family. The favorite remedy was tremendous doses of calomel, the panacea of that age, and cayenne pepper. Dr. Cartright was another who practiced during the panic. The village of New Providence, down the Maumee, was depopulated by the cholera, and at Perrysburg the greater number of the prominent citizens were carried away. The disease lingered with less fatal results in various parts of the country, until 1852, when there was another violent outbreak, and in July the disease was very fatal at Sandusky and Dayton, coming thence to this locality, where there was another season of great mortality. In the same way the disease lingered in Europe, and broke out with tremendous violence in Russia, in 1853, and spreading over the continent again the infection was so general that there were that year twenty-eight vessels carrying cholera cases that arrived at American ports. This produced the epidemic of 1854, which was also severely felt at Fort Wayne and vicinity. During each of these years, 1849, 1852 and 1854, there were about 200 deaths here. At times the smallpox caused a considerable number of deaths, but it never was prevalent enough to cause a panic. These diseases no longer threaten the country, thanks to quarantines and the preventive measures which compel cleanliness and drainage, and stop these terrible scourges of the past at their fountain head.

"The short and simple annals of the poor" doctors who were the pioneers of the practice in the Upper Maumee valley were soon told if we were to rely upon any written statements in their history, and even

the traditions are very meagre. Their contemporaries are nearly all long ago dead. The oldest person now living, who may be said to have been connected with them, is the widow of Dr. Lewis G. Thompson, now residing on South Broadway. The oldest physician whom this chronicler remembers was Doctor Henry Cushman, who lived near New Haven. He died previous to 1845. A nephew of his, a rather wild young man, practiced in Fort Wayne in 1845–6. He had formerly practiced dentistry, but studied and graduated at the university of New York in medicine. Going to the west, he died some thirty-five years ago. Next after Cushman was Dr. Lewis G. Thompson, of whom appreciative mention is made in Hon. Hugh McCulloch's "Men and Measures of Half a Century," as follows:

"Lewis G. Thompson was for many years the leading physician of Fort Wayne. He had that instinctive knowledge of diseases which distinguishes the born physician, and without which medical knowledge derived from books is a snare. Belonging to the old allopathic school, he believed in medicine, and gave evidence of his faith by prescriptions which were the reverse of homeopathic, but so accurate was his intuition in locating diseases that he was rarely at fault in treating them. I admired Dr. Thompson for his medical skill and for his many noble and manly qualities, but more than all for the conscientiousness and humanity which compelled him to treat with equal carefulness and attention those were able to pay for his services and those who were not."

"Dr. Thompson died suddenly while away from home engaged in a canvass for election to congress, against Andrew Kennedy. He had a younger brother who had been, but for one fault, fitted to wear the mantle of the elder. A contemporary and partner of Dr. Thompson, Dr. Charles E. Sturgis, was for many years the leading practitioner here. Dr. James Ormiston, among the earliest physicians, was a graduate of the college of physicians and surgeons of Fairfield, N. Y. He returned to Otsego county, N. Y., where he died a few years ago. His daughter is the widow of Thomas Hamilton. One of the earliest prominent physicians in the Maumee valley was Dr. John Evans. He was born in Bourbon county, Ky., January 16, 1794, studied medicine in Philadelphia under the talented Dr. Rush, after whom the younger brother of S. C. Evans was named. Dr. Evans in February, 1823, took possession of a log cabin left by Gen. Armstrong's wagoner at Camp No. 3, four miles down the river from Fort Defiance, and here his son S. C. was born. He was a very energetic man, filled many offices, and died in 1842 at Defiance, while on a business trip. The writer well remembers being told by Dr. Evan's daughter, the late Mrs. Pliny Hoagland, of her going in the night, with Dr. Thompson, to visit her father in his last illness.

The most prominent physician in Fort Wayne forty-three years ago, was Dr. Lewis Beecher, who came here from New York, a graduate of the Fairfield college of physicians and surgeons. He retired from the general practice of medicine and kept a drug store on East Columbia

street. He was a man of great natural force of character, with one exception, and that lack was a most unfortunate one. He was a cousin of the great Beecher family, and possessed some of their peculiar, eccentric traits of character. The family is now scattered and none remain here. Dr. Carl Schmitz, who died about a year ago, had resided here half a century or more, and having an extensive and lucrative practice, accumulated a large estate. His name will be fitly perpetuated by the magnificent block which his widow is erecting at the corner of Calhoun and Washington streets. He and Dr. Bernard Sevenick were the easliest German physicians. The latter besides attending to his surgical practice, conducted a brewery where he dispensed beer in profusion. Dr. H. P. Ayres, who practiced here about fifty years, had a large clientele. After practicing a few years, he graduated at the university of New York in 1845–46. Dr. James W. Daily practiced here for twenty-five to thirty years, and had an extensive reputation as a surgeon. He graduated at the Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia. His widow, the daughter of the venerable Calvin Anderson, resides here.

John M. Josse, a German physician, who left his native land after the troubles of 1848, practiced here from 1860 to 1880. He was born in 1818, and died in April, 1880.

The names of the doctors who have practiced here are legion, and some of them were quite clever, but most have not left an enduring name. Of the living, among whom are some of the veterans in the profession, it is not within the province of this sketch to speak. One other may be mentioned as a type of a class. From about 1844 to 1855, Alexander Tollerton, who died here a few years ago, did a large business and accumulated much money. He called himself an uroscopic doctor. The wealth that he amassed was spent in various ways before his death.

The practice of medicine in the pioneer times, and indeed for many years subsequent to that period, was beset with many difficulties. Physicians in the town were called out to a great distance in the country, and these trips which they were compelled to make to minister to the necessities of the sick had generally to be made on horseback, as the roads would not permit of the safe use of carriages. Not infrequently physicians yet living in the city lost their way in the pathless forests. The remuneration was of course often insufficient, and the practice was in a large degree a generous sacrifice to suffering humanity.

Medical Societies. — The Allen county medical society was organized in 1860. The early records are not available, but it is believed that the charter members of this society were Henry P. Ayres, William H. Brooks, Thomas P. McCullough, Charles F. Mayer, W. H. Myers, Isaac M. Rosenthal, B. S. Woodworth, C. A. Smith, Charles Schmitz, John M. Josse, and George T. Bruebach. The first president was Dr. Schmitz. The society was conducted in a somewhat irregular manner, though profitable meetings were held, attended by physicians from neighboring counties, until June 6, 1866, when it was reorganized, with

a large membership, including several physicians of prominence in neighboring counties. The officers then elected were R. V. Murray, president; G. T. Bruebach, vice president; A. J. Erwin, secretary; William H. Brooks, treasurer. The society held regular meetings, and yearly sessions which were largely attended, until May 5, 1874, when the society was reorganized under the auspices and control of the state medical society, and only practitioners in the county were eligible to membership. The society has always held a high rank, and some of its members have occupied positions of honor in the state organization. H. P. Ayres was president of the state society in 1871, James S. Gregg, president of the society in 1885, Isaac M. Rosenthal, vice president of the state society in 1870, B. S. Woodsworth, president of the state society in 1860. The society is still in existence, although its meetings are somewhat irregular. The present officers are A. P. Buchman, president; Howard McCullough, secretary; T. J. Dills, treasurer; board of censors, M. F. Porter, G. L. Greenawalt, W. H. Myers.

The Fort Wayne Academy of Medicine, a society independent of all other organizations, was organized June 7, 1886. Its objects as set forth in the articles of association, are more efficient means for the cultivation and advancing of medical knowledge, and other desirable professional ends. All regular physicians in good standing are admitted, and no code is imposed. Meetings are held semi-monthly, at which papers are presented and clinical cases reported. The officers are elected yearly. The first were: President, B. S. Woodworth; vice president, M. F. Porter; secretary and treasurer, H. McCullough; librarian, J. D. Chambers. The other charter members were Drs. McCaskey, Dills and Stemen. There are now fifteen members.

Medical Education.—On the 10th day of March, 1876, the medical college of Fort Wayne was organized by the election of a board of trustees and a faculty, and the regular incorporation of the institution under the laws of this state and obtaining what is known as a charter. Prof. B. S. Woodworth, M. D., was elected dean, and Prof. H. A. Clark, M. D., secretary of the faculty, and Rev. R. D. Robinson, D. D., president of the board of trustees. The first regular session opened on the 1st of October of the same year, and continued until the 1st of March, 1877. During the summer at the meeting of the American medical college association at Chicago, the college was elected to membership in this association. In October of that year the second session began with a good class of students, much larger than the previous session. But during this term there was a good deal of internal dissension.

After the commencement exercises of this session, a meeting was called of those interested in the enterprise. After some deliberations the college was disbanded. Fort Wayne medical college was then organized, many of the leading citizens signing the articles of association. A board of trustees was elected, composed of the best and most influential men in this city, who at once proceeded to organize a faculty. Prof. W. H. Gobrecht, M. D., was elected to the chair of anatomy, and came from

Philadelphia early in the session and gave an interesting course of lectures on anatomy.

In August, 1878, the trustees, failing to raise the amount of money which was thought necessary to successfully carry forward the enterprise, abandoned this, the second medical college organization in this city. Almost immediately there was organized under a new charter, a new medical college of Fort Wayne, which at once elected a faculty and issued their first annual announcement, and in October opened the first session. For four years the announcement was made and the lectures were given regularly, until the session of 1882–3. During the summer following the illustrations and fixtures were sold to satisfy a judgment against the college, the entire institution selling for $50. It should be remarked, however, that there was but one college here to bid on the property, and many things did not sell for the same as they cost, as the ordinary citizen has but little use for skeletons, bones, monstrosities, dissecting tables, etc. About the same time that the above-named college was organized, a number of citizens with Prof. W. H. Gobrecht and other physicians organized the Fort Wayne college of medicine. Hon. A. H. Hamilton, then member of congress from this district, gave to the enterprise some money and the building which was occupied, free of rent for one year, other citizens also contributing money and aiding the enterprise. A board of trustees was elected by the corporation, consisting of the Hon. Charles McCulloch, Hon. R. C. Bell, Hon. Henry Monning, Hon. Montgomery Hamilton and A. C. Trentman. This board organized by the election of Hon. Charles McCulloch as president, and A. C. Trentman, secretary. The Fort Wayne college of medicine is still in existence and is prospering.

The following is the present faculty: C. B. Stemen, A. M., M. D., LL. D., dean, professor of surgery and clinical surgery; William P. Whery, M. D., secretary, professor of diseases of women and obstetrics; George W. McCaskey, A. M., M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine; Joseph L. Gilbert, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine; Charles R. Dryer, A. B., M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology; I. Ellis Lyons, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics; Kent K. Wheelock, M. D., professor of diseases of the eye and ear; George B. Stemen, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Walter W. Barnett, M. D., professor of anatomy; Alpheus P. Buchman, M. D., professor of diseases of children; Neal Hardy, M. D., professor of physiology; H. D. Wood, A. M., M. D., professor of abdominal surgery; Vesta M. W. Swarts, M. D., lecturer on dermatology; R. W. Thrift, M. D., emeritus professor of gynecology; James S. Gregg, M. D., emeritus professor of surgery.

County Licenses.— In 1885 the law requiring the licensing of physicians went into force, and in that year the following persons received this local authority to practice the healing art in Allen county: James M. Dinnen, John W. Younge, Isaac M. Myers, Franklin Greenwell, George W. Bowen, Joseph D. Searles, William Whery, Charles C. F.

Wm H. Brooks M. D.

Nierchang, George L. Greenawalt, J. W. Causland, George A. Ross, William T. Ferguson, Hiram C. McDowell, Marion F. Williamson, Samuel C. Metcalf, Amandus J. Laubach, Thomas H. McCormick, Thomas S. Virgil, Thomas J. Dills, Joseph H. Jones, Joseph L. Smith, J. D. McHenry, Horace E. Adams, G. T. Bruebach, Hiram Van Sweringen, Joseph H. Omo, Charles W. Gordon, George E. Chandler, Lewis Payton, Christian Martz, M. Frances Green, William de la Ruhl, Thomas P. McCullagh, Hershel S. Myers, William H. Myers, Kent Kave Wheelock, Clarence F. Swift, Robert F. Lipes, Robert S. Knode, Joseph D. Morgan, Lycurgus S. Null, John W. Bilderbach, John L. Kryder, Christian B. Stemen, Lyman P. Harris, John M. Shutt, Howard McCullough, Charles M. Fiser, Carl Pragler, Brookfield Gard, Fred Glock, Charles A. Leiter, Cornelius S. Smith, James S. Gregg, Charles E. Heaton, Benjamin S. Woodworth, Jonas Emanuel, Henry G. Wagner, Mrs. Amelie Wagner, John Seaton, Harry G. Gould, Lewis C. Shutt, George N. Worley, Ammill Engel, John D. Chambers, Franklin H. Cosgrove, Isaac M. Rosenthal, George W. McCaskey, Emmet L. Siver, Samuel D. Sledd, William A. Connolly, Siemon E. Mentzer, John W. Gunther, Jacob Hull, George Murphy, E. L. Reed, A. E. Vanbuskirk, Philip Blade, Louis T. Sturgis, Abraham J. Rauch.

Since 1885 the following have registered: A. P. Buchman, Jacob Hetrick, Abraham J. Kesler, George C. Stemen, Joseph E. Stultz, Gustavus G. Brudi, Miles F. Porter, Charles Stultz, George F. Hesler, Daniel M. Allen, Elmer E. Polk, John A. Stutz, Benjamin F. Lamb, Thomas R. Morrison, Isaac W. Martin, George Wirt Hathaway, Mary Tufts Hathaway, Walter Wynn Burnett, Edward J. McOscar, Lloyd Houghton, James Ellsworth Miller, Ella F. Harris, Creed T. Banks, George W. Cutshaw, Andrew J. Boswell, John M. Coombs, William Bevier, Lafayette Balcom, Ulysses G. Lipes, James H. Manville, Augustus Soper, Louis A. Prezinger, Jacob W. Coblentz, Herman A. Borger, David B. Cary, Mary A. Whery, Oliver Theodore May, Carl J. Gilbert, S. Justin Derbyshire, Emma S. Atwood, Henry W. Niswonger, Noah R. Wenger, Walter L. McKinley, A. G. Holloway, Maria L. Holloway, Luella Derbyshire, Marshall Beaty, Rudolph Deppeloa, Columbus M. Pickett, John K. Geary, Carl Shilling, James W. Worden, Charles M. Goheen, P. W. Jackson, John L. Shirey, Asa C. Boswell, George B. McBower, Joshua Simon, J. Ellis Lyons.

One of the early physicians at Fort Wayne was the late Dr. Charles A. Schmitz. He was born in Borgloh, Hanover, Germany, November 24, 1809. In his native land he prepared himself for the practice, graduating from a medical college at Bonn. He came to America in 1837, and after spending a year and a half in Philadelphia he came to Fort Wayne. He continued in the active practice of his profession many years, but for some time prior to his death had retired. He was married August 27, 1840, to Henrika C. Lans, who was born at Deventer, Holland, January 13, 1810. She came to America in 1838, and until her marriage lived with relatives at Elkhart, Ind. Doctor and

Mrs. Schmitz had six children. Of these Lisette H., wife of Rev. Adolph Biewend, of Boston, Mass., and Carrie S., wife of William V. Douglass, of Fort Wayne, are living. The four deceased were Amanda P., Florenz C. A., who graduated at the United States naval academy, spent twenty-one years as a lieutenant commander in the naval service, and died at Mare's Island, off the coast of California, May 20, 1883; Godfrey and Alloysius. Florenz left one child, Charles Albert Schmitz, who is now a student in the Fort Wayne schools. Dr. Schmitz died March 10, 1887. He was well-known in Fort Wayne and vicinity, and highly respected.

Dr. Charles E. Sturgis, formerly a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, and a pioneer in the medical profession, was born in Queen Anne county, Md., January 1, 1815. He came to Indiana before reaching his majority, and settled at Richmond. Afterward removing to Logansport, he married Louisa Ewing, daughter of Col. Alexander Ewing. Not long afterward he came to Fort Wayne and was engaged in the practice of medicine for thirty years. He was a graduate of the Ohio medical college, and was peculiarly adapted by nature for a successful physician. His warm-hearted, gentle and attentive presence alone was beneficial in the sick room. He was kind to the poor and by all loved and respected. He was at one time a partner of Dr. S. B. Woodworth. He was identified with the development of the city and contributed toward its advancement. In both houses of the state assembly he represented the county, was for a long time a member of the school board, and in 1868 represented this congressional district in the national democratic convention at New York. He died November 24, 1869. His son, Louis T. Sturgis, was born in this city, July 23, 1848, and was educated in the city schools, also attending the state university one year and studying in Philadelphia one year. He clerked in a drug store in early life, and in 1872 engaged in the drug business at Huntertown, remaining there until 1879, also studying medicine. He attended the medical department of Michigan university during 1879-80, then practiced medicine at Huntertown and subsequently graduated from Rush medical college, Chicago, in 1882. In December, 1885, he came to Fort Wayne, and has since practiced here. He is also the proprietor of a drug store at No. 275 Hanna street. He was married October 26, 1879, to Miss Caroline M. Work, born in DeKalb county, November 21, 1848, to Robert and Sarah (Emery) Work, and they have two children: Sarah L. and Alida K. The doctor and family are members of the First Presbyterian church, and he is a member of the K. of P., and the Allen county and Indiana medical societies.

That veteran physician of Fort Wayne, William H. Brooks, M. D., whose forty-six years of practice here is, without doubt, a longer period than that of the professional career in this city of any other of the medical fraternity, was born in Worcester county, Mass., February 18, 1813, son of Reuben and Anna Brooks. The family removed to Windsor county, Vt., seven or eight years after his birth, and he worked there

upon the farm, studying in the common schools, and at an academy at Randolph, Orange county. He taught school two terms in Vermont and two in Ohio. At the age of twenty he began the study of medicine, and in 1834 attended a medical college at Worthington, Ohio. After four courses of lectures there he began practice at Norwalk, Ohio, and in the spring of 1841 established himself at Fort Wayne. During the last two years he has virtually retired from practice, closing a long and honorable professional career, though he still attends occasionally to the calls of friends. He has been married four times, and has four children living, two having deceased. One of the latter, a son, died in the service of his country, from the effect of a wound received in battle. Mrs. Henry G. Olds and Mrs. James M. Kane are daughters of Dr. Brooks. The elder son, William H. Brooks, jr., is now in California, and his other son, Oscar H., is in the employ of Henry G. Olds. Dr. Brooks is a member of the Allen county and state medical societies; is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and in politics is a republican.

Henry P. Ayres, M. D., late a prominent physician of Fort Wayne, was born in Morristown, N. J., September 1, 1813. When he was four years old his parents emigrated to Ohio, and made their home at Dayton, where three years later the father died, leaving seven children to the care of his widow. She, a woman of strong character and religious devotion, proved worthy of the trust, and though the surroundings were not favorable to such a result, brought her children up to habits of industry and reverence of the nobler ideals of life. The son, Henry, was ambitious in the way of study, and while engaged in daily work prepared himself to enter Hanover college at the age of nineteen years. After three years of study his means were exhausted and he taught school at Dayton, Ohio, and for several years at Piqua. During a portion of this period he taught night school also, and among his pupils in this school at one time was he who afterward was Bishop Luers, of this diocese of the Episcopal church. In obedience to a request in his father's will, he also spent some months in learning a trade, taking up cabinet making. But his ambition was to enter the profession of medicine, and to this he devoted much time. Within this period he was married, September 2, 1839, to Kate E. Rowen, of Piqua. During the winter of 1841–2, he attended a medical college at Louisville, and in June, 1842, came to Fort Wayne, and began the practice, in which he had immediate success. In 1846 he entered the medical department of the university of New York, and graduated. He prospered in his practice, but eighteen years before his death, symptoms of paralysis began to appear, which gradually compelled him to relinquish his work. During his busiest years he was a frequent contributor to the leading medical journals, and to secular and religious papers, and was an active member of the American medical association, and the professional societies of the state and county. In no wise did he neglect the duties of religious devotion, but having united with the Presbyterian church at at Dayton, at the age of fourteen, a membership which he transferred to

Fort Wayne on coming here, he continued through life to be a zealous and useful worker in that denomination. In 1857 he was elected a ruling elder of the church, and held that position until death. The Sunday school also attracted his energies, and he was superintendent nine pears between 1847 and 1866. In all relations to society he was kind, generous and helpful, manifesting to the poor and needy the widest Christian sympathy. He died December 25, 1887, leaving besides his wife three children: Dr. S. C. Ayres, the noted oculist of Cincinnati, Mrs. A. M. Babcock, and H. B. Ayres, the well known druggist of Fort Wayne.

Benjamin Studley Woodworth, M. D., the Nestor of the medical profession in the Maumee valley, has encountered in his career all those experiences that make up the history of the medical profession in that region. Born at Liecester, Mass., in 1816, he went when a boy to Rome, N. Y., to reside with his sister. He was fitted for college in a private school, at which among his fellow students were boys afterward known as Daniel Huntington, a famous artist; Judges Caton and Miller, of Illinois; Dr. D. D. Whedon, of Michigan university; Hon. N. B. Judd, of Chicago; John B. Jervis, engineer of Croton aqueduct. He entered Hamilton college at the age of fifteen, but before graduating, was compelled to begin to prepare himself for a profession. He began reading medicine at the age of eighteen, with Dr. A. Blair, of Rome, N. Y. He attended lectures at the college of physicians and surgeons at Fairfield, N. Y., whose only rival in that state was the college of the same name in New York. Its faculty was then as eminent as any this side of the Atlantic. He afterward attended Berkshire medical college, and received his degree at the age of twenty-one. He remained in Massachusetts until the spring of 1838, when he removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio. One beautiful morning, in the last of December, he rode into Perrysburg at the foot of the Maumee rapids, and his admiration was divided between the landscape and an immense hotel building five or six stories high, erected by Chicago people, which a few years later was torn to fragments by a tornado. This place was then the county seat and was larger than Toledo, which the Doctor visited after enjoying the hospitality of a Doctor Dwight. Returning to Ashtabula county, he resolved to soon emigrate to where "Potatoes did grow small, and they ate them tops and all, on Maumee." In March he rode on horseback to Cleveland, and went by a small steamboat to Perrysburg at the foot of the rapids. He carried a letter of introduction to Dr. H. Burnett, of Gilead, at the head of the rapids, with whom he became a partner. He made his home at Providence, opposite the village of Grand Rapids. Here he had the honor of delivering the fourth of July address in 1839, under the shadow of a big elm. The proceedings were under the auspices of the late Gen. James B. Steadman, then building a dam across the Maumee, for a feeder to the canal. After he had been at Providence a few months he began to shake with the ague, and not knowing of the value of quinine in sufficient doses, he suffered unutterably until

the following May, with jaundice, dropsy and enlargement of the spleen. His practice was full of hardships, for a delicate and feeble man, trying indeed for the most robust. He rode over Lucas, Henry, Fulton and Defiance counties, as they are now called, to the Indiana line, on horseback. Tired of a practice so wearisome and without much financial profit, he went to Fort Wayne in the spring of 1846, and here has ever since resided. There were then about 4,000 inhabitants, such roads as there opened were almost impassable and the canal was the commercial outlet. Malarial fever predominated, and it was treated with infinitesimal does of quinine and immense portions of calomel, with antimony, drastics, cathartics, and frequently bleeding. This terrible practice was reformed, and old settlers give the credit for the great advance in treatment to Dr. Woodworth. The venerable doctor has devoted his life to the practice of his profession. The honors conferred upon him in this department have been frequent. He has been president of various local organizations, of the state medical society, and of the American medical association. The only civil offices he has held have been the postmastership under Polk's administration, and a clerkship in the New Orleans custom house under Senator W. P. Kellogg. Still active and energetic he continues to devote the results of a half century of successful practice to beneficent work among the sick and suffering.

Dr. Elbridge Gerry Wheelock, one of the pioneers of Allen county, both in its settlement and in the upbuilding of the medical profession, was born in Burlington, Vt., November 25, 1814. Of notable ancestry, his own career reflected great credit upon those from whom he inherited many good qualities of mind and heart. The Wheelocks are of Welsh descent, and came to Massachusetts during the wars of Cromwell or about the time of the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth. The American ancestors were three brothers of considerable estates. Dr. Wheelock's grandfather, Thomas, was first cousin of Eleazer Wheelock, first president of Dartmouth college, and his wife, whose maiden name was Dodge, was first cousin of the mother of Daniel Webster. Phineas, son of Thomas, was born at Winchester, or Surry, N. H., February 21, 1781. He became a silversmith at Boston, and was there twice married, first to Margaret Hennessy, by whom he had three children: John, Margaret and William. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Hennessy, by whom he had the following children: Louisa (Mrs. Murphy), Elbridge Gerry, Sarah (Mrs. Bacon), Catherine (Mrs. Dr. Long), and Elizabeth, who died at five years of age. Mrs. Elizabeth Wheelock died at Plattsburgh, N. Y., October, 1823, at the age of thirty-eight years. She was born at Boston; her father was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and her mother was of Puritan extraction. Phineas Wheelock died in Perry township, August 1, 1848. Dr. E G. Wheelock obtained his early education at the Plattsburgh academy, being a schoolfellow with A. P. and J. K. Edgerton. Coming to Cleveland he taught school and read medicine, but never graduated, the urgent demand for doctors in the new settlements

not permitting the time. He began practice on the Wabash & Erie canal while it was in construction, and settled at Woodburn, in Maumee township. Afterward he removed to Huntertown, and in 1849 he bought a farm in that vicinity of 160 acres. In 1861 he removed to Leo, now his residence. At Huntertown he married Esther Hatch, by whom he had several children, the only one of whom that grew to manhood was Elbridge Gerry. Gerry, as he was called, was a man of brilliant talent and unusual culture. He studied medicine at the university of Michigan and graduated at Cleveland medical college. As an extemporaneous orator on any subject called for, he was without a peer in the county, and his retentive memory was stored with the classics of literature. He practiced at Huntertown until April, 1877, and then took his father's practice at Leo, at which place he practiced, except a brief period at Fort Wayne, until his death, November, 1883. Dr. E. G. Wheelock was married, subsequent to the death of his first wife, to Hannah, daughter of Daniel Moody, of DeKalb county, and they have had these children: Thomas Phineas (deceased), John Davis, Elisha Kent Kane.

Kent K. Wheelock, M. D., the youngest son of the above, was born in Perry township, June 9, 1857. At the age of fourteen he entered the dental office of Loag & Brown, of Fort Wayne, where he remained two years. In the fall of 1874, he entered the preparatory department of the university of Michigan, and completed the course, then entering the medical department of the institution, and pursued his studies there two years. In 1879 he matriculated at the Bellevue hospital medical college, of New York, and graduated in 1880. He began the practice of medicine at Huntertown that spring, but in November came to Fort Wayne, and here has successfully practiced to the present. In 1883–4, he was a student and assistant surgeon in the New York eye and ear infirmary. He is a member of the county and state medical societies, and the academy of medicine of Fort Wayne, and is professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Fort Wayne college of medicine. January 19, 1881, he was married to Matilda Henderson, and they have three children, George H., Gerra C. and Margaret. Dr. Wheelock is a Mason and past chancellor of the K. of P. Politically he is an active democrat, and held the office of coroner of Allen county from April, 1882, to November, 1884.

George W. Bowen, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Fort Wayne since March, 1852, is a native of Delaware county, N. Y., the son of Calvin and Charlotte (Watson) Bowen. In 1836 he came west with his parents, who settled first in Monroe county, Mich., and in 1843 in Will county, Ill. Four years later he went to Chicago and was a clerk in the postoffice two years. He then began the study of medicine and graduated from the Hahnemann medical college of that city, also attending the Cleveland medical college. After some practice in Chicago he came to this city, which has since been his home. With a single exception, he is the oldest practicing physician in the city.

During the earlier years of his career he was an earnest student, by the light of the candle perfecting his knowledge of his science, and extending his acquaintance with general literature. His literary attainments are notable, and many of his published poetical efforts have attracted attention. His life has been one of strict temperance, honesty and integrity, and his character is honored wherever he is known. He occupies an enviable rank, professionally, and is now president of the Indiana institute of homeopathy, and member of the American institute and western academy of homeopathy. Dr. Bowen was married May 3, 1860, to America J. Welsheimer, a native of Ohio, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Taylor) Welsheimer. The doctor comes of a family of great longevity. His parents were married February 14, 1803, and lived together seventy-two years. His father at death was nearly ninety five years old, his mother ninety. They had twelve children who reached maturity. The paternal great-grandfather attained the age of one hundred and five years.

Cornelius S. Smith, M. D., was born in York county, Penn., May 31, 1820. His father, Abraham Smith, was born in the same county in 1796, and died in Adams county, Penn., in 1874, and his wife, mother of Cornelius, a native of the same county, died in 1830. In 1847 he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the Philadelphia medical college in 1850. The same year he settled near Springfield, Ohio, then removed to South Bend, and in May, 1854, to Fort Wayne, where he has since resided successfully practicing his profession. For the past seven years he has devoted particular attention to rectal diseases, and has gained a wide reputation for skill in that branch of medicine, patients seeking him from all parts of the country. Dr. Smith is a member of the Masonic order and of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1856 to Charity R. Ramsey, who was born June 14, 1825, in Wabash county, Ill., to Dorsey and Hannah Ramsey. They have two children: Spencer R. and Carrie A.

George Theodore Bruebach, M. D., a learned and skillful physician of Fort Wayne, was born at Grossalmerode, Germany, March 3, 1830. In the gymnasium of the city of Cassel he received a thorough collegiate education, between 1840 and 1849, and after passing the examination of "maturity," that required for admission to special study in theology, medicine or jurisprudence, he entered the university of Marburg, and began the study of medicine and natural science, passing the examination in the latter in 1851. He then entered the university of Wurzburg, Bavaria, where he had to direct him in the study of his profession such famous lights as Virchow, Scauzoni, Kolliker, Marcus and Texter. In 1853 he returned to Marburg for further study and final examination, and graduated December 23, 1854, as Doctor Medicinæ, Chirurgiæ, et Artis Obstetriciæ. For several years following he was an assistant physician at the "Landkrankenhaus zu Cassel," but in 1858 he came to America. Locating at Fort Wayne soon after his arrival, he began here the practice of medicine, in which he has occupied a place in the

front rank, and has enjoyed nearly thirty years of lucrative work in his profession. He is a member of the American medical association, has served as president of the Allen county society one year, and is examining surgeon of the Hartford and Germania life insurance companies. He has been a devoted student, a faithful physician, and is deservedly popular.

Since May, 1860, Isaac M. Rosenthal, M. D., has been numbered among the leading physicians of Fort Wayne. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 31, 1831. At seventeen years of age he came to America, and after residing at Philadelphia about three years he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he attended the medical college. In 1853 he began practice in Bedford, Ohio, and in 1855 he removed to Indianapolis and thence to Fort Wayne. Dr. Rosenthal was married in Cincinnati, November 30, 1857, to Ada Rauh, and they have seven children: Charles H., Rebecca, Edwin A., Mina, Maurice, Hattie and Milton. The doctor has been a member of the Allen county medical society since 1860, of the state medical society since 1859 and of the American medical association since 1867. He served as president of Fort Wayne board of health about eight years, and he has occupied the position of surgeon and physician to St. Joseph's hospital during nearly the whole time since it was established.

James Sansom Gregg, M. D., is the son of William and Susannah Gregg, both natives of Washington county, Penn. There he was born December 16, 1830, and named for James Sansom, then a prominent Methodist preacher of that state. Seven years later his parents removed to Delaware county, Ohio, where he spent his youth on a farm, receiving a good education, however, including two years' instruction in the Ohio Wesleyan university. In 1852 he settled in Whitley county, Ind., and soon afterward began the study of medicine. After taking a course of lectures in the Cleveland medical college he began the practice in Columbia city. Removing to Missouri, he was engaged in his profession there until the war broke out. During the war period he was first surgeon of the Southwest battalion of Missouri, and then of the Eighty-eighth Indiana regiment three years until the close of the war. He then returned to Columbia City, and during the winter of 1865–6 attended Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia, there graduating. He then located in Fort Wayne, and became one of the prominent physicians of the city, being particularly successful in surgery. He is a member of the Allen county and state medical societies and the American association. Of the state society he served as vice president in 1885 and president in 1886, and was for ten years professor of medicine in the college of medicine of Fort Wayne. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the thirty-second degree, a Knight Templar, a comrade of the G. A. R., and in politics an earnest republican. For seven years he was surgeon of the Wabash railway at Fort Wayne. Since 1880 Dr. Gregg has been an invalid, suffering with locomotor ataxia, a disease resulting from his severe army service. He was married at

Columbia City, May 29, 1866, to Lizzie Morrison, daughter of Andrew M. and Sarah A. (Edwards) Morrison. The former was born at Mercersburg, Penn., October 22, 1808, the latter at St. Thomas, Penn., January 18, 1819. At the latter town Mrs. Gregg was born October 11, 1837. She is a member of the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Gregg and wife have had three children: Fannie Eudora, born November 29, 1867, died April 11, 1870; Stella Mayse, born December 14, 1873; and Fred Morrison, born September 26, 1878.

John Seaton, a skillful oculist of Fort Wayne, is a native of Ohio, born in Carroll county, April 15, 1836. His father, Robert Seaton, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, October 11, 1799, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Patterson) Seaton, who passed their lives in Ireland, the latter reaching the age of one hundred and four years. Robert Seaton came to America in 1819, and was married at Philadelphia, November 15, 1827, to Rachel Liggett, a native of Cecil county, Md., born April 3, 1803, to Alexander and Nancy (Neal) Liggett, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to Ireland and thence to America in 1799. John Seaton received an academic education, and on August 20, 1862, enlisted in Company I, Fortieth Ohio regiment, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, and at Kenesaw Mountain, was wounded June 27, 1864, by a ball in the left leg, on account of which he was in a hospital two months at Nashville. Then after a furlough he regained his regiment and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. December 20, 1864, he was transferred to the Fifty-first Ohio, and about the same time was, owing to an attack of conjuntivitis he was sent to the eye and ear hospital at Chicago, where he remained until ordered to Cairo for muster out. For four years thereafter he was almost entirely blind, and a part of the time quite so. In May, 1866, he came Fort Wayne, and three years later began the study of medicine. He has taken two courses of lectures in the Fort Wayne college of medicine. He has made a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and has performed some remarkable cures. Dr. Seaton was married October 20, 1870, to Mary E. Dudgeon, who died September 14, 1877, leaving two children, Sophia C. and Mary R., the latter of whom has since died. October 15, 1878, he was married to Maggie H. Harter, daughter of Michael and Mary Harter. He and family are members of the Second Presbyterian church, and the doctor is a member of the F. & A. M., K. of P., and G. A. R. In politics he is a democrat. During the administration of President Cleveland he served eighteen months as deputy collector internal revenue.

W. Wynn Barnett, M. D., a young physician of notable ability, is a native of Ohio, born in Louisburg, Preble county, July 18, 1857. His father, Rev. William C. Barnett, was a native of Franklin county, Penn., and his mother, Frances M. Sullivan, was born in Dayton, Ohio. When he was three years old his parents removed to Wapakoneta, Ohio, and in 1868 they settled at Butler, Ind., going thence to Florence, Ky., two

years later. There the mother died November 25, 1880. The father now resides at Dickson, Tenn. In 1875, Dr. Barnett entered Wittenberg college, Ohio, and there attended until he had completed the junior year. He began the study of medicine in 1881, at Cincinnati, and in 1882 returned to Butler, Ind., where he continued his reading with his uncle, Dr. J. S. Barnett. During the collegiate years of 1883–4 and 1885–6 he attended Fort Wayne medical college, and was graduated, and then began the practice of medicine in this city. Since graduation he has occupied the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the college, and in 1887 his brilliant attainments were recognized by appointment to the chair of professor of anatomy, both of which positions he ably fills. He is a member of the Allen county medical society and the Indiana state medical society. His religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church.

Hiram Van Sweringen, A. M., M. D., one of the distinguished members of the medical profession in Indiana, is a descendant of the doughty Garrett van Sweringen, of whom it is related in history as well as by tradition, that upon the surrender of the Dutch colony in America to the English, he broke his sword across his knee and throwing the fragments right and left, renounced all allegiance to the Dutch government. He was a notable man, the younger son of a noble family, born at Roensterdwan, Holland, in 1636, served the West India company, and was supercargo of the "Prince Maurice," which sailed to the Dutch colony on the Delaware. He married in April, 1669, Barbara de Barrette, of Valenciennes, France, and had two children, Bacharias and Elizabeth. The family was naturalized by act of the general assembly at St. Mary's, and records of this and many other interesting facts concerning the family are to be found in colonial histories and documents. The family, in its migrations, spread principally southward, though it is now represented in every state, the late W. C. Ralston, president of the bank of California, being a descendant. While the family is well represented in each of the principal professions, that of medicine seems to have been the choice in the great majority of instances. Dr. R. W. Sweringen, of Austin, Tex., has long been the health officer of that state, and is at the present time president of the Texas state medical society. Dr. H. V. Sweringen was born on the 5th of October, 1844, at Navarre, Stark county, Ohio, the ninth of eleven children, of whom two boys and four girls reached maturity. The eldest son, Dr. Budd Van Sweringen, was thoroughly educated in the classics and modern languages, was graduated as a physician and surgeon, and appointed surgeon to Gen. McCook's brigade, but died after a short service at the age of twenty-eight. He was also at one time principal of the high school at Fort Wayne, Ind. The resources of the parents having become exhausted, the son Hiram was obliged, at the age of sixteen, to seek his own maintenance. Coming to Fort Wayne in May, 1861, he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Indiana regiment, but his parents and friends obtained his release on account of his youth, and he was given a position as clerk in the drug store of

Hugh B. Reed, colonel of the regiment named, and this gave him an opportunity to prepare himself in a very important branch of the profession of medicine. While thus engaged, and notwithstanding he had received but a common school education, "Harry," as he was familiarly known, became very popular as a public reader and speaker. In 1864 he was invited to, and did, deliver the 4th of July oration at Huntington, Ind., where twenty-three years subsequently he delivered an address at the annual meeting of the Huntington county medical society. Upon decoration days, at celebrations, as well as at private gatherings, he has been a welcome participant in the proceedings. In 1865, during a protracted meeting at the Berry Street Methodist Episcopal church in Fort Wayne, when an unusual interest in religion was awakened in the young people of the city, he united with the church, and was earnestly entreated for years after to enter the ministry, but declined. In November of the same year, he was married ty Miss Elna M. Hanna, a poor orphan girl, who has been a faithful helper through his early struggles. Becoming a member of the American pharmaceutical association, he read a paper at its Chicago meeting in 1868, which was well received and admitted to publication in its transactions. About this time he removed to the west end of the city, and at the southwest corner of Jefferson and Broadway a building was erected, which he and a partner who furnished the capital, a few hundred dollars, occupied with a drug store. He also began the preparation of a work on pharmacy, which, after several years spent upon it under the most trying difficulties, was published by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, upon the very favorable opinion and recommendation of Professor John M. Maisch, of that city. The book, "A Pharmaceutical Lexicon," was very well received, and had it not been for the panic of 1873, the edition would have been exhausted much sooner than it was. Dr. H. Van Sweringen had meanwhile been practicing medicine though surrounded by embarrassing environments. Failing to accumulate a sufficient amount to justify him in leaving his family to attend a medical college, he ventured to hang out his sign as a physician and surgeon and happily succeeded in obtaining a good, living practice from the start. A few years later he was able, with the voluntary aid of generous friends, to enter Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, where he was agreeably surprised to find his way smoothed by the high esteem in which his work on pharmacy was held by the faculty of that renowned college. After one term of lectures, and passing, with great credit and honor to himself and alma mater, the examinations, he received the degree of M. D. in March, 1876. In 1878 he was elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical college of Fort Wayne, which chair he held until the college ceased to exist, the reason for which, and a very good one too, was the fact that the city was not large enough to furnish the necessary amount of clinical material, which is the life and blood of a first-class medical college. In 1883 Dr. H. V. Sweringen was honored by the Monmouth college, Illinois, with the degree of A. M., or master of arts, and in

1884 he was invited to accept the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the college of physicians and surgeons, at Chicago, an honor he regarded very highly, but which circumstances not under his control, forced him to decline. In June, 1885, he was appointed the republican member of the board of examining surgeons for the pension department. Dr. Van Sweringen's career is a notable example of the success that can be attained by patience and perseverance even in the face of the most discouraging circumstances. These qualities have won for his rare talent and exceptional professional ability, a field of exercise for the good of his fellow men, and he has attained great prominence both professionally and socially. While not devoting himself to any specialty in his profession, he has won particular distinction and renown in the field of obstetrics, or midwifery, and in that of diseases of women and children. The doctor and his estimable wife have been blessed with nine children, two girls and seven boys, two of whom died in infancy. His oldest son Budd, also a physician and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania, is practicing his profession in Kansas City, Mo.

Thomas S. Virgil, M. D., born May 23, 1836, died January 1, 1889, was a prominent and successful physician at Fort Wayne, during twenty years of his life, and was held in high esteem for his many good qualities, manifest in all the relations of life. He was a native of Cochanut, Penn., son of Rev. Almon Virgil, a minister of the Baptist church, who now in his ninetieth year, survives his son. When Dr. Virgil was quite young, his parents removed to New York, and lived at Penfield, Schenectady and Albany, successively. He completed a commercial course at Schenectady, and after teaching school somewhat, graduated from the Albany medical college, at the age of twenty-one. After remaining at Albany two years as a physician in charge of the hospital, he began practice at Rome, and three years later went to Cape Vincent, N. Y. Being afflicted with poor health, he spent about three years traveling, and made several trips to Europe as ship surgeon. In 1869 he made his home at Fort Wayne, and soon had gained a large practice. June 3, 1871, he was married to Anna E. Stratton, who was born near Finley, Ohia, November 11, 1841, daughter of Thomas and Celia (Jones) Stratton. Her parents, natives respectively of New Jersey and Virginia, were married about 1835. The father died May 27, 1864, and the mother, who was but fifteen at her marriage, is living with children in Kansas. Mrs. Virgil is a member of the Baptist church, to which her husband also belonged. For two years prior to his death he was unable to practice his profession, having been attacked with paralysis February 9, 1887, a malady from which he did not recover.

Dr. Samuel C. Metcalf, an able and successful physician of Fort Wayne, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, February 14, 1844, and is the son of Vachel and Amanda (Otto) Metcalf, who were respectively natives of Ashland county, Ohio, and Bedford county, Penn. His father was born November 20, 1816, the son of Edward Metcalf, who was a native of Virginia. Edward Metcalf was the son of Daniel Metcalf, a

native of England, who came to America and served as a colonial officer in the revolutionary war. At the close of that war he settled in Virginia. In about the year 1804 he removed, with his family, to Washington county, Penn., where he spent the rest of his life. His son, Edward, after his marriage, removed with his wife and two children, Thomas and John, from Washington county to Ashland county, Ohio, which county continued to be his home during the rest of his life. He died, however, in about the year 1854, at the age of seventy-four years, in Allen county, Ind., while visiting at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Rachel Crawford, of Perry township. His first presidential vote was cast for Thomas Jefferson. The mother of Dr. Metcalf was born September 27, 1821, and was the daughter of Mathias and Elizabeth Otto, who were of German descent, and removed to Bedford county, Penn., from Maryland. The parents of Dr. Metcalf were married in Ashland county, Ohio, about 1842. In 1849 they came to Allen county, and settled in Perry township, where the father had purchased a tract of unimproved land two years previously. A good farm Mr. Metcalf developed out of the wilderness, and upon this, which is known as the old Metcalf homestead, the father and mother resided for a period of nearly thirty-five years. The latter died on the old home place May 19, 1884. The former survived her until January 8, 1886, when he died at the residence of his son, Martin V. Metcalf, of Perry township. Dr. Metcalf was reared to early manhood on the home farm. At seventeen he became a teacher in the district schools and taught school during the winters of 1862–3 and 1863–4. His early education had been obtained in the district school and in Perry Centre seminary. He began the study of medicine in the spring of 1866, with Dr. E. G. Wheelock, sr., of Leo, Allen county, and in September, 1868, he entered the Charity hospital medical college, or the medical department of the university of Wooster, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated in February, 1870. He then made his home at Fort Wayne, where he soon became the possessor of a lucrative practice and is now a well known physician. He received the Ad Eundem degree from the medical department of the Western Reserve university of Cleveland, March 15, 1882. Altogether Dr. Metcalf has served about seven years as a member of the Fort Wayne board of health, and since 1884 he has served as secretary of the board or as the health officer of the city. The Doctor was married November 18, 1875, to Miss Amelia T., daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Lark) Hill, the former a native of Plymouth, England, and the latter of Canada. Her father was the son of William R. and Elizabeth (Tolly) Hill. Her mother was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Webster) Lark, the former of whom was a ship builder of Chattam, Canada West. The father of Mrs. Metcalf settled at Fort Wayne in 1836, and followed the pursuit of an Indian trader. Mrs. Metcalf was born in Fort Wayne, October 15, 1854. Dr. Metcalf and wife have had three children: Edward, born November 1, 1877, died November 14, 1877; Holman Sinclair, born

December 18, 1880, died July 16, 1881, and Tulip Lillian, born January 31, 1886. They also have an adopted daughter, Miss Maggie Metcalf, who was born December 12, 1871. In politics Dr. Metcalf is a democrat, and takes an active part in political affairs for the promotion of the welfare of his party.

Brookfield Gard, M. D., was born in Preble county, Ohio, January 14, 1833, son of Joseph N. and Sada (Bishop) Gard, both natives of the same county. Joseph Gard was born August 11, 1811, son of Levi Gard, of Pennsylvania, who was a soldier with Gen. Wayne's expedition through Ohio as far as Fort Recovery. Sada Gard was born February 19, 1810, daughter of Rev. Nathan Bishop, a pioneer Baptist preacher in Preble county, a native of Guilford Court House, N. C. In his youth Dr. Gard attended Miami university, at Oxford, Ohio, two years, teaching between the terms of his attendance. In 1858 he began the study of medicine, and entered the Eclectic medical college at Cincinnati in 1860, graduating in 1865. His first practice was at Eldorado, Ohio, in 1861. He abandoned this in 1864, and mustered Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio regiment. He assisted in equipping the regiment, and was commissioned hospital steward. Three brothers also enlisted: James F., now a prosperous physician at Cherryvale Kas., served five years as hospital steward of Battery M, First Indiana heavy artillery; Samuel G., bugler of the Ninth Indiana cavalry, died at Pulaski, Tenn.; and Martin A., of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, died at Franklin, W. Va. After a service of four months, Dr. Gard resumed his medicul studies, and in February, 1865, made his home at Huntington, Ind. April 1, 1870, he removed to Fort Wayne, where he has since successfully practiced his profession. He has been married twice, his present wife being Henrietta A. Francisco, to whom he was united October 17, 1887. Two daughters are living: Anna E. and Lizzie E., of his first wife. Dr. Gard is a member of the I. O. O. F.; he is a republican and cast his first vote for Gen. Fremont.

Dr. Joseph H. Jones began practicing medicine in this city in 1871, and though at that time totally blind, a condition that still exists, he has had a large and lucrative practice, not only in this city, but in various towns throughout Indiana and Ohio. His parents are John and Margaret (Hurren) Jones, natives of Fayette county, Penn., the mother being a sister of Capt. Joseph Hurren, who served under Gen. Hull at Detroit. The parents removed to Ohio, and Dr. Jones was born in Harrison county, December 17, 1832. Seven years later the family removed to Morgan county, Ohio. When he was fourteen years old they moved to Athens county, Ohio, and he then found work for himself, being engaged at driving for a canal boat. He attended Athens college one term, was employed for one year with a drover, making three trips over the Alleghany mountains, and was afterward variously employed until 1857, when he began the study of medicine at Terre Haute, his first preceptor being Dr. Clepinger. Afterward studying with Dr. James B. Arm-

strong, he began practice with him. April 1, 1861, he fell from a scaffolding and sustained serious injuries, the most deplorable of which was the loss of sight in his left eye. In 1869, the other eye also became totally blind. For a year or so after this injury Dr. Jones was engaged with James Spear & Co., Chicago, but in June, 1863, he settled in Columbus, Ohio, and resumed the practice of medicine. He afterward practiced at Urixville and Cadiz, Ohio, Winchester, Dunkirk, Red Key and Hartford City, until 1868, when he established a drug store at Mt. Pleasant, Ind., in connection with his practice. Removing to Bluffton two years later, he was there married to Lydia D. Lewis, born in Warren county, Ohio, January 28, 1843, daughter of George W. and Eliza A. (Mills) Lewis. In April, 1871, Dr. Jones and wife removed to Fort Wayne, and they now have a handsome residence at 320 West Jefferson street, erected in 1873.

Thomas Johnson Dills, a widely-known physician, noted as a specialist in the diseases of the eye and ear, is a native of Indiana, born at Spencerville, DeKalb county, August 10, 1847, son of Jacob Dills, who was born in 1800, and died in DeKalb county in 1868, and his wife, Christina Dawson, born in Dearborn county, in 1812, died in DeKalb county in 1870. The ancestors of Mr. Dills immigrated from Holland and settled in New Jersey and Long Island as early as 1840. His paternal grandfather, John Diltz (as it was then spelled), entertained General Washington and staff at his home in New Jersey, during the war of the revolution. The family removed to Indiana as early as 1820, settling in Dearborn county, and in DeKalb county in 1844. Thomas J. Dills was the youngest of ten children, of whom three are living. At fifteen years of age he entered Otterbein university, remained two years and a half, and then engaged in teaching school. In 1867 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. William D. Meyers, and the next year entered the university of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1871. His first practice was at Avilla, and after a year there he came to Fort Wayne. In 1873 he attended Bellevue hospital college, and in 1875 again went to New York, and for two years studied the diseases of the eye and ear under Dr. Knapp. He spent some time in Europe in 1883 to perfect his studies. In the practice of his profession he has been eminently successful. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Episcopal church, and of the democratic party. He was married in 1878 to Lizzie Appleton, who died in 1880, and he was married in 1883 to Mabel Horton, of this city. He has two children, Clara B. and Margaret C.

A. P. Buchman, M. D., began the practice of medicine in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, after a thorough course of study, which embraced two years at Union college, work in the hospitals of the Cincinnati college of medicine, and a two years' course in that institution, from which he graduated in 1870. Since 1875 he has resided at Fort Wayne, where he has had a successful career. He is a member of the Allen county and Indiana medical societies, and the American association, and is a

lecturer in the Fort Wayne medical college. He was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., November 17, 1844, son of Henry and Mary Buchman, natives of that county, where his paternal ancestors had lived since 1734. Several years previous to that date his great-great-grandfather had immigrated from Switzerland and settled on the east shore of Maryland, where he married a French Huguenot lady, named Marchant. The Doctor's mother is of Saxon descent. When he was four years old his parents removed to Stark county, Ohio. During the summer of 1862, he attended college at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, but in August he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio regiment, with which he served until honorably discharged August, 1865, at Cleveland. The next month, at Union college, he resumed his studies. He was married December 29, 1870, to Dora Painter, daughter of Joseph and Sally Ann Painter, and they have had two children: Emma J. and a son who died in infancy. Dr. Buchman is a Mason, a comrade of the G. A. R., and a republican.

John D. Chambers, M. D., who has enjoyed a lucrative practice in this city since his establishment here in the spring of 1875, is a native of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., born July 19, 1844, son of James B. and Mahala (Mandeville) Chambers. His father was born at Salem, Washington county, N. Y., and his mother at Ovid, Seneca county. In 1848 the family removed to Lenawee county, Mich., where his childhood was spent on a farm. He prepared for college at the Tecumseh high school, and the fall after his graduation, in 1867, he entered the university of Michigan, and four years later was graduated as a batchelor of science, June, 1871, and as a doctor of medicine in 1874. While preparing for college he taught school, in all ten terms, and before his graduation had charge of the Marine City, Mich., high school one year, in this manner paying for his education. He still retains his early interest in educational matters. After the establishment of the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle he and his wife completed its four years' course, graduating in 1888, and he has served as president of the local circle, and is its vice president now. Leaving the university he began the practice of medicine at Fredonia, Washtenaw county, Mich., but in the spring of 1875, settled at Fort Wayne. He filled the chair of chemistry in the Fort Wayne medical college one year, and was then elected a professor, but preferring to give his whole attention to his practice, declined the position. He is a member of the academy of medicine, the Allen county and state medical societies and the American medical association. He is a prominent member and elder in the Presbyterian church, is vice president of the city department Y. M. C. A., and one of the board of directors, and served as chairman of the Christian Work committee three years. Dr. Chambers was married November 15, 1877, to Jennie C. Sinks, who was born at Union, Ohio, daughter of John and Julia (Baer) Sinks.

Christian B. Stemen, A. M., M. D., first became associated with the medical profession of Fort Wayne, when, in 1876, yet being a resident

of VanWert, he was elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Medical college of Fort Wayne. He filled that chair three years, meanwhile in 1878, removing to this city and engaging in practice, in which he has been notably successful. He is a member of the Allen county and state medical societies, the American and British medical associations; is chief surgeon of the western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, and local surgeon of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. He has given particular attention to railway surgery while in Europe studying the methods prevailing in that country, has written extensively on the subject and is editor of the *Journal of the National Association of Railway Surgeons*, published at Fort Wayne, and secretary of that association. In 1884 he was elected professor of surgery in the Fort Wayne college of medicine, and is now dean of the faculty. Dr. Stemen was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, December 3, 1836, to Henry and Rachel Stemen, of Swiss descent. The grandfather, Henry Stemen, was one of the first voters of Ohio, and for forty years was a bishop of the German Mennonite church. Three years after the birth of Dr. Stemen his parents removed to Hocking county, and when he was sixteen, to Franklin county, and later to Allen county, Ohio. After he was nineteen he taught school eight terms, and also studied medicine, so that in 1860 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and graduated in 1864. Later in life he received the degree of A. M. from Baldwin universiity of Berea, Ohio. He began practice in 1859 at Elida, Ohio, and subsequently practiced at Fort Jennings, Kalida, Piqua and VanWert. In the fall of 1874 he entered the Medical college of Ohio, and graduated in March, 1875, in May being appointed demonstrator of anatomy in that institution, which position he filled one year. He was married November 7, 1858, to Miss Lydia Enslen, by whom he has eight children: Kate S., John H., George C., Charles M., Margaret E., William E., Harriet F., Mary L., all living except John H. Dr. Stemen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a local preacher. In 1886 he represented the local preachers of that church as a delegate to the National Association of Wesleyan Methodists, which was held at Liverpool. At that time he spent four months in Europe. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree and is a Knight Templar.

Aaron E. Van Buskirk, M. D., now a well known and successful physician of Fort Wayne, began the study of his profession in the spring of 1872, while teaching school for his support, at Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio. In 1873 he attended the medical department of Wooster university at Cleveland, and after attending one term of lectures, began the practice in March, 1874, at Monroeville. Next year he entered the medical college of Ohio, and graduated in 1876. His practice at Monroeville was continued until March 20, 1877, when he removed to Fort Wayne, and now has an extensive practice. Dr. Van Buskirk was born at Harrisburg, Carroll county, Ohio, September 27, 1847, to Jacob and Mary Ann (Elliott) Van Buskirk, and his early life was full of adver-

sity. His parents soon after his birth removed to Adams county, Ind., and afterward to Mercer county, Ill., where the father died in 1857. Aaron accompanied his mother to Carroll county, Ohio, where he was bound out to an uncle, and he there worked upon the farm until about eighteen years old. He then removed to Madison township, Allen county, and engaged in farming, in winter teaching school. During the winter of 1869–70 he taught in Richland county, Wis., and the next summer, farmed in Tama county, Iowa, returning the next spring to Ohio. He was married June 1, 1876, to Mary J. Gray, daughter of Robert F. and Mary Ann (McKee) Gray, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, September 1, 1848. They have had five children: Minnie B., Myrtle E., Robert J., Bertha M., and Harry F., of whom only the first survives. Dr. Van Buskirk is a Mason, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

A. J. Laubach, M. D., a physician of prominence and of scholarly attainments, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Northampton county, December 9, 1844, of Peter and Amelia (Becker) Laubach. His father was the son of Peter and Catherine (Neligh) Laubach, and for several generations the family has resided in Northampton county, the original immigration having been about 1684, two years after the arrival of William Penn. The mother of Dr. Laubach was the daughter of Rev. Cyrus J. Becker, D. D. Dr. Laubach received his early education in the district schools, Weaversville academy and Freeland seminary (now Ursinus college). In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania regiment, as a private, but was at once promoted second sergeant, and at the battle of Chancellorsville was promoted first sergeant. At Gettysburg he was wounded, captured and paroled, and exchanged in September following. He took up the study of medicine on his return home, but in August, 1864, was appointed by Gov. Curtin captain of Company F, Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania regiment. He commanded his company at the battle of Salem, Va., and after Lee's surrender he was sent to Heckscherville, Penn., to quell the riots in that vicinity. He was mustered out September, 1865, and the next month entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvana, and in March, 1866, entered the Long Island medical hospital college, where he was graduated the following June. For four months following he took private instruction from Prof. Austin Flint, at Bellevue medical college, and in March, 1867, was graduated by the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania. He began practice at Kreidersville, Penn., removed to Allentown in 1869, and in 1872–3 practiced in Philadelphia and studied further in the university. After returning to Allentown, he was in January, 1875, appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and served in the department of Dakota until July 10, 1878, when he resigned and established himself at Fort Wayne. He is a prominent citizen, a comrade of the G. A. R., and president of the Morton club.

James M. Dinnen, M. D., a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, and

one of the leading physicians of the state, is a native of Vermont, born at Burlington, August 29, 1856. His father, Michael Dinnen, was born in Ireland, December 25, 1810, came to the United States in 1841, settled in Vermont, and in June, 1857, removed to Chicago, where for fourteen years he was engaged in business at Nos. 54 and 97 North Clark street. His mother, whose maiden name was Anna Riley, was born in 1823, in Ireland, and died in Chicago, August 14, 1887. Dr. Dinnen was the next to the youngest of six children who lived to maturity. He attended school first in Chicago, then at Notre Dame, Ind., two years at St. Rose's near Springfield, Ky., and one year at Cincinnati. In 1873 he returned to Chicago, and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Marguerett. In 1876 he entered the Rush medical college, and graduated in 1879. March 10, the same year, he established himself at Fort Wayne. His knowledge of his profession, various scholarly acquirements, and pleasing social qualities have combined to win for him notable success in life, and general esteem. In 1884 he was elected coroner of Allen county, and is now city physician, to which position he was first appointed in 1881. In the same year he was appointed physician of St. Joseph's hospital. He is also physician of St. Vincent's orphan asylum, and is surgeon for the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railroads. He was married November 27, 1879, to Kate S. Fleming, daughter of Hon. William and Helen (Myers) Fleming, and their children are four in number: William F., Helen F., James F., and Mary C. He is a member of the Catholic church. In August, 1889, Dr. Dinnen was appointed a member of the board of special pension examiners at Fort Wayne.

Miles F. Porter, M. D., a leading physician, is a native of Indiana, born at Decatur, Adams county, September 27, 1856, son of Dr. John P. and Elizabeth (Drowin) Porter. His father was born in Stark county, Ohio, April 21, 1822, and the grandfather, Dr. Alexander Porter, was born in 1794, and died at Decatur, September 20, 1861. Dr. John P. Porter was surgeon of the Eighty-ninth Indiana infantry, and was killed by guerillas near Lexington, Mo., November 1, 1864. His wife, a native of Ohio, died at Fort Wayne in 1886, aged about sixty years. Dr. Miles F. Porter, after receiving a common school education, began the study of medicine in 1875, and graduated from the medical college of Ohio in 1878. After practicing one year in Adams county, this state, he came to Fort Wayne in February, 1879, and his practice here, then begun, has largely developed, and his reputation as a skillful and successful physician has been firmly established. In 1888 he went to Europe, and there added to his medical acquirements. He was married in June, 1878, to Lillie Wilding, who was born at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1854, and they have four children, Lucile A., Charles D., Clara P. and Miles F. The doctor and his family are socially highly esteemed, and he is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias.

James Caldwell, M. D., is a native of Harrison county, Ohio, born

September 19, 1836. His father was born in Fayette, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Reed, in Westmoreland county, Ohio. He spent his childhood and youth upon his father's farm, and devoted a great deal of his time to study. He prepared himself to enter the university of Michigan, where he took a literary course and graduated from both the literary and medical departments. At Antrim, Guernsey county, Ohio, he began the practice of medicine in 1875, going thence two years later to Kansas City, where he pursued his profession eighteen months. Since 1879 he has resided at Fort Wayne, and achieved success and substantial rewards in his profession. He joined the United Presbyterian church when but fifteen years of age, and has been an active member ever since. To this church his wife also belongs. In politics he is a democrat. He was married in Westmoreland county, Penn., April 21, 1864, to Mary A. Caldwell, who though she bore the same family name as her husband, is of distinct lineage. She is a native of the latter county, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (McKinlay) Caldwell. The Doctor and wife have three children: David H., Sadie E. and Laura B.

George L. Greenawalt M. D., second son of Jesse and Susanna Greenawalt, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, September 6, 1851. His parents came to Indiana and settled in Springfield township, this county, when he was three years old. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, and taught eight terms, was principal of the school at Leo one year, and superintendent of the school at Bourbon, Marshall county, one year. In 1874 he took up the study of medicine in an interrupted manner, in 1877 entered the office of Dr. Henry M. Beer, of Valparaiso, and the next fall matriculated at Bellevue hospital medical college, New York City, where he was graduated in a class of 142, March 1, 1880, coming to Fort Wayne and beginning practice the following month. In 1884 returned to Bellevue hospital and took special courses. He is a member of the Allen county society, Indiana state medical society, and the American medical association, was a member of the ninth international medical congress, held at Washington D. C., in 1887. Dr. Greenawalt was married September 5, 1883, to Mary E. Jeffords of this city, daughter of Oliver and Mary Jeffords.

Jacob Hetrick, M. D., a successful physician and worthy citizen of Fort Wayne, is a native of Clarion county, Penn., born November 1, 1846, the son of Michael and Mary Hetrick, both of whom were natives of Juniata county, Penn. When he was eight years old his parents emigrated to the state of Ohio, and made their home in Crawford county for five years. They then removed to VanWert county, Ohio, where the youth of Dr. Hetrick was spent upon the farm. He became the proprietor of a drug store at Celina, Ohio, in 1873, and in 1878 removed to Middlepoint, the same state, and there continued in the drug business two years. He devoted his leisure time to the study of medicine, and in 1879 entered the Fort Wayne college of medicine, where he was graduated in 1881. In the meantime he had begun in 1880 the

practice of his profession at Fort Wayne, where he has ever since enjoyed a lucrative practice. Dr. Hetrick is also the proprietor of a drug store, at No. 303 East Washington street, which has a first-class patronage. The doctor was married November 3, 1867, to Mary E. Plikerd, daughter of John and Julia A. Plikerd. She is a native of Allen county, Ohio. To this union two children have been born: Minnie M. and Julia E. In 1864 Dr. Hetrick served from four to five months in the Union army as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio national guards, and he is now a member of the Grand Army. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a republican, and while a resident of Celina, Ohio, he held the position of revenue assessor one year, and was deputy postmaster three years. Dr. Hetrick is a man of great worth, as a citizen stands very high, and is honored in his profession.

Dr. George W. McCaskey, a prominent physician of Fort Wayne, is a native of Fulton, Ohio, born November 9, 1853. He is the son of John S. and Catharine (Davis) McCaskey, both of whom were born in northeastern Ohio. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and in 1873 entered upon the study of medicine. He was graduated at the Jefferson medical college at Philadelphia, in 1877, and immediately afterward began the practice of his profession in Paulding county, Ohio. In 1880 he took a special course in the university college of London, England, and on his return to America located at Fort Wayne, where he soon became the possessor of a lucrative practice, and of which city he is now a leading physician. He has finished all the studies embraced in a full collegiate course, and he passed the examination and received the degree of Ph. B. from DePauw university with the class of 1881. In 1884 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. Dr. McCaskey was married May 4, 1884, to Louise Sturgis, daughter of the late Dr. Charles E. Sturgis, who was one of the pioneer physicians of Fort Wayne, and who occupied a high place in his profession, and ranked among the best physicians of the city. Dr. McCaskey and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church. The former is a member of the Fort Wayne academy of medicine, the Allen county medical society, the Indiana state medical society, and the American medical association. During nearly the whole time since its organization he has occupied the position of professor of theory and practice in the Fort Wayne college of medicine. He is a very successful practitioner, and socially his standing is very high.

George B. Stemen, M. D., a young physician of promise, was born in Allen county, Ohio, April 27, 1858, son of Rev. Anthony M. and Mary Ann (Baker) Stemen, both natives of Pennsylvania. He graduated from the VanWert high school in 1878, having previously taught school for several terms, and after graduation he clerked in a store in VanWest and at Ada, Ohio, then coming to Fort Wayne where he clerked for Foster Brothers two years, at the same time studying medi-

cine. In 1880 he entered the Fort Wayne college of medicine, and graduated in the spring of 1882. He began practice at Antwerp, Ohio, where he was in partnership with Dr. Adam McDaniels, but eight months later he returned to Fort Wayne, where he has been prosperous. For the past four years he has occupied the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical college. He was married May 25, 1882, to Mary Ann Andrew, daughter of David and Nancy Andrew, and they have two children: James Brainard and Agnes Elizabeth. Dr. Stemen and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he belongs to the order of K. of P.

Christian Martz, M. D., was born at Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, Ind., September 23, 1852, son of John G. and Mary A. (Saurer) Martz, natives respectively of Germany and Switzerland. At the age of fifteen he entered Concordia college at Fort Wayne, and attended three years, afterward for several years studying elsewhere and being otherwise employed. About 1877 he began the study of medicine, and in the fall of 1879 entered Hahnemann college at Chicago, and there graduated in 1882. He established himself at Fort Wayne at once, and has gained an extensive practice. He is a member of the Indiana institute of homeopathy. March 9, 1882, he was married to Susie Lehmann, daughter of Dr. Henry Lehmann, late of Waterloo, Ind. She was born in New York city, November 7, 1864. They have three children: Lottie, Robert and Agnes.

John W. McCausland, M. D., was born in Williams county, Ohio, February 7, 1856, son of George and Sarah (Wagstaff) McCausland. His father, who was in early life a school teacher, and afterward a merchant, was born in Scotland, immigrated at the age of seven years, and died in Williams county in 1881. His widow, who was born in Morrow county, now lives in Williams county, Ohio. They had three children, two of whom are living, Dr. McCausland the elder. He attended the Bryan and Toledo high schools, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Long & Riggs at Bryan, Ohio. He matriculated at Rush medical college, Chicago, and was graduated in 1880. He embarked in the practice of his profession at Bryan, but in 1883 came to Fort Wayne and in this city has been enjoying a good practice and has achieved a creditable standing in his profession. He was married February 22, 1881, to Eva C. Snedeker, of Westfield, N. Y.

Edward A. Shafer, M. D.. is a native of Germany, born September 28, 1840, to Charles T. and Philipina (Koehler) Shafer. He came to America with the late Henry G. Wagner, when a lad of thirteen years, and reached Fort Wayne on his fourteenth birthday. He attended school and clerked four years, and then went to Cincinnati, where he was variously employed for three years until the outbreak of the rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Kentucky regiment, and served six months, then returning to Fort Wayne, where he clerked for two years in the drug store of Henry G. Wagner. In 1864 he and his

brother, Reinhard, engaged in the drug business at Huntington, Ind., and after the dissolution of the partnership in 1867, Dr. Shafer became the partner of S. M. Blount at the same place. In 1870 he entered the medical department of the Northwestern university, and graduated in 1872, beginning then the practice of medicine at Huntington, giving that his entire attention until 1883. He then came to Fort Wayne, where he has since been engaged in the practice and as a druggist. November 10, 1874, he was married to Louise Voght, and they have three children: Anna L., Harry V., and Laura B. Dr. Shafer is a Royal Arch Mason.

Emett Lucine Siver, M. D., prominent among the young physicians of Fort Wayne, was born in New York, June 17, 1858. His parents, Harvey and Elizabeth (Keith) Siver, were born in that state also. The father served three years in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in Company D, One hundred and Forty-ninth New York, and was mustered out as second lieutenant. He died in his native state at the age of thirty-one years, but his widow, who was born in 1839, survives him, and lives in New York. Their only child, Dr. Siver, was educated at Phœnix academy, N. Y., and began the study of medicine at Big Rapids, Mich., in 1878, in the office of Dr. W. A. Hendryx. In the fall of 1880 he entered Michigan university and studied in the medical department one term, and in 1882 studied in the college of physicians and surgeons at Baltimore. He graduated from the Fort Wayne medical college in 1884, and took a post graduate course at Bellevue college, N. Y., in 1886, thoroughly equipping himself for the practice of medicine, which he began at Fort Wayne in 1884, and which he has since successfully prosecuted, confining his attention to the diseases of the nose and throat. He is a member of the Allen county medical society, the State medical society, and the American rhinological association; also major and surgeon of the Second regiment Indiana legion. He is a member of the Masonic order, Wayne lodge, No. 25, and of Loyal lodge, Knights of Pythias, he is a leading member, having been the first chancellor commander of the latter, and is now deputy grand chancellor for the third district, and captain of Summit City division No. 12, uniform rank, K. of P. Dr. Siver was married April 27, 1887, to Adelle McClellan, born at Waterloo in 1864, daughter of Judge C. A. O. McClellan, congressman from this district. Mrs. Siver studied four years at Michigan university. They have one child, Charles McC. L.

Henry W. Niswonger, M. D., passed his early life in Stark county, Ohio, where he was born October 27, 1849, to Abraham and Rachel (Sechrist) Niswonger. He attended school at Marlboro, and clerked in a store, and at the age of fourteen joined the Union army as a bugler. Four months later he enlisted as a private in Company E, Sixth Ohio cavalry. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and many other engagements. In the Wilderness he was wounded, and captured, but after a short experience at Libby prison was exchanged. He was discharged at Washington, February

17, 1865, but was for more than two years thereafter unable to do work. Part of the years 1867 and 1868 he spent in Montana and other portions of the west, and in the fall of the latter year he entered the Physio-medical college at Cincinnati, and took one full course. Then for two years, at Marlboro in his native county, he studied and practiced medicine with Dr. C. C. Lewis. He afterward resided at Rochester, Ind., Piqua, Ohio, Millville and Jonesburg, Mo., returning finally to Marlboro. In 1879 he engaged in business at Rochester, and was afterward for two years a dealer in boots and shoes at that place and the same period at Macy, Ind. He re-entered the practice of medicine at Argos, and in September, 1884, came to Fort Wayne, practicing here ever since, and receiving from Fort Wayne college of medicine in March, 1889, the degree of M. D. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which Mrs. Niswonger also belongs, and is a Mason and comrade of the G. A. R. He was married February 12, 1871, to Maria D., daughter of Henry and Mary (Quigg) Barcus, born at Plymouth, Ind., August 5, 1851. They have two children, Emma B. and Roland C.

Samuel J. Derbyshire was born in Putnam county, Ohio, September 28, 1860, son of Jesse C. and Lydia (Pierce) Derbyshire, the former a native of Fayette county, Penn., and the latter of Champaign county, Ohio. He was reared in a farm home, and at the age of twenty began teaching, being a teacher in all, during nine terms. In 1885–6 he was principal of the high school at Warren, Ind. He attended the national normal, at Lebanon, Ohio, three terms, and graduated from the Northwestern Ohio university, at Ada, in 1884, with the degree of B. S., recieving afterward the degree of M. S. In 1885, he came to Fort Wayne and began the study of medicine, mostly with Dr. K. K. Wheelock. He took a course of lectures in the Fort Wayne medical college, and during the following winter (1887–8), attended the medical college of Ohio, graduating March 7, 1888, immediately thereafter beginning his practice in this city. He is a member of the Fort Wayne academy, and the Allen county and Indiana medical societies. He was married July 21, 1885, to Luella M. McKinley, born in Allen county, May 25, 1864, daughter of Perry and Sarah A. McKinley, natives of this county. She is a graduate of the Fort Wayne medical college, class of 1888, and both she and her husband have a good practice.

Andrew J. Boswell, M. D., a prominent young physician, was born in Grant county, Ind., January 3, 1855. His parents are natives of Champaign county, Ohio, where his father was born December 28, 1820, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Smith, December 20, 1820. They have resided in Grant county for the past forty-five years. Andrew was the sixth of a family of eleven children. After attending the Marion high school, he began teaching school at the age of eighteen and taught for three years. Afterward he began the study of medicine with Drs. Smith & Blount, at Wabash, and completed his studies at the medical college of Ohio. He has practiced his profession for ten years, first in Huntington county, and since 1886 at this city. He is a member

of the I. O. O. F. Dr. Boswell was married October 20, 1885, to Miss Ella Peterson, daughter of Matthias Peterson, late of Lafayette. The latter was one of the pioneers of Lafayette, coming there in 1828, from Knoxville, Tenn., where he was born in 1803. He superintended the construction of the Wabash & Erie canal from Lafayette to Attica. Subsequently, he was editor of the *Advertiser*, which afterward became the Lafayette *Courier*. He sold the paper to the late W. S. Lingle in 1841. He early in life freed eight slaves which were bequeathed to him, and during his life was a member of the republican party. Among the policies which he earnestly advocated in early life, which are now essential parts of state policy, was the system of general taxation for the support of schools. Mr. Peterson's profession was the law, but this he was forced to abandon on account of failure of sight. He was married in 1848 to Susan Rebecca Stoops, of southern Indiana, who was born in 1827, and died in March, 1879, and was followed on May 6, next, by her husband.

Dr. Asa C. Boswell was born February 2, 1861, and spent his boyhood on the farm with his parents, attending the common schools. He entered the normal college at Marion, Ind., preparatory to the profession of teaching, which he entered in the fall of 1879, in Huntington county. After teaching one year, he attended college at Terre Haute, Ind., and at the completion of the course at the state normal, continued teaching until 1885. He then commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. A. J. Boswell. In the year 1886, he entered the medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati. During his attendance he completed the special courses in histology, pathology and bacteriology, and received personal instruction in causes, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of nose, throat and chest. He graduated from the medical college of Ohio, March 7, 1889, and then entered a partnership with his brother in medicine and surgery.

John A. Stutz, M. D., a prominent young physician, was born in Washington City, October 31, 1860, son of George Frederic and Catherine (Knorr) Stutz, both of whom were born near Stuttgart, Germany. He attended at childhood a parochial school at Washington, and when thirteen years old came to Fort Wayne, and for three years was a student in Concordia college. He completed at Washington the studies of the high school, and in 1880 entered the Capital university of Columbus, and graduated in 1882. Returning to Washington he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. T. S. Verdi, and in 1883 attended the medical pepartment of the university of Georgetown during one course. In 1884 he entered the New York homeopathic medical college, and graduated in 1886. In June of the same year he came to Fort Wayne, and has since established a lucrative practice. He is now physician to the reform orphan's home, and to Concordia college. He was married September 15, 1887, to Emma K. Deitz, of Washington City, who was born October 18, 1863, and they have one child, Jerome

H. He and wife are members of the English Lutheran church, and both occupy a high rank socially.

Charles E. Stultz, M. D., was born in Whitley county, Ind., April 19, 1862, son of Joseph and Harriet Stultz. When he was a small child his parents removed to Huntington county, where his early life was spent. At seventeen years of age he entered the Central normal school at Danville, Ind., and there completed a commercial course. In the spring of 1884 he began the study of medicine, and in the following fall entered the Fort Wayne college of medicine, whence he graduated in 1886. He at once began practice in the city, and has since enjoyed a lucrative patronage. He is a member of the Allen county medical society, stands well in his profession and is highly esteemed.

Creed T. Banks, who was a successful practitioneer of medicine for twenty years, came to Darke county, Ohio, when ten years old, from Virginia, where he was born October 13, 1820. His parents, James and Lydia C. Banks, were natives of that state. When Dr. Banks was twenty-two he began teaching and followed that a short time, teaching one of the terms in this county. In 1845 he took up the study of medicine, and graduated from the Starling medical college, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1849. In June, of that year, he began practice at Lynn, Randolph county, Ind., and was the second settler in that town. In 1855 he removed to Deerfield, and in 1859 to Wayne township, this county. Subsequent locations were at South Whitley in 1860, in Forest, Whitley county, in 1865. He continued in the practice until the fall of 1869, when he removed to Liberty Mills, Wabash county, and was engaged until 1886 in milling, merchandise and sale of live stock. Since March, 1886, he has been conducting his farm one mile southwest of Fort Wayne, and residing at his pleasant home at 219 West Washington street. Dr. Banks is a member of the Masonic order, and is a republican. He was married in Darke county, August 23, 1846, to Elizabeth A., daughter of John and Barbara (Kaufman) Coombs, born in Perry county, Ohio, August 26, 1823. Dr. Banks and wife have had the following children: an infant daughter, died unnamed; William T., Reuben F., Eugene T., Samuel C., Charles R., Virginia V. J. and Elmer E., of whom Samuel and Reuben are deceased.

Thomas H. McCormick, M. D., was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, May 16, 1840. His parents, Henry and Mary (Armstrong) McCormick, were natives of Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio, whither they emigrated. Three of their children are living, Dr. McCormick being the only son. He was raised on the farm, attending the public schools of his native county, and at the eighteen of age years began the study of medicine. He began the practice at Liberty Center, Ohio, and remained there until 1867, when he removed to Indiana, and established himself at New Haven, Allen county. In 1881 he graduated from the Fort Wayne medical college, and in 1888 came to the city, and is now engaged in active practice, with substantial success. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio regi-

ment, and served some time, until discharged on account of physical disability. He is a republican in politics; a Mason; comrade of the G. A. R.; member of Allen county and Indiana medical associations and the American medical association. He was married in 1861, to Rosina Yagerlehner, and they have these children: Minnie M., Della C., Pearl R., Firman C., Thomas H., jr., Ada M. and Harry B. He and wife are members of the Christian church.

Dr. John L. Kryder, the leading physician of Cedarville, is a native of Stark county, Ohio, born December 22, 1833. His father, John Kryder, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio while a youth with his parents, and afterward taught in the country schools. He was engaged in merchandise in Stark county, Ohio, and subsequently at different places until nearly 1840, when he sold out his business and embarked in the hotel business at New Berlin, Ohio. In 1843 he removed to Indiana and settled in Fort Wayne, where he remained about two months, then settling on Cedar Creek, where he purchased eighty acres of land. In 1863 he sold this land and removed to Cedarville and purchased 140 acres in the forks of the St. Joseph and Cedar Creek, and built his dwelling in Cedarville, where he has since lived. He served many years as one of the board of trustees in an early day, as assessor several terms and as justice of the peace about twenty-five years. His last election was at the age of seventy, and he served out that term and would not receive any other. He was called on by the people to serve in some township office as long as he would accept. In this politics had no part, as he is a republican and the township democratic. Though born October 11, 1800, he enjoys remarkably good health. His wife was Eliza Pepple, a native of Maryland, born October 21, 1805, who died August, 1879. She was a member of the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Kryder is a member. Their son, John L., came with his parents to Indiana when about nine years of age, and received the education that the country schools then afforded. At the age of nineteen he began teaching in the country schools, receiving for his labor $10 per month and boarding himself. He taught about four winter terms, and studied medicine in the summer. He began the practice of his profession in 1858, and continued until 1873, when he attended lectures at Keokuk, Iowa and graduated in 1876. In 1861 he was married to Martha J. Earl, born June 1, 1840, daughter of Avery F. and Carlista (Greene) Earl, who emigrated from New York state and settled in Noble county in 1847. This union was blessed with three children: Clarence M., John E. and Harry P. In 1858, the doctor removed to DeKalb county and practiced there about eleven years. While there he was elected trustee of Richland township and served two years. In 1869 he removed to Clinton county, Mo., and after practicing six years, returned to Cedarville, where he has since remained. A brother, Alonzo T. Kryder, was also one of the early practitioners of Allen county. In 1852 he began practice at Leo, where he remained two years, and removed to DeKalb county, and located at Fairfield Center,

but the country being so sickly, he soon fell a victim to the typhoid fever. In 1867, Dr. J. L. Kryder, then living in DeKalb county, became a candidate for clerk of the circuit court on the republican ticket, and although he had an up-hill race from the start, succeeded in reducing the adverse majority. The doctor has a talent for poetry, and among his best productions are "Now and Then," "Retrospection," "A Sunset Scene," "Sometimes Somewhere," "Going Away," "Indian Summer," "Fate," "By-past Times," "A June Day Dream," "The Exile's Lament" and "Memorial Day."

Franklin K. Cosgrove, M. D., one of the leading physicians of the northeastern part of Allen county, was born at New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio, March 18, 1827. When quite young his parents moved to Cincinnati, where his father died. He was then taken to Essex county, N. J., and cared for by relatives. Attending school here until 1842, he returned to the west to visit relatives at Warsaw, Ind., and and on his route he tarried in Fort Wayne a few days, at the tavern then kept by John Lillie. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, Dr. Cosgrove enlisted in Company I, Fourth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. He served as one of the color guards of his regiment during his entire period of enlistment and never missed a day's duty. After the close of that war, he read medicine in the office of John Tutman, M. D., of DeKalb county. He graduated at the Ohio medical college and commenced the practice of his profession in Antioch, Ohio, in 1850; soon after removing to Maysville, where he has since resided. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Melinda Phelps, a step-sister of Mrs. Laura Suttonfield, Mrs. Eliza Hanna, Mrs. Elvira Dubois and E. P., L. M. and Horace Taylor, and their union was blessed with seven children. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, the doctor devoted his entire time and a large amount of money to raising troops, enlisting men particularly for the Thirtieth and Forty-fourth regiments, as well as for a number of other regiments and batteries, for which he never received any remuneration. When the Forty-fourth regiment was organized, he was mustered with it as captain of Company D, and he went with it to the front. The regiment distinguished itself at Shiloh, and on the second day of that battle Captain Cosgrove received a severe wound in the left arm from a minie-ball, but he refused to leave the field until the battle was over. His wound was not dressed until the last shot was fired and the victory won. His wound proved so severe that he was detailed for duty at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained until September 3, 1862, then receiving an honorable discharge. Later he traveled through the territories and the Pacific slope and Central America, after which he returned to his old home and resumed the practice of his profession.

Dr. George Murphy, the leading physician of Leo, was born in Ohio, June 24, 1838. In his fourth year he lost his father, and was taken by his mother to New Hampshire two years later. They lived there three years and then came to Indiana, and settled at Huntertown, where the

mother died, leaving Mr. Murphy an orphan at the age of ten. During the next four years he was cared for by relatives in Michigan. At sixteen years of age he entered the office of Dr. E. G. Wheelock, and began the study of medicine, at the same time studying in the high school and graduating in the commercial college at Fort Wayne. Having no resources but his own efforts, he was also compelled to teach school seven terms while studying. In 1866 he entered the Charitable hospital medical college of Cleveland, and took one course of lectures, then practiced until 1870, when he graduated. In 1872 he took another course of lectures in Cleveland, and in 1874–5, attended Jefferson medical college at Philadelphia, and took a course of surgery at the school of anatomy in the same city. He practiced first at Leo, in 1860, and in 1861 enlisted as a private in Company E, Thirtieth Indiana infantry, under Capt. J. M. Silvers. He served three years and was wounded, first at Murfreesboro, then at Chickamauga, and a third time at Dallas, Ga. He was mustered out as first lieutenant, and was commissioned captain, but his wounds prevented acceptance of the latter. Returning home he practiced his profession at Leo until 1869, and then removed to Spencerville, DeKalb county, remaining there until 1880, and afterward one year in Waterloo. Since then he has been a resident of Leo, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. During two sessions of of the Fort Wayne medical college he lectured on chemistry and toxicology. His career is a very creditable one, particularly in view of its unauspicious beginning, and it has won for him the esteem of all. He was married in 1866 to Nancy L. Dever, by whom he had these children, all of whom are living, Mary J., Rosamond and George. In 1882 he was married to Florence Knight, who gave to him three children, Mary E., Irma, and John R. Mrs. Murphy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, and of the G. A. R.

Joseph D. Morgan, M. D., was born in Cummingsville, VanBuren county, Tenn, October 21, 1857, son of Dr. Isaac Clinton and Lou Emma (Cummings) Morgan. The father was born in Georgia of Welsh lineage, and located early in VanBuren county, subsequently becoming a physician of more than ordinary fame. The mother was born in VanBuren county, Tenn., of a prominent family, of Irish descent, the father being an early settler, in honor of whom Cummingsville was named. Dr. Morgan received his education in the Burritt college of VanBuren county, and subsequently entered the Eclectic medical college of Atlanta, Ga., by which he was graduated in 1881. In 1882 he located at Dixon, Ohio, where he now resides, and has a large and lucrative practice. He is of more than ordinary ability as a physician; is a self-made and energetic man with a bright future before him. March 1, 1885, he was united in marriage with Ella Bowers, daughter of Jacob Bowers, an early settler of Allen county, Ind. The Doctor is a Master Mason of the VanWert lodge, Ohio. In politics he is a democrat, and as a citizen he is enterprising and universally respected.

William A. Connolly, M. D., a physician of Monroeville, Ind., was born in Newark, N. J., November 25, 1847, one of nine children of William and Margaret (McGuire) Connolly. The parents were born in Ireland, but their marriage occurred in New Jersey. About 1850 the parents removed from New Jersey and settled at Johnsville, Morrow county, Ohio. Here the father followed his trade of tanner, and though poor, gave his children the advantage of attending the public schools. Of their nine children, six became teachers, and with teaching as a stepping stone they educated themselves in the main. Three of the sons, James, John and Frank, became lawyers. Ella is deceased, Maggie, a literary graduate of Erie, Penn., has her home with the doctor, with whom the mother also lives. The father died at Monroeville in 1884. William was but a child at the outbreak of the civil war, but in 1863 he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fifth Ohio veteran volunteer infantry as a private; he was discharged in 1865 by reason of the close of war. He returned to his parental home in Ohio, and subsequently began the study of medicine. In the fall of 1867 he entered the medical department of Michigan university. After remaining here for six months he located at Denmark, Ohio, and began practice. November 19, 1868, he located at Monroeville, where he has since established a large and lucrative practice. On coming here he formed a partnership with Dr. D. W. Champer, but for several years he has been alone in the practice. In 1876 he wedded Miss Nancy Graham, who died in the following year. The Doctor is recognized as able and skillful in his profession. For over twenty years he has been in active practice. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

J. L. Smith, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine at Hoagland, Allen county, was born in Dayton, Ohio, February 7, 1852. His father, Joseph H., was born in Trenton, N. J., November 26, 1809, son of Cideon Smith, who was born in New Jersey, and was a carpenter by trade. The latter's father was foreign-born, and emigrated to New Jersey. He was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and was at the battle of Trenton. The gun he used in that struggle is in the possession of a descendant. The father of Dr. Smith was a shoemaker and farmer, and emigrated when a young man to Green county, Ohio, where he was married to Caroline Frick, who was born at Lancaster, Penn., in April, 1827, daughter of Jacob Frick, a native of Pennsylvania, of German lineage. To them were born one son, J. L., and four daughters. The parents are now residents of Cold Water, Ohio. The father, prior to his marriage with Caroline Frick, had been united in marriage with Lavina Kirkwood, who lived to become the mother of three sons and two daughters. J. L. Smith received his education in the schools of Mercer county, Ohio, and in March, 1872, took up the study of medicine under Dr. A. M. Kyser, of Cold Water, Ohio, and in the winter of 1874 and 1875, entered the Eclectic medical college of Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1878. In the meantime he practiced at Hoagland, where he first located in 1875,

and there has since been in active practice. December 9, 1875, he wedded Allie Emenhiser, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born September 24, 1852. She is a daughter of Joseph Emenhiser, of Madison township. They have had six children, of whom one is deceased. The Doctor is an able physician of the eclectic school. When but a very young man he located at Hoagland, but with perseverance and enterprise and a determined purpose to succeed in life he has gained the confidence and practice of many people who regard him as an able and skillful physician. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., St. Mary's lodge, 167, at Decatur.

Dr. Franklin Greenwell, the leading physician of Huntertown, was born in Allen county, April 8, 1851. He is a son of George and Elizabeth Greenwell, of Eel River township, already mentioned. His father, of Irish descent and a native of Maryland, settled in Allen county in 1846, and both parents passed the remainder of their lives in this county. Dr. Greenwell received a good common school education, and attended one term at the Methodist college at Fort Wayne, after which he taught two terms of district school in the country. In 1872 he entered the Cleveland medical college, where he remained during the terms of 1872, '73 and '74, and after a year's practice at Huntertown, he was graduated with honors in 1876. He established himself at Huntertown, and by close attention to his business and skillful attendance upon the wants of the sick, he has made for himself an enviable professional reputation and gained a lucrative practice. In 1876 he was united in marriage with Jennie M., daughter of William T. and Jane Hunter, and they have had two children, one of whom is now living, Louise. Mrs. Greenwell was born in 1845. When Dr. Greenwell began the practice it was among his friends and acquaintances, and he made it a rule when called upon at first, to attend a patient whose case he did not thoroughly understand, to candidly offer and do all he could, but also advise the employment of a doctor of more experience. This candor and caution in the beginning of his practice won him the confidence of the people, and now with his many years of study and practice, he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. The Doctor also takes a lively interest in politics, always supporting the principles of the democratic party, and has been prominently spoken of at different times as a candidate for the office of representative, but he has always declined such proposals.

William De La Ruhl, M. D., a member of the American medical association, was born in Galion, Crawford county, Ohio, March 21, 1856. His parents, James Henry and Lucinda (Traul) Ruhl, were natives, the father of Shrewsbury, Penn., the mother of Stark county, Ohio. James H. Ruhl was the son of Jacob and Sarah Ruhl, whose parents were natives of Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, where they raised a family of six children. In 1831 Jacob and father moved to Crawford county, Ohio, and purchased a tract of land which embraced the site of the present town of Galion, which Jacob Ruhl and his brother laid out. James was married to Lucinda Traul in the year 1854, and

two years afterward came to Root, in Adams county, and resided there about three years. He then came to Marion township and was engaged in the lumber business until 1860, when he settled on the farm he now owns on the Piqua road. He has five sons and two daughters, William being the oldest. He was born and reared on a farm. By attending the public schools, Dr. Ruhl gained a thorough common school education, to which he added a four-term course in a high school taught in Marion township, by John W. English, A. M. At the age of eighteen years he took up the study of medicine under Dr. Allen De Vilbiss, now of Toledo, Ohio. Afterward one year, he was under the instruction of Dr. Benjamin S. Woodworth, of Fort Wayne, then for two years he was with Dr. William H. Myers, of Fort Wayne, for one year he was home physician in the St. Joseph hospital of Fort Wayne. February 28, 1878, he graduated from the medical college of Fort Wayne, and in 1879, received an honorary degree, M. D., from the same medical college. He located at Middletown in 1878, and began active practice in the profession, removing in 1879 to Sheldon, where he has since continued and extended his practice. He was married November 10, 1878, to Mary L. Shookman, born in this county August 1, 1855. Of their five children, three are living. He and wife are members of the English Lutheran church.

George Nelson Worley, M. D., was born at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, the son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Moore) Worley, who were natives of Ohio. Mrs. Worley's father was a pioneer teacher near Canton, Ohio, having taught for eighteen years in one district, and she received all her instruction from him. Nathan Worley was a tailor, and worked at his trade in Upper Sandusky the greater part of his life. He died in 1879 from injuries received by a fall. There were born to them eight children: William H., Mary Ellen, Lena, Harry, George N., Jeremiah, Franklin, Julius V. William H. is at present marshal of Cameron City, Mo. Mary Ellen, Lena, Harry and Jeremiah are deceased. Franklin was in the employ of a railroad in Virginia for some years, but is now engaged with the Union Pacific. Julius V. is a railroad conductor, now on the Clover Leaf line. Dr. Worley was a teacher in Nelson's commercial college in Cincinnati for about a year, and then removed to Ossian, Ind., and engaged in the drug business, at the same time studying medicine under John I. Metts, one of the oldest practitioners of Wells county. This he continued three years and then took private instruction under Prof. Van Vleck, of Cincinnati, in surgery. Dr. Worley began the practice of medicine at Williamsport. In 1879–1880 he took a course in the Fort Wayne college of medicine. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Williamsport without interruption since 1873, and has been very successful. He has made interesting contributions to medical literature. Dr. Worley was married to Serepta Lucretia Metts, on December 19, 1873, and they have three children: Alfred Minor, born December 19, 1874; William H., July 2, 1877, and Maud Myrtle, July 26, 1885.

Simeon E. Mentzer, M. D., of Monroeville, Ind., was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, February 21, 1862. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Swartz) Mentzer, were born, reared and married in Ohio, and had four children, all of whom are now living. Of these Simeon E. is the third. In 1865 with his parents he went to Adams county, Ind., here was reared on a farm up to the age of sixteen years, when he came to Monroeville. He had gained a fair common school education and he was then engaged in teaching, three years in the public schools, meanwhile attending for six terms the Northern Indiana normal school at Valparaiso. Subsequently, he began the study of medicine at Monroeville, under Dr. C. A. Leiter, as preceptor. He studied for one year and then entered the Ohio medical college at Cincinnati, and completed the course, graduating in March, 1885. He then located at Monroe, Adams county, and there practiced for one year. Dr. C. A. Leiter, then practicing at Monroeville, died in March, 1887, and immediately Dr. Mentzer moved here and assumed the greater part of the practice of his former preceptor. He has now established an extensive practice. He is cultured and capable, energetic, and recognized as an able man in his profession. His home is with his mother at Monroeville, where he enjoys the esteem of a wide acquaintance.

Medical Profession of Monroeville.—The medical profession of Monroeville has been well represented since an early day. In it there have been physicians who have reached the top-most round in the ladder of success, some of whom are now sleeping in the silent tomb. Since 1880 the following named gentlemen have represented the medical profession of Monroeville, viz.: Dr. C. A. Leiter, Dr. W. A. Connolly, Dr. A. Engle, Dr. Wilder and Dr. S. E. Mentzer. The first of whom was Dr. C. A. Leiter, who stood at the head of the profession of Allen county. He was not only a successful physician, but a man of very high intellectual attainments, and has since succumbed to the effects of an attack of chronic gastritis. He was a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania and of the Starling medical college, Columbus, having previously taken two courses of lectures in the Ann Arbor medical college at Ann Arbor, Mich. He was a son of Ex-Congressman B. F. Leiter, of Canton, Ohio. Dr. Wilder has since moved to Michigan, where he went to continue the practice of his profession. Dr. A. Engle, the pioneer physician who, after having practiced his profession for forty years, has retired, going to his country home about five miles distant. The present representatives of the medical profession of Monroeville are Dr. W. A. Connolly and Dr. S. E. Mentzer. Dr. Connolly being a graduate of the Columbus medical college, has practiced in this his first location for twenty-five years. As a physician he has been very successful and ranks high in the profession of the county. Dr. S. E. Mentzer, a student of the eminent Dr. Leiter, completed his studies in the Ohio medical college, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from that institution, March 5, 1885. After having graduated, he entered into a partnership with his preceptor, and at the expira-

tion of the year he located at Monroe, Adams county, Ind., where he continued to practice his profession until the death of his preceptor (Dr. Leiter) when he again located in Monroeville, since which time he has succeeded in going to the front of his profession in Monroeville. As a physician and surgeon he has been successful and bids fair to stand as one of the leaders of his profession.

Dentistry.—The physician of the early days gratified, as best he could, the desires of those who had aching teeth to be freed from, and the more delicate work of dentistry of to-day was entirely unknown. When the profession began its remarkable modern development, Fort Wayne was fortunate in becoming the home of practitioners of more than ordinary merit. About 1850 Dr. Von Bonhurst became the first dentist in Fort Wayne. He subsequently removed to Lancaster, Ohio. He was followed here by Drs. Talbert, Wells, Knapp, Snyder, George W. Loag, Seneca B. Brown, in the order named, who are the oldest practitioners in the city.

Seneca Buel Brown, M. D., D. D. S., was born August 11, 1834, at Marlboro, Windham county, Vt. His father, John Brown, was born at the city of Rochester, county Kent, England, August 28, 1787, and came to America and located at Rutland, Vt., in 1820. He married a daughter of Archelaus Dean, a native of Massachusetts, of Puritan ancestry, who served through the revolutionary war and died in Vermont in 1846. She was born at Brattleboro, March 19, 1799, and died at Marlboro, Vt., September 30, 1877. She was a member of the Baptist church. John Brown, who was a member of the church of England, and in politics a free soil democrat, died at Westminster, Vt., March 3, 1851. To the latter town, the family removed when Dr. Brown was four years of age. Here farm life occupied him until 1852. In the meantime, the district schools and three terms at Westminster seminary, completed his education. November 1, 1852, he entered the office of Oramel R. Post, D. D. S., at Brattleboro, Vt., as a student at dentistry, and on January 1, 1854, he began the practice at Ticonderoga, N. Y., on a circuit including Ticonderoga, Westport, Essex, Elizabethtown, and Schroon Lake, in Essex, and Chestertown, in Warren, county, He came west and located at Piqua, Ohio, October 23, 1855, and there on June 9, 1864, he was married to Nannie Louise, eldest daughter of Hon. Stephen Johnson, of that city. July 6, 1874, nine years after their removal to this city, she died, leaving an only child: Katie, then seven years of age. February 14, 1888, he was married to Minne Russell Graves, oldest daughter of Charles E. Graves, of this city. Dr. Brown came to Fort Wayne May 3, 1865, when the population of the city was 15,000, and is now the only resident dentist who was practicing in his own name in this city in 1865. He soon acquired a marked degree of respect and confidence. Eminent skill and personal character were the commanding influences which won an extensive clientelage, and a satisfactory meed of success. For twenty years he has been a member of both the American and Indiana state dental associations. He received

the degree of doctor of dental surgery from the Pennsylvania dental college, March, 1870; was elected secretary of the Indiana dental association June 29, 1869; received the degree of doctor of dental surgery from the Ohio college of dental surgery March 1, 1871; was elected president of the Mississippi valley dental association, the oldest in the world now in existence, March 6, 1874; was elected a member of the board of Indiana dental examiners, June 29, 1880, holding the office seven years; was elected president of the Indiana state dental association, July 1, 1885; and member of the board of trustees of Indiana dental college, March 3, 1886; received the honorary degree of doctor of medicine from Fort Wayne college of medicine, March 6, 1888, and March 6, 1889, was elected president of the Indiana dental college. Dr. Brown is in politics a republican; in religion a protestant.

Dr. David Daniel Weisell, a prominent dentist of Fort Wayne, was born near Ithaca, Tompkins county, N. Y., August 23, 1832. He attended the district school until sixteen years of age, and subsequently studied two terms at Hiram college, and one term at Mt. Union college. While at the former college he made his home with the parents of Mrs. James A. Garfield. When he was seventeen he began teaching in the district schools, and taught five terms. His study of dentistry began when he was twenty-four, in the office of Dr. H. M. Beadle, of Chautauqua, N. Y. He began practicing, at the same time studying medicine, at the village of Lordstown Center, Trumbull county, Ohio. He entered the medical department of the university of Michigan, in 1859, and after completing his course of lectures, began the practice of that profession at Northville, Mich. A year and a half later he became the successor of his preceptor at Lordstown Center, and there practiced medicine until the fall of 1863, when he settled at Avilla, Ind., and practiced both his professions over three years. This he continued at Zanesville until the fall of 1873, when he abandoned the practice of medicine, to which he had been giving his main attention, and removing to Fort Wayne, devoted himself to dentistry, in which he has since gained distinction. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum, and the Chosen Friends. He possesses a genius for invention and has received patents on various contrivances, among them a farm gate, a seat lock for vehicles, carriage springs, road cart, railroad rail, railroad nut lock, pneumatic mallet, artificial teeth, dental vulcanizer (spiral spring), pitman for dental burring engines, and other dental appliances, and a washing machine. He was married at Albion, April, 1864, to Anna E., daughter of Jefferson and Harriet (Harner) Smith, and they have six children: William Ellis, Jefferson Garis, Carrie Delia, Alfred Tennyson, Irma Jane, and Edward McIntyre. Dr. Weisell is a son of Michael G. and Catherine (McIntyre) Weisell, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Huntington, N. Y. His father was born September 27, 1787, son of Michael and Catherine (Garis) Weisell, his mother January 14, 1793, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Quackenbush) McIntyre. They were married in 1817, and in 1834

removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, where the father died September 18, 1870, and the mother January 19, 1875.

Dr. Henry Clay Sites, one of the successful dentists of Fort Wayne, was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, July 12, 1841, son of Emanuel and Frances (Beery) Sites. The father was born in York county, Penn., the mother in Fairfield county, Ohio. Dr. Sites was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. Taking full advantage of his educational opportunities, he was able at the age of eighteen to teach a term of school. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Ohio regiment, and served nearly four months. Returning home he attended school about three months, and then enlisted again in Company F, Eighty-eighth Ohio, as a second lieutenant, and served four months, receiving his discharge at Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Sites began the study of the profession in which he has became prominent in about 1870, and since then has devoted all his time to its study and practice. He established himself at Fort Wayne in May, 1874, and has practiced here successfully ever since. Dr. Sites is a member of the G. A. R., the I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias. At the June session of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias, for Indiana, Dr. Sites was elected grand master at arms. In political faith he is a republican. He was married June 28, 1870, to Jennie, daughter of John C. Perry, born at Savannah, Ga.

Dr. S. Brenton Hartman, a prominent dentist, born in Fort Wayne, October 5, 1849, is a son of Rev. D. P. Hartman, formerly a prominent Methodist pastor of Fort Wayne, and one of the founders of the Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Hartman obtained his education in the public schools and in the Fort Wayne Methodist college. In 1871 he began the study of dentistry, and in September, 1876, he entered the dental department of Michigan university, where he was graduated March 28, 1877, and had the honor of being president of his class. Soon after graduating he opened an office at Fort Wayne. He is a member of the Indiana state dental association. He is also a member, and at present is recording steward, of the Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Edward F. Sites, a prominent dentist of Fort Wayne, was born near Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, April 21, 1855, being the son of Emanuel and Frances Sites. He was reared on a farm, and in addition to a district school education he pursued his studies two years in the Southern Ohio normal school of Pleasantville, Ohio. In the fall of 1876 he entered upon the study of dentistry, and in order the better to fit himself for its practice he spent between one and two years in the Fort Wayne college of medicine. In the fall of 1878 he entered the dental department of the university of Michigan, from which he graduated in the spring of 1879. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Fort Wayne, and he is now recognized as one of the leading dentists of the city. Dr. Sites was married May 27, 1885, to Miss Carrie L. Pfeiffer, by whom he is the father of two children: Mabel M. and

———. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Fort Wayne lodge of Perfection. He not only possesses an excellent knowledge of dentistry, but also those other qualities which are necessary to put it into successful practice. He is deservedly popular in his profession, and socially his standing is very high.

Dr. William Wilson Shryock, one of the leading dentists of Fort Wayne, began the study of his profession in September, 1876, in the office of Dr. S. B. Brown, with whom he remained three years. He then spent one year in the dental school of the university of Michigan, and subsequently, in 1881, spent eight months as assistant to Dr. George W. Loag, of Fort Wayne, and four months in Auburn, in charge of the office of Dr. Ellison, of that place. In the fall of 1881 he entered the Indiana dental college at Indianapolis, and graduated in February, 1882. He established an office at Fort Wayne, and soon won a large and lucrative practice. His dental parlors are at 27 West Berry street. Dr. Shryock is a member of the Indiana and American dental associations. He is a native of DeKalb county, Ind., born May 25, 1857, son of Joseph and Ann E. (Shoaff) Shryock, both natives of this state. At the age of ten years he entered the Fort Wayne schools, first in the Methodist college, and then in the public schools. At fourteen he began the study of music under Prof. S. B. Morse, and pursued that study six years, graduating from the Indiana conservatory at nineteen years of age. He was married December 3, 1885, to Emily L., daughter of Horatio N. and Christina Ward, of Fort Wayne. She was born at Louisville, Ky., November 16, 1858. The Doctor and wife are esteemed members of the Episcopal church.

ORGANIZATION OF ALLEN COUNTY.

Gen. John Tipton, who came to Fort Wayne in 1823 as Indian agent, was a leading spirit in the movement for the formation of a new county, of which Fort Wayne should be the seat of justice, and in the following session of the legislature a bill was passed and approved December 17, 1823, entitled, "An Act for the formation of a new county out of the counties of Randolph and Delaware," concerning which, and the territory then attached to Allen county, full mention is made in the chapter upon the "Courts, Bench and Bar."

At the suggestion of Gen. Tipton it was provided that after the 1st of April, 1824, the new county should be known by the name of Allen, in memory of Col. John Allen, of Kentucky. This act also provided that Lot Bloomfield and Caleb Lewis, of Wayne county, Abiathar Hathaway, of Fayette, William Connor, of Hamilton, and James M. Ray. of Marion, should act as commissioners for the locating of a seat of justice for the county, and meet for that purpose at the house of Alexander Ewing, on the fourth Monday of May following. The commission met on the 24th of May, as ordered, and had little difficulty in determining the location of the county seat. There appears to have been some competition, however, and an offer was made by Messrs. John McCorkle and John T. Barr, proprietors of the plat of Fort Wayne, in which they agreed, if the county seat were located there, to pay Allen county $500 cash, and donate the following tracts for public use:

"All of that oblong square or piece of ground situate and being in the town of Fort Wayne, aforesaid, and stained red on the plat of said town, as recorded in the recorder's office in Randolph county, in said state, which is granted as a public square, whereon public buildings for said county are to be erected, and bounded by Main, Court, Berry and Calhoun streets; also a lot, or piece of ground four rods square, laid out at right angles, at the northwest corner of the plat of Fort Wayne, west of and adjoining said plat, which is donated and granted for a church and public burying-ground, to be occupied by no particular denomination, but free to all — except so much of said lot as may be necessary for said church, which may be occupied by the first church of professing Christians in said county, who may erect thereon a house of worship of convenient size, of suitable materials; also, a lot of land, of the same size as the regular lots in said town, to be laid off east and adjoining the lots of land last above mentioned, as a place whereon to erect a seminary of learning; also, lots numbered 8, 9, 101, 102, 103, and the lots regularly numbered from 104 to 118, inclusive; also, a tier of lots along the south side of said plat, to be laid off immediately opposite the tier of lots on the first recorded plat of said town (opposite 104 to 118), which are to be divided from said last tier by an alley, and, in size and

otherwise, to conform to the plat of the town lots numbered regularly from 92 to 100, inclusive of each."

This proposition was accepted, and subsequently a deed was made of the land described, to John Tipton as county agent. Meanwhile, Gov. William Hendrick, had issued a commission to Allen Hamilton as sheriff of Allen county, dated April 2, 1824, to be in force until an election should be had, and Sheriff Hamilton at once issued a notice to the people of the county to hold an election on May 22, 1824, for the purpose of electing two associate judges of the circuit court, one clerk of the circuit court, one recorder and three commissioners. This first election, of which all records have vanished, was duly held by the handful of settlers, and resulted in the choice of Samuel Hanna and Benjamin Cushman as associate judges; Anthony L. Davis, clerk and recorder; William Rockhill, commissioner for three years, James Wyman for two years, and Francis Comparet for one year. Subsequently, the election of Mr. Cushman was contested by Alexander Ewing, and that of James Wyman and Francis Comparet, by Marshall K. Taylor, unsuccessfully, however, in each case. The commissioners-elect met at the house of Alexander Ewing at noon on May 26, 1824, and producing their certificates issued by Sheriff Hamilton, proceeded to business, their work that day consisting of the appointment of Joseph Holman as county treasurer, who was required to give bond, with two sufficient sureties, in the considerable sum of $1,000. On the next day, Col. Tipton was appointed county agent, and he filed his bond in the sum of $5,000 with Alexander Ewing and Samuel Hanna as sureties. He was then ordered to pay to each of the commissioners who had just concluded their duties in the selection of a county seat, the sum of $3 a day each, for their services. This ended the preliminary session of the commissioners, who next met, in their first regular session, Monday, May 31, at the same house, afterward known as Washington hall. The following appointments were made: Hugh B. McKeen, lister of taxable property; Lambert Cushovis, constable; Robert Hars, inspector of elections; William N. Hood, inspector of flour, beef and pork, for the township of Wayne; Samuel Hanna, road supervisor for the township of Wayne; John Davis and Alexander Coquillard, overseers of the poor, in Wayne township.

At this term it was ordered that the county of Allen be constituted as one township, and called the township of Wayne. John Tipton, county agent, was ordered to construct a pound, of suitable size, which appears to have been the first public building ordered on the public square, but the order was rescinded February 14, 1825. The board also ordered that the sheriff "advertise an election, to be held at the house of Alexander Ewing, if permitted; if not, at some other suitable place in the township of Wayne, for the election of three justices of the peace, on the first Monday in August next." They also selected thirty-six names from which to choose a grand jury, and forty-eight names from which to choose a petit jury for the circuit court. The board had powers now rarely assumed and fixed the first tavern rates as follows:

For dinner, breakfast and supper, each, 25 cents; keeping horse, night and day, 50 cents; lodging, per night, 12½ cents; whisky, per half-pint, 12½ cents; brandy, per half-pint, 50 cents; gin, per half-pint, 37½ cents; porter, per bottle, 37½ cents; cider, per quart, 18¾ cents. At the same session, the board fixed the following rates of assessment on personal property, for county purposes, for the year 1824: On every male person over the age of twenty-one years, 50 cents; horse, gelding, mare or mule, three years old and upward, each, 37½ cents; work oxen, three years old and upward, 18¾ cents; stud horse, the rate at which he stands per season; gold watch, $1.00; silver watch, 25 cents; pinchbeck watch, 25 cents; pleasure carriage, four wheels, $1.50; pleasure carriage, two wheels, $1.00.

Gen. Tipton, who had been appointed agent for the county, an office long since abolished, had for part of his duties, the disposition of the land deeded to the county, in consideration for fixing the county seat. He was ordered to sell lots 8, 9, and 101 to 133, and 92 to 100 at public sale, and the report that he made shows that these valuable lots in the heart of the city sold for from $10.25 to $51 each. By subsequent orders he sold the remaining lots. Of the cash donation ten per cent. was appropriated for a county library, and $174 went to pay the county seat commissioners, and when Mr. Tipton retired from his office, he paid over to G. W. Ewing, his successor, $215.75, as the net amount collected up to that time. Some of this went to partly pay for the first jail.

On the first Monday of September, 1824, the county commissioners passed out of office under a law passed by the previous legislature which gave their powers to the justices of the peace of the townships, who were to sit in a body as the board of justices of the county. This cumbrous machinery transacted the county business until the fall of 1829, when the system of commissioners was again established. There being but one township at this time in Allen county, and only three justices elected for it, the law at first really made very little change in the transaction of business. The justices who first came into power were Alexander Ewing, William N. Hood and William Rockhill, who met at Washington hall, on October 22, 1824, and adopted as their official seal a scrawl inclosing the initials, "B. C. J." One of the first acts of the board of county justices was to receive the report of Benjamin B. Kercheval and Samuel Hanna, who had, as representatives of Allen county, acted with representatives from counties south in surveying and locating the Winchester road, the first highway of the county, extending to Vernon, Jennings county.

At the January, 1825, session of the board, the county treasurer, Joseph Holman, presented the first exhibit of the condition of the county's finances as follows:

Total receipts from organization	$437 98¾
Total disbursements for same period	406 40
Balance on hand	$31 58¾

Mr. Holman's report was submitted on the 5th day of January, 1825. The day following, William G. Ewing was appointed his successor for a term of one year. At the July session of that year, the following allowances were made:

To Allen Hamilton, sheriff, for six months' services, ending April 9, 1825, the sum of.....	$20 00
To Anthony L. Davis, for services as clerk of the board of justices and of the circuit court, for one year, ending June 30, 1825.....	45 00
To grand and petit jurors, each, per day.....	50

Among the other interesting items to be gleaned fron the records of this body is the licensing the American fur company's Fort Wayne department, for the sum of $25, to vend foreign merchandise in the town for one year; an order in May, 1828, authorizing the clerk to procure a seal for county business, and the fixing of rates for ferriage across the St. Mary's river, the license fee charged being $1 per year. On January 3, 1825, Adams township was set apart, to be bounded on the west by the line which divides ranges 12 and 13, and on the north by the "contemplated boundary line of Allen county." The financial showing made by Treasurer Ewing for the second year of the county's organic existence, was: total receipts, $283.31; paid out, $22.41; balance, $260.90. Thomas Forsythe was then appointed as the successor of Mr. Ewing.

In October, 1829, a new board of county commissioners came into power, composed of Nathan Coleman, William Caswell and James Holman, who had been elected at a special election on the 12th of that month. One of the first acts of this body was to fix the rate of taxation for 1830, at 40 cents on every hundred acres of first rate land, 30 cents on the same amount of second rate, and 20 cents on third rate.

By act of congress of May 31, 1830, the county acquired a right of pre-emption of twenty acres of the military reservation of forty acres and the county agent, then Francis Comparet, was authorized, at the October session of the board, to procure money by loan or otherwise sufficient to make the purchase, and he was empowered to "pledge the faith of the county therefor, if necessary." The purchase being made, the agent was ordered to lay off the land in lots, and he having made a plat of seventy lots, he sold them by authority of the board at prices that were reasonable for those times. The county agent had multifarious duties to perform, being called on by an order of the commissioners in August, 1831, to cause the cutting off of the brush and stumps from the public square, the work to be let to the lowest bidder at public sale. In the following March the agent was authorized to lease to James Wilcox thirty feet front by fifty back at some remote corner of the public square; the rate being fixed, at the corner of Main and Calhoun, at $10 per year, at the corner of Main and Court, $8, and at the corner of Court and Perry or Barr $6. At a subsequent session, in 1834, the agent was authorized to lease to David Colerick, 25x40 feet at the

northwest corner of the square, at $10 per year. These were necessary arrangements for the revenues of the county were extremely small, and not easily collected. The first legal notice ordered printed was directed to be published in the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, January 6, 1834. In May, 1835, the rate of taxation for county purposes was fixed at 33⅓ cents of every $100 of property, for road purposes 1 cent per $100, and the poll tax was fixed at 75 cents. A bounty was fixed for the killing of wolves, in September, 1840, the financial condition of the county having by that time become such as to warrant such a procedure, in conjunction with the bounty offered by the state. The state having offered to pay the county 50 cents for each wolf scalp of an animal under six months old, and $1 for those over that age, the board thereupon offered $3 apiece for scalps of wolves over six months old and $1.50 for those of wolves under six months. The expenses of the county were very light at that time, as appears from the record of an offier by G. W. Wood to do all the county advertising for one year from March, 1841, for $9.50. The offer was accepted.

On September 9, 1841, the board authorized the county agent to procure a seal for the board of commissioners, bearing the following device and letters: "A sheaf of wheat in an upright position with a sickle sticking therein; and, in the background, a field of corn with a reaper at work. And in a circle surrounding said device, the following words: 'Commissioners of Allen county, Ia. Seal.' The word seal to be in M. and the sheaf of wheat." At the session of December 8, 1841, an additional bounty for wolf scalps was offered, making $5 for a full-grown wolf, and $2.50 for every scalp of a half-grown wolf, killed in the county. Because of the progress made in building a new court-house, there was a necessity for removing the obstructions on the public square, to put the area in a more presentable shape. The board, at the March term, 1843, directed the county agent to cause the buildings east of, and adjoining the, auditor's office, to be removed from the public square; also, the *stable* on the square; to grade the square, and grade and curb the sidewalks on Calhoun street.

For the use of the First Presbyterian church in Fort Wayne, the board at the June term, 1843, authorized the county agent to deed the trustees of the church, lot No. 63, in the county addition. In the following September, the board adopted a county seal, substantially that proposed by the county agent on September 9, 1841.

Public Buildings.—During the first few years following the organization of the county, the courts were held in the primitive taverns, either that of William Suttenfield or at the famous Washington hall. The first step toward the erection of a building for the county offices and courts was taken by the county commissioners at the May session of 1831, when the clerk was ordered to advertise for bids on such a building. Notice having been given, the board let the contracts for the building of a court-house to John S. Archer to furnish the brick, James

Hudson to lay up the brick and furnish the lime and stone, and Hanna & Edsall to do the carpenter work and furnish all lumber, timber, nails, glass, etc., for the total amount of $3,321.75. The citizens of Fort Wayne subscribed $499 in material and labor, and $149 in cash. The rest was paid out of the county treasury. This building, which was ill adapted to the purposes contemplated, was never much more than a shell, with some of the rooms partially finished, while others were scarcely tenantable. The first meeting of court in this new edifice was on the 7th of May, 1832, just one year from the date of its original projection, though the building was not completed, as the record shows. After that date, however, it was nominally completed, but was never a substantial building, though used, in the absence of a better, until the fall of 1841, when, it having become apparent that the old building was totally unfit for the purpose and insufficient in capacity, action was taken by the board preparatory to the building of a new one. On the 9th of September, 1841, it was ordered that an allowance be made to A. Miller for the best draft or plan for a court-house, the cost not to exceed $15,000. This draft had been drawn by Porter & Rice, of Hudson, Ohio, as architects for Miller, and in answer to an advertisement by the commissioners for drafts and plans.

The county agent was then authorized to sell the first court-house to the highest bidder, the building to be removed from the public square in thirty days after the sale. It appears that no purchaser was found, for on December 8, 1841, the board ordered that John Spencer be allowed the sum of $300 and the old court-house, for his building on the public square, the court-house to be removed one year from this date. During the existence of the old building, and after it became unfit for occupancy, a one-story edifice, designed as a temporary court-house, was built on the southeast corner of the square, fronting on Berry street, in the summer of 1843, the contract for which was let by the county board on the 11th of March of that year, to Benjamin Mason, Charles French and John Ocanour. The price was not named, the order stating that it should be suitable for one court room and two offices. At the same time a further order was made for a building to be put on the northeast corner of the public square, to be used as offices for the treasurer and auditor. The old clerk's office was on the northwest, and the recorder's office on the southwest, corner of the square.

The new court-house in contemplation at that time, the second one built in the county, was a two-story brick building, and was completed by Samuel Edsall, the contractor, in 1847. It served for a decade before there was a demand for more room. This demand was so strong by the time of meeting of the commissioners in June, 1858, that they made a levy of 15 cents on every $100 for the purpose of providing for a new court-house. By this levy $7,183.56 was collected, and then an additional levy of 20 cents was ordered, which brought in the sum of $12,271.03. Plans were advertised for in 1859, and finally at a special session in July, 1859, the board purchased the plans of Edwin May and

Samuel McElfatrick, and paid each of those architects $100, discovering in each plan desirable features. At another special session in August, the board adopted the plan of Edwin May, by a majority vote, T. M. Andrews dissenting, and Mr. May was subsequently appointed superintending architect. The bids on the construction of the proposed edifice were opened January 12, 1860, and it was found that there were thirteen of them, the estimates varying from $62,700 to $94,000. The contract was awarded to Samuel Edsall, Virgil M. Kimball, Oehmig Bird and Lewis Walkie, at their bid of $63,613 under the name of Samuel Edsall & Co. Two months later Mr. May was discharged from the supervision of the work, and that position was given to Samuel McElfatrick. This gentleman officially announced to the commissioners on July 23, 1862, that the building was completed, and it was then officially accepted. The final settlement of the account of the contractors was made by J. K. Edgerton, E. R. Wilson, J. L. Williams, I. D. G. Nelson and Pliny Hoagland, showing that the contractors had been paid $74,271. Added to this were other expenses, which made the house cost the county in the aggregate about $78,000. This imposing building is still used by Allen county, and though less expensive than some built by counties of much less population and wealth, it is still a substantial building.

The first public building for which the commissioners provided was one for which no private building could be made available, a jail for the confinement of the unruly members of society. Not only these, but unfortunate debtors in those days found lodgment in the jail occasionally. In he first jail, built in the public square in 1825, by the contractors, David Irwin, Robert Douglass and William N. Hood, there were two rooms, the lower one for criminals and the upper for debtors. Three years later glass was put in the debtor's room for lights, and the room was plastered for the first time. This pioneer jail stood on the southwest corner of the public square until it was destroyed by fire in 1847. A high board fence surrounded it to add to the difficulties of escape, and attached to the building was the residence of the sheriff. In 1847 a lot, No. 518, had been purchased as a site for a new jail, but this was sold and another, the one upon which the present jail stands, was bought in June, 1847. An election was held in that year by which the people decided in favor of a new jail by a vote of 1,192 to 332. A levy of 20 cents on the $100 was made on the assessments of 1848 and 1849, and the building was erected at a cost of $4,955.34, in the spring of 1850. Steps were taken toward the erection of a new jail, the one now in use, in 1872. On October 4th, the auditor was ordered by the commissioners to advertise for bids for the erection of a sheriff's residence and county jail, the work to be commenced March 1, 1873, and completed October 1, 1874. On December 5th, the contract was awarded to Christian Boseker, on his bid of $81,498, and the building was constructed accordingly. It is a fire-proof structure, substantial and commodious.

The County Infirmary.—It appears from the record of the commissioners made in 1834 that a building had been furnished for the poor, and a farm for them to reside upon. In that year William Rockhill was appointed as superintendent of the poor-house and poor-farm, and authorized to select a suitable person to take charge of the place. On the 6th of January following the poor-farm was let for six years to Jeremiah Bowers, he to take care of the poor, and clear twenty-five acres of land, eighteen inches and under, and make a fence six rails high and "double rider" the same, for $2 per week. In June, 1853, the county purchased the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 29, in Wayne township, for a poor farm, and a contract was made with John A. Robinson for the building of a suitable house for $750. To this an addition worth $300 was built in the following year. At this new farm George L. Parker was the first to whom the place was let, and he was paid $600. In July, 1860, a new and better plan was adopted, and James M. Reed was appointed superintendent of the asylum for a period of two years, on a plan similar to that now followed. It was soon discovered, however, that the buildings were insufficient and the farm too remote from the city, and in September, 1863, plans for a new building were purchased. And in December, a tract of land on the west side of the St. Mary's, near Beaver's mill, was purchased of Robert E. Fleming for $50 per acre. On this land the new building was erected by David J. Silvers, the contractor, who had been the builder of the court-house. He completed the structure in the spring of 1865, and was paid for the same $15,676.12. Other buildings have been added for the greater convenience of caring for the county's wards, and the management of the institution has been creditable to the benevolence of Allen county.

Aid to Improvements.— The county has as an organization, as well as through the munificence of individuals, contributed to the improvement of the country by furnishing gradually better routes of transportation as commerce and its necessities grew toward their present ample proportions. The first action taken by the board, as has been seen, was toward the improvement of the Winchester road, leading toward Randolph county, which just previous to the organization of Allen county, embraced the latter. The county board also had jurisdiction of the ferries, then important on account of the greater volume of the rivers, and various persons were licensed to keep ferries at the points of crossing, under the regulations of the state laws on the subject. At the April session of the board, 1851, it considered the propriety of subscribing for stock in the proposed Ohio & Indiana railroad, now a part of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago system. The people had voted on the subject, and the result had been 1,647 in favor of a county subscription and 334 opposed. The commissioners consequently made a subscription for $100,000, and Samuel Hanna was appointed as agent of Allen county, to execute the coupons or interest warrants. Subsequently,

Auditor Robert Starkweather was given this latter duty to perform. To pay the interest on the railroad bonds to be issued by the county, a levy of 20 cents on $100 valuation was made, which was followed in 1852, by another levy of 22 cents. The special agent of the county, for the transaction of business connected with the railroad, with power to vote at meetings of stock-holders, was, first, Robert S. Fleming, then Pliny Hoagland, and then Oehmig Bird. In 1855, Franklin P. Randall was appointed, who held the position until 1861, when Byron D. Minor was appointed, and soon afterward W. W. Carson was associated with him for the final disposition of the stock. Mr. Randall reported in June, 1856, that he had received 351 shares of stock, which was the interest on the stock owned by the county, up to January 1, 1855, and that there was still due the county, interest from that time to the date of the report, about $9,000, making of interest paid and due, $26,550. Mr. Randall, by order of the board, voted for the consolidation of the roads, and subsequently reported that he had received of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company, 2,000 shares for the original subscription and 796 shares for the interest due. After the re-organization, by which process the stock was greatly depreciated in value, agents Carson and Minor were ordered to sell the stock at as advantageous terms as possible, and they reported in March, 1863, that they had sold $39,800 worth for $24,830.75, but did not feel justified in selling the remaining $100,000 worth at prices ranging from 55 to 67 cents, without instructions from the board. Finally the county transferred to Samuel Hanna the $100,000 worth of stock in exchange for $87,000 worth of bonds of the county.

Financial Statistics.—The auditor's annual report, showing the financial condition of Allen county, for the year ending May 31, 1889, shows that the cash in the treasury June 1, 1888, amounted to $243,969.57; to which was added the treasurer's receipts for the fiscal year, $499,078.66. The total outgo, reckoning in this item a small amount of orders afloat, was $514,524.69. In the expenditures a considerable amount represents payment in part for improvements, such as gravel roads, bridges, and other debts incurred, for part of which bonds are extant. The debt statement is: Bonded debt, June 1, 1888, $185,000; bonds redeemed since June 1, 1888, $15,000; bonded debt June 1, 1889, $170,000. The total valuation of the property of the county for purposes of taxation is $26,414,330. It will be interesting to quote here the expenditures for county purposes for each fiscal year ending May 31st, since 1840. During the war period there were also heavy expenditures for bounty and relief, and the figures cited for recent years are those which occur in the auditor's report under the title, "county orders issued." In 1840 the total expenditure for county purposes was $4,606.82; 1841, $3,413.00; 1842, $5,963.60; 1843, $6,255.18; 1844, $9,170.29; 1845, $8,154.48; 1846, $6,825,57; 1847, $7,050.12; 1848, $6,857.07; 1849, $7,496.77; 1850, $10,988.08; 1851, $7,441.74; 1852, $10,904.76; 1853, $10,310.93; 1854, $22,059.78; 1855, $17,568.87; 1856, $19,484.46;

1857, $16,025.53; 1858, $20,329.86; 1859, $23,587.29; 1860, $25,447.68; 1861, $38,390.69; 1862, $72,972.25; 1863, $53,237.74; 1864, $48,-707.54; 1865, $57,118.00; 1867, $59,335.03; 1868, $157,050.52; 1869, $109,731.63; 1870, $102,601.25; 1871, $115,552.17; 1872, $125,079.91; 1873, $117,108.32; 1874, $222,855.51; 1875, $137,770.47; 1876, $118,428.25; 1877, $138,689.94; 1878, $147,644.69; 1879, $141,930.58; 1880, $172,985.17; 1881, $172,449.26; 1882, 188,350.32; 1883, $231,-115.39; 1884, $187,811.98; 1885, $182,115.32; 1886, $161,981.47; 1887, $137,548.91; 1888, $141,233.68.

County Officers from the Organization of Allen County.— Clerks of the circuit court: 1824, Anthony L. Davis; 1830, Robert N. Hood; 1831, Allen Hamilton; 1839, Philip G. Jones; 1845, Robert E. Fleming; 1853, Joseph Sinclair; 1854, I. D. G. Nelson; 1863, William Fleming; 1871, William S. Edsall; 1875, Frank H. Wolke; 1879, M. V. B. Spencer; 1882, Willis D. Maier; 1886, George W. Loag.

Auditors: 1824, Anthony L Davis; 1830, Robert N. Hood; 1831, Allen Hamilton; 1839, Philip G. Jones; 1841, Samuel S. Morss; 1845, Henry W. Jones; 1850, Robert Starkweather; 1857, John B. Blue; 1857, Francis L. Furst; 1861, G. F. Stinchcomb; 1865, Henry J. Rudisill; 1873, William S. Abbott; 1877, Martin E. Argo; 1882, A. L. Griebel; 1886, John B. Niezer.

Treasurers: 1824, Joseph Holman; 1825, William G. Ewing; 1826, Thomas Forsythe; 1827, Thomas Thorpe; 1829, John Forsythe; 1829, L. G. Thompson; 1832, Benjamin Cushman; 1833, Joseph Holman; 1834, Thomas W. Swinney; 1839, Samuel Hanna; 1840, George F. Wright; 1841, Theodore K. Breckenridge; 1847, S. M. Black; 1850, Thomas T. DeKay; 1852, Oehmig Bird; 1836, Alexander Wiley; 1860, Oliver R. Jefferds; 1862, Alexander Wiley; 1866, Henry Monning; 1870, John Ring; 1874, Michael Schmetzer; 1879, John M. Taylor; 1883, John Dalman; 1887, Isaac Mowrer.

Sheriffs: 1824, Allen Hamilton; 1826, Cyrus Taber; 1827, Abner Gerard; 1831, David Pickering; 1834, Joseph L. Swinney; 1837, John P. Hedges; 1838, Joseph Berkey; 1842, Brad. B. Stevens; 1846, Samuel S. Morss; 1850, William H. McDonald; 1854, William McMullin; 1855, William Fleming; 1860, Joseph A. Strout; 1862, William T. Pratt; 1866, John McCartney; 1870, Charles A. Zollinger; 1873, Joseph D. Hance; 1876, Platt J. Wise; 1876, Charles A. Munson; 1880, Franklin D. Cosgrove; 1882, William D. Schiefer; 1884, Nelson DeGroff, died May 27, 1887; 1887, George H. Viberg.

Recorders: 1824, Anthony L. Davis; 1830, Robert N. Hood; 1831, Allen Hamilton; 1837, Robert Fleming; 1844, Edward Colerick; 1855, Platt J. Wise; 1863, Clement A. Reckers; 1871, John M. Koch; 1874, Joseph Mommer, jr.; 1884, Thomas S. Haller; 1888, Milton W. Thompson.

Surveyors: 1835, Reuben J. Dawson: 1837, S. M. Black; 1846, Henry J. Rudisill; 1849, J. M. Wilt; 1855, William A. Jackson; 1857, William McLaughlin; 1861, J. W. McArthur; 1865, Nathan Butler;

1867, J. S. Goshorn; 1870. William H. Goshorn; 1882, D. M. Allen; 1884, C. B. Wiley; 1888, Henry E. Fisher.

Coroners: 1852, C. E. Goodrich; 1854, John Johnson; 1856, W. H. McDonald; 1858, John P. Waters; 1874, Augustus M. Webb; 1876, William Gaffney; 1882, K. K. Wheelock; 1887, H. F. C. Stellhorn; 1889, A. J. Kesler.

Superintendents of Schools: 1861, R. D. Robinson; 1867, James H. Smart; 1873, Jerry Hillegass; 1885, George F. Feltz.

Board of Commissioners—First district: 1824, William Rockhill; 1829, Nathan Coleman; 1831, Francis Alexander; 1834, David Archer; 1839, Christian Parker; 1841, David McQuiston; 1842, Robert Briggs; 1843, Nelson McLain; 1846, Rufus McDonald; 1847, William M. Parker; 1840, Noah Clem; 1850, Simeon Biggs; 1853, Henry Dickerson; 1859, John Shaffer; 1865, William Long; 1868, John Begue; 1874, Frank Gladio; 1883, Henry Hartman; 1889, Jasper W. Jones.

Second district: 1824, James Wyman; 1829, William Caswell; 1833, Abner Gerard; 1834, Joseph Burkey; 1835, L. S. Bayless; 1840, R. Starkweather; 1843, F. D. Lasselle; 1846, James S. Hamilton; 1849, William Robinson; 1854, F. D. Lasselle; 1858, Michael Crow; 1861, Byron D. Miner; 1864, John A. Robinson; 1870, Jacob Hillegass; 1876, Jacob Goeglein; 1882, Jerome D. Gloyd; 1888, H. F. Bullerman.

Third district: 1824, Francis Comparet; 1829, James Holman; 1834, Nathan Coleman; 1835, Nathan Colman; 1835, Joseph Townsend; 1838, Horace B. Taylor; 1842, Joseph Hall; 1845, True Pattee; 1848, Henry Rudisill; 1851, Peter Parker; 1854, William T. Daly; 1857, T. M. Andrews; 1860, Isaac Hall; 1863, David H. Lipes; 1870, John C. Davis; 1873, Harvey K. Turner; 1879, Timothy Hogan; 1882, William Briant; 1885, John H. Brannan.

Members of the General Assembly.—The first senatorial district of which Allen county was a part was composed of the counties of Allen, Wayne and Randolph, which was represented in 1824–5 by James Raridan, of Wayne. In 1825–9 Amaziah Morgan represented the district composed of Allen, Rush, Henry, Randolph, to which Delaware was added in the latter part of his term. Daniel Worth, of Randolph, was elected in 1829 for the district of Allen, Randolph, Delaware and Cass, and served until 1832, during that time the district being changed, first by the addition of St. Joseph and Elkhart, and then by the substitution of these new counties for Cass. For the last described district, Samuel Hanna was elected in 1832, and he represented during one term the counties of Allen, Wabash, Huntington, Elkhart, LaGrange, St. Joseph and Laporte. The last district was represented by David H. Colerick in 1835–6, and in his second term his district was reduced to Allen, Wells and Adams. He was succeeded by William G. Ewing, 1838–41, and he by Joseph Sinclair, 1841–4, Huntington county being added to the district. William Rockhill served 1844–7. For the district of Allen, Adams and Wells, then renewed, Franklin P. Randall was elected in 1846; Franklin S. Mickle, 1850; Samuel Edsall, 1852; Samuel L.

Geo W. Lovejoy

Rugg, of Adams, 1854. At the next election the district was composed of Allen alone, and Allen Hamilton was elected in 1858; Pliny Hoagland, 1862; W. W. Carson, 1864. He was succeeded by Oehmig Bird, who represented the counties of Allen, Adams and Wells, again joined in a district, who was succeeded by John Sarnighausen, 1871–2, James K. Babo, 1871–2; John Sarnighausen, 1872–9. Allen county being again made an independent district, was represented in 1873–5, by Oehmig Bird; 1875–8, by Robert C. Bell; 1878–82, by Thomas J. Foster. In 1880 Robert C. Bell was elected for the joint district of Allen and Whitley counties, and he was succeeded in 1882 by Eli W. Brown, Lycurgus S. Null being elected senator for Allen county the same year. Mr. Brown served until 1886, when he was succeeded by Isaiah B. McDonald, and he in 1888 by Frederick J. Hayden. James M. Barrett was elected senator for Allen county in 1886.

From 1824 to 1828, Allen was joined with Randolph, the two embracing then a very large part of Indiana, in a representative district, and was represented first by Daniel Worth, of Randolph, to 1826. Samuel Hanna served from 1825 to 1826, and was succeeded by Mr. Worth, who was succeeded in 1828 by Anthony L. Davis, representing the district of Allen and Cass. Joseph Holman was elected for this district next. Samuel Hanna represented Allen, Elkhart and St. Joseph in 1831, George Crawford the same counties with Laporte and LaGrange added in 1832, David H. Colerick the same district, 1832–3, William Rockhill, Allen and Huntington, 1833–4, Lewis G. Thompson the same, 1834–5, since which time Allen county has had one or more representatives independently, as follows: 1835, William Rockhill; 1836–39, Lewis G. Thompson; 1839-40, Samuel Hanna; 1840–41, Marshall S. Wines; 1841–42, Lewis G. Thompson; 1842–43, Lucien P. Ferry; 1843–44, Samuel Stophlet; 1844–48, Christian Parker; 1846–47, Peter Kiser; 1849, Oehmig Bird; 1850–53, I. D. G. Nelson; 1853–55, Francis D. Lasselle; 1855-57, Charles E. Sturgis; 1857–58, Pliny Hoagland; 1858–61, Nelson McLain and Schuyler Wheeler; 1861–63, Moses Jenkinson and Conrad Trior; 1863–67, Oehmig Bird and John P. Shoaff; 1867–68, John P. Shoaff and Peter Kiser; 1868-71, Allen Zollers and B. B. Miner; 1871–72, Robert Taylor and Jacob S. Shute; 1872–75, Jefferson C. Bowser and Mahlon Heller; 1875–77, Mahlon Heller and Patrick Horn; 1877-79, Thomas J. Foster and Charles B. Austin; 1879, Elihu Reichelderfer and Oliver E. Fleming; 1881, Lycurgus S. Null, Hiram C. McDowell, Samuel E. Sinclair; 1883, Albert W. Brooks, Joseph D. McHenry, Erastus L. Chittenden; 1885, Albert W. Brooks, Joseph D. McHenry, Fred. J. Hayden; 1887, William H. Shambaugh, Austin M. Darroch, joint, Benjamin F. Ibach; 1889, William H. Shambaugh, Francis Gladio, joint, William A. Oppenheim.

Political Statistics.—The records of the earliest elections in Allen county are not available. The total vote in 1831 was 208; in 1832, 224; and at the presidential election of 1836, 358. In 1840 the county gave a large whig majority, casting for W. H. Harrison 640 votes; for Van

Buren, 399; but four years later the democratic vote had begun to show a rapid increase toward that great preponderance which subsequently characterized the political history of the county. The total vote in 1844 was for Henry Clay, 861; for James K. Polk, 849. The vote at subsequent presidential elections is given below, by townships:

PRESIDENTIAL, 1848.

Townships.	Cass and Butler.	Taylor and Filmore.
Wayne	347	351
Washington	69	103
Scipio	6	14
Springfield	43	31
St. Joseph	45	35
Perry	61	55
Pleasant	28	23
Maumee	8	1
Monroe	27	17
Madison	36	21
Marion	82	53
Milan	21	10
Lake	45	26
Lafayette	20	21
Jefferson	38	17
Eel River	35	54
Cedar Creek	70	53
Adams	50	65
Aboit	28	41
	1,059	991

VanBuren and Adams received 13 votes.

PRESIDENTIAL, 1852.

Townships.	Pierce and King.	Scott and Graham.
Aboit	42	54
Adams	122	72
Cedar Creek	88	59
Eel River	50	74
Jackson	8	1
Jefferson	81	28
Lafayette	56	33
Lake	66	43
Madison	70	49
Marion	122	57
Maumee	12	5
Milan	52	13
Monroe	47	40
Perry	65	65
Pleasant	91	50
Scipio	2	12
St. Joseph	66	64
Springfield	72	50
Washington	142	95
Wayne	710	361
	1,964	1,225

PRESIDENTIAL, 1856.

Townships.	Buchanan and Breckenridge.	Fremont and Dayton.
Aboit	63	70
Adams	193	80
Cedar Creek	142	69
Eel River	44	58
Jackson	14	3
Jefferson	159	46
Lafayette	121	63
Lake	93	67
Madison	72	35
Marion	165	55
Maumee	10	10
Milan	67	25
Monroe	53	22
Perry	112	71
Pleasant	111	78
Scipio	7	49
Springfield	93	135
St. Joseph	107	59
Washington	159	114
Wayne	1,425	484
	3,211	1,593

PRESIDENTIAL, 1860.

Townships.	Douglas and Johnson.	Lincoln and Hamlin.
Wayne	1,327	976
Washington	108	137
Adams	191	141
St. Joseph	91	92
Jefferson	182	58
Madison	93	58
Monroe	67	61
Marion	139	81
Milan	96	49
Maumee	9	21
Springfield	96	163
Scipio	22	54
Cedar Creek	124	82
Eel River	63	111
Lake	97	66
Aboit	75	91
Lafayette	112	92
Pleasant	138	102
Perry	102	90
Jackson, rejected	11	9
Bright P	81	18
	3,224	2,552

Bell 32, Breckenridge 42.

PRESIDENTIAL, 1864.

Townships.	McClellan and Pendleton.	Lincoln and Johnson.
Wayne	2,334	833
Washington	143	123
Adams	278	107
St. Joseph	129	82
Jefferson	193	68
Madison	166	41
Monroe	133	47
Marion	175	60
Milan	149	44
Maumee	23	34
Springfield	127	170
Scipio	30	45
Cedar Creek	148	48
Eel River	92	106
Lake	171	75
Aboit	88	89
Lafayette	155	97
Pleasant	148	84
Perry	138	62
Jackson	25	12
Bright P	87	17
	4,932	2,244

PRESIDENTIAL, 1868.

Townships.	Seymour and Blair.	Grant and Colfax.
Wayne	421	191
Washington	161	129
Adams	196	62
St. Joseph	147	86
Jefferson	204	86
Madison	167	72
Monroe	197	105
Marion	174	78
Milan	164	61
Maumee	33	40
Springfield	163	194
Scipio	39	54
Cedar Creek	174	117
Eel River	114	117
Lake	163	66
Aboit	49	106
Lafayette	171	113
Pleasant	170	97
Perry	158	75
Jackson	54	23
Bright P	85	22
Fort Wayne	2,190	1,065
New Haven	180	91
	5,604	3,047

PRESIDENTIAL, 1872.

Townships.	Greeley and Brown.	Grant and Wilson.
Wayne	136	147
Washington	125	130
Adams	122	28
St. Joseph	127	79
Jefferson	159	95
Madison	164	92
Monroe	187	135
Marion	161	73
Milan	93	58
Maumee	33	63
Springfield	127	191
Scipio	35	57
Cedar Creek	112	124
Eel River	101	106
Lake	110	59
Aboit	46	101
Lafayette	177	106
Pleasant	155	100
Perry	115	75
Jackson	20	16
Bright P	68	20
Fort Wayne	2,404	1,675
New Haven	189	111
	5,176	3,541

O'Connor, independent democrat, received 119 votes.

PRESIDENTIAL, 1876.

Townships.	Tilden and Hendricks.	Hayes and Wheeler.
Wayne	293	142
Washington	184	141
Adams	192	41
St. Joseph	234	96
Jefferson	221	133
Madison	224	83
Monroe	307	133
Marion	217	86
Milan	230	70
Maumee	84	71
Springfield	170	239
Scipio	48	66
Cedar Creek	204	113
Eel River	165	105
Lake	221	85
Aboit	107	126
Lafayette	210	134
Pleasant	270	108
Perry	221	92
Jackson	45	31
Fort Wayne	4,476	1,825
New Haven	250	93
	7,732	4,013

Scattering, 17.

PRESIDENTIAL, 1880.

Townships.	Hancock and English.	Garfield and Arthur.
Wayne	319	191
Washington	209	213
Adams	211	42
St. Joseph	247	107
Jefferson	219	135
Madison	220	104
Monroe	278	101
Marion	211	102
Milan	233	76
Maumee	54	55
Springfield	211	230
Scipio	52	57
Cedar Creek	213	127
Eel River	163	128
Lake	219	98
Aboit	107	114
Lafayette	249	129
Pleasant	277	116
Perry	220	105
Jackson	47	31
Fort Wayne	3,605	2,466
New Haven	230	88
	7,791	4,815

Weaver and Chambers received in all 84 votes.

PRESIDENTIAL, 1884.

Townships.	Cleveland and Hendricks.	Blaine and Logan.
Wayne	376	210
Washington	138	92
Adams	223	53
St. Joseph	291	117
Jefferson	225	143
Madison	258	109
Monroe	290	120
Marion	221	86
Milan	245	99
Maumee	58	71
Springfield	198	244
Scipio	45	53
Cedar Creek	220	118
Eel River	168	120
Lake	205	106
Aboit	137	114
Lafayette	248	117
Pleasant	251	129
Perry	233	87
Jackson	59	35
Fort Wayne*	4,534	2,599
New Haven	281	110
	8,904	4,932

* Includes city in Washington.

Butler and West received in all 104 votes, and St. John and Daniel, 85.

PRESIDENTIAL, 1888.

Townships.	Cleveland and Thurman.	Harrison and Morton.
Wayne	411	265
Washington	137	120
Adams	279	90
St. Joseph	254	120
Jefferson	242	159
Madison	246	110
Monroe	299	136
Marion	211	80
Milan	243	109
Maumee	82	57
Springfield	196	229
Scipio	55	63
Cedar Creek	250	100
Eel River	157	130
Lake	204	109
Aboit	119	119
Layfayette	232	120
Pleasant	258	129
Perry	229	100
Jackson	79	55
Fort Wayne*	5,280	2,856
New Haven	229	91
	9,692	5,456

The total prohibition vote was 162, united labor, 95.

* Includes city in Washington.

Congressional Elections.—Indiana's representation in the congress of 1823, consisted of three members, the districts which they represented being of course very extensive, though of small population. The district which included Fort Wayne, the third, extended from the Ohio river to the Michigan boundary, and was first represented by John Test, of Lawrenceburg, who held the office from 1823 to 1827. He was succeeded by Oliver H. Smith, who was elected in 1826. In a

work concerning early days in Indiana that gentleman has described his experience in a trip for electioneering purposes from Randolph county to Fort Wayne, riding his horse through rivers, stopping over night with Indians, and other hardships much exceeding those of candidates of these days. He made a speech from the porch of the hotel at which he stopped, which was perhaps the first of the kind in Allen county. He was elected, defeating John Test, who was rather too progressive a man, and had the temerity to talk of railroads to some of his constituents in the south of the state, improvements in which they had no faith. But Smith was disgusted to find, that while he received a majority of 1,500 in his district, Allen county gave him but ten votes in all as a reward for his tiresome pilgrimage. John Test was elected again in 1829, and was succeeded in 1831 by Jonathan McCarty, who served in twenty-second, twenty third and twenty-fourth congresses. Andrew Kennedy, of Muncie, was first elected in 1841, and served three terms. In 1843 he was elected to represent the tenth district, composed of the counties of Adams, Allen, Blackford, DeKalb, Delaware, Grant, Huntington, Jay, La Grange, Noble, Randolph, Steuben, Tipton, Wells and Whitley. His opponent was Dr. Lewis G. Thompson, who received 739 votes in this county to 646 for Kennedy. The latter, however, had a majority in the district of 260. In 1853, the tenth district included the counties of Allen, DeKalb, Elkhart, Kosciusko, La Grange, Noble, Whitley and Steuben, forming the "Old Tenth" district, which during war times, contributed valiantly to the support of the government. Allen was afterward in the ninth district for a few years, but has for fifteen years been a part of the twelfth district, the counties joined with it being varied from time to time.

Below is gived the vote of the county in congressional elections for the leading candidates from 1845 to the present time. The first name given in each instance is the democratic candidate; the successful candidate is marked with a star, and the majority named is the majority of that candidate in the district, over the other candidate named:

1845, Lewis G. Thompson, 843; Andrew Kennedy,* 755; majority, 355. 1847, William Rockhill,* 866; Ewing, 878; majority, 176. 1849, Andrew I. Harlan, 964; David Kilgore,* 709; majority, 411. 1852, James W. Borden, 1,100; Samuel Brenton,* 1,112; majority, 377. 1854, E. N. Chamberlain, 1,907; Samuel Brenton,* 1,538; majority, 1,604. 1856, Robert Lowry, 3,006; Samuel Brenton,* 1,725; majority, 710. 1857, James L. Worden, 2,169; Charles Case,* 1,401. 1858, Reuben J. Dawson, 2,707; Charles Case,* 1,949; majority, 1363. 1860, P. N. Kenkle, 2,493; William Mitchell,* 2,445; majority, 2,889. 1862, J. K. Edgerton,* 3,825; William Mitchell, 1,813, majority, 436. 1864, J. K. Edgerton, 4,622; J. H. Defrees,* 2,223; majority, 580. 1866, Robert Lowry, 4,944; William Williams,* 2,823; majority, 1,272. 1868, Robert Lowry, 5,488; J. P. C. Shanks,* 2,834; majority, 941. 1870, John Colerick, 5,055; J. P. C. Shanks,* 2,835; majority, 394. 1872, John E. Neff,* 6,434; J. P. C. Shanks, 3,343; majority, 24. 1874, Allen

H. Hamilton,* 6,034; Robert S. Taylor, 3,735; majority, 1,695. 1876, Allen H. Hamilton,* 7,681; W. A. Bonham, 3,973; L. M. Minde, 675; plurality, 6,365. 1878, Walpole G. Colerick,* 6,676; John Studebaker, 2,838; majority, 6,355. 1880, Walpole G. Colerick,* 7,350; Robert S. Taylor, 5,104; majority, 770. 1882, Robert Lowry,* 6,274; W. C. Glasgow, 3,327; majority, 3,363. 1884, Robert Lowry,* 8,859; T. P. Keator, 4,960; majority, 2,550. 1886, Robert Lowry, 6,428; James B. White,* 6,126; majority, 2,484. 1888, C. A. O. McClellan,* 9,209; James B. White, 5,910; majority, 1,311.

Statistics of Population.—Trustworthy figures regarding the population at a very early date are very meagre. In 1830 there were 252 males of voting age in the county, and in 1830, the officers of the United States census enrolled 992 persons, all told. The totals of the subsequent enumerations are given below by townships:

Townships and Corporations.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Wayne	*2,080	†998	*10,366	†1,742	†2,100
Fort Wayne	.....	4,282	.....	17,718	26,880
Washington	595	1,305	1,496	1,628	1,615
Aboit	235	539	876	906	918
Maumee	272	93	164	394	437
Madison	185	561	919	1,278	1,477
Milan	221	361	786	1,183	1,451
Jefferson	108	563	1,061	1,445	1,582
Eel River	317	655	1,002	1,217	1,287
Marion	465	1,095	1,358	1,319	1,375
Perry	283	842	1,180	1,280	1,254
Adams	260	1,012	1,773	*2,388	*2,558
New Haven, town	.....	.....	.....	912	858
St. Joseph	227	748	1,065	1,373	1,521
Lake	254	578	951	1,309	1,338
Cedar Creek	189	814	1,228	1,713	1,584
Springfield	110	702	1,505	1,749	1,899
Monroe	.....	414	610	*1,479	*1,612
Monroeville, town	.....	.....	.....	630	578
Scipio	.....	173	346	420	514
Pleasant	.....	658	1,207	1,280	1,641
Lafayette	.....	524	1,320	1,471	1,425
Jackson	.....	.....	93	202	295
Total	5,944	16,817	‡29,243	43,428	54,557

* Including town. † Excluding town. ‡ Including 22 Indians.

Allen County in War Times.—Though all scenes of warfare at or near the site of Fort Wanye ceased with the war of 1812, the people who settled this region and their descendants were to become familarized again with military affairs, witness the pomp of martial array and feel the bereavements with which war is inevitably associated. Less than thirty years after the soldiers had been withdrawn from the old fort, the declaration of war with Mexico occurred, and at the first call for troops, two full companies were organized at Fort Wayne, composed of citizens of Allen county. The companies started on the canal to the east, June 1, 1846, followed to the lower lock, five miles from town, by a long procession of parents and friends, and went by way of the Miami canal to Cincinnati, thence to New Albany. There they were mustered in June 20, 1846, as companies of the First Indiana Mexican volunteers, under Col. James P. Drake, and served on guard duty near the mouth of the Rio Grande, but though doing much tiresome marching in a mountainous country, saw no fighting. The commissioned officers of these companies were: Company F—Captain David W. Lewis; first lieutenant, Brad. B. Stevens, second lieutenants, Samuel H. Chapman and William Hunter. Company E, or "Mad Anthony Guards"—Captain John McLain; first lieutenant, Thomas Lewis; second lieutenants, Charles Colerick, George Humphrey. These companies returned home in 1847, and on second call, another company was recruited by Capt. Lewis, whose lieutenants were Thomas K. Lewis, John B. Sawtell and Ira G. Williamson. This became Company K, Fifth regiment, under Col. Lane, and was mustered out July 28, 1848, after doing guard duty on the frontier.

To fitly record the part which Allen county soldiery took in that great conflict which began in April, 1861, would require a volume of itself. A summary of the record has already been published, from the pen of the distinguished colonel of the Thirtieth regiment, J. B. Dodge. It must suffice in this connection to make such brief mention of the regiments and companies which were in large part enlisted in this county, as will serve to indicate how generous was Allen county in her response to the Nation's appeals for helf in the hour of extremity. During the period when it was thought that three months' service would suffice to crush the rebellion, the Ninth Indiana regiment was organized, and it was one of the first in the field in West Virginia. To this regiment, which was commanded by Col., afterward Gen., Milroy, Allen county contributed Company K, under Capt. William P. Segur; lieutenants, Henry A. Whitman and William S. Story. The next call was for three years' service, and fifty men from this county at that time joined the Eleventh regiment, under Col. Lew Wallace, in Companies B, C, and E. The Twelfth regiment, which was organized for one year's service from May 11, 1861, was the second regiment to march through Baltimore, and served in Virginia until its time expired. Soon after reaching Virginia, William H. Link, of Fort Wayne, who had been lieutenant colonel, became colonel. The major was George Humphrey; adjutant, Oscar M. Hinkle;

sergeant-major, Ferd F. Boltz. Two companies were organized in this county, of which the commissioned officers were: Company F, Captain George Nelson; lieutenants, Oscar M. Hinkle, John M. Godown; Company G, Captain Arthur F. Reed; second lieutenant, Elbert D. Baldwin, The Twelfth was re-organized for three years' service, and musterec in August 17, 1862, with Col. Link commanding, and Jared B. Bond, adjutant. Of Company B, the captain was E. D. Baldwin, afterward major and lieutenant colonel, and his lieutenants, Frank H. Aveline and William H. Harrison, were subsequently promoted to the captaincy. George Nelson's company became Company K, with John M. Godown, first, and James O'Shaughnessy, second, lieutenant. The regiment was captured almost entirely at Richmond, Ky., and Col. Link killed, but being exchanged, it served during the remainder of the war in Gen. Logan's corps, taking part in twenty-eight severe battles. The Thirteenth regiment, which participated in much severe fighting in Verginia, throughout the war, first under Gen. Milroy, and then under Gen. Butler, was mustered in June 19, 1861, with eighty-two of its men from Allen county. The Fifteenth regiment mustered in June 14, 1861, served three years, and some of its men re-enlisted at the end of that time in the Seventeenth. It had severe service in the Tennessee campaigns, and lost 197 out of 440 men, at the battle of Stone River. Company C was enlisted in Allen county, under Captain John M. Comparet, promoted major and lieutenant-colonel; lieutenants, Oliver H. Ray, John F. McCarthy. Sergeant J. F. Monroe, subsequently became captain. In the Twenty-second regiment were thirty-nine men from this county, who served about one year, through the Atlanta campaign, and in the siege of Nashville, and in the Twenty-ninth there were thirty-three men, mostly recruits.

During this time Hugh B. Reed, under a commission from Gov. Oliver P. Morton, had been serving as post commandant at Fort Wayne, and aiding in raising and organizing the Twelfth regiment. He also aided in organizing the Thirtieth and Forty-fourth regiments, which with the Eighty-eighth, containing a large number of, and being officered principally by, Allen county men, are conspicuous in the military history of the county.

The Thirtieth contained three companies from the county and afterward received about 150 recruits. It was organized at Fort Wayne and went into camp at Camp Allen, on the "old fair-ground," on the St. Mary's, a short distance above where the canal aqueduct crossed that stream, August 20, 1861. It was mustered in September 24th, with Sion S. Bass, as colonel; Joseph B. Dodge, as lieutenant colonel, and Orrin D. Hurd, as major. Other regimental officers were: Adjutant, Edward P. Edsall; quartermaster, Peter P. Bailey; assistant surgeon, Samuel A. Freeman; sergeant major, Nellis Borden. At the organization, Company A had for captain, George W. Fitzsimmons; lieutenants, Henry W. Lawton and Edwin R. Stribley. Lawton became captain, and John Stirling and Thomas J. Kennedy, lieutenants. Company D

was organized with J. W. Whitaker, captain; Charles A. Zollinger and Douglas L. Phelps, lieutenants. Of Company E, Joseph M. Silver was the first captain, then Isaiah McElfatrick, promoted from lieutenant. The lieutenants doing service were: Joseph Price, Thomas Hogarth, Charles M. Jones. The regiment did heroic duty at Shiloh, where Col. Bass was killed, at Stone River, with Thomas at Chickamauga, and was actively engaged in the Atlanta campaign. The last of the Thirtieth in service was a residuary battalion, with the Thirty-sixth, which was mustered out in Texas. On the re-organization of the Thirtieth, Henry W. Lawton was colonel; Thomas H. Notestine, quartermaster. Company A was commanded by Dennis J. Kennedy and Company F by Thomas Hogart.

The Thirty-second regiment, or First German, contained a small number of Allen county men, among them John M. Josse, surgeon; John Orff, musician; members of the band, and members of Companies A and C. Allen county contributed some men also to the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth and Forty-second regiments.

The Forty-fourth was the second regiment organized at Fort Wayne, and was mustered in November 22, 1861. It had on its rolls 260 men from this county. It did conspicuous service at Forts Henry and Donelson, Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga, and remained at Chattanooga until September, 1865. It lost 350, killed and wounded. Its colonel was Hugh B. Reed at the organization; adjutant, Charles Case. At Fort Wayne were raised Companies C and D, of the First, of which Philip Grund was second lieutenant and afterward lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Franklin D. Cosgrove was the first captain of the latter company, and lieutenant, Charles H. Wayne. David K. Stopher became a lieutenant and George Shell and George W. Squeirs became captains. The Seventy-fourth regiment was the next organized at Camp Allen, was mustered in August 21, 1862, and "marched to the sea." Company C was raised in the county, and of it, Carl C. Kingsbury, Joel F. Kinney and F. T. Beck, were successively captain, William H. Anderson, Ananias Davis, George A. Craw and Calvin Anderson, lieutenants. The Eighty-eighth regiment was organized at Fort Wayne, and mustered in August 29, 1862, with 344 men and officers from Allen county. It fought gallantly through the campaign of the army of the Cumberland and with Sherman through Georgia. At the organization, George Humphrey was colonel; Cyrus F. Briant, lieutenant-colonel, afterward colonel; adjutants, H. B. Dubarry and Allen H. Dougall. Charles S. True was captain of Company B. Company C, organized in the county, was first commanded by Nelson P. Guffy, afterward by Philip W. Silver. Company D, organized in the county, had for its first captain, Cyrus F. Briant, afterward Scott Swann; lieutenants, J. D. Stopher, Isaac Bateman, I. A. Slater and Milton Thompson. Company E, also organized in the county, was first officered by C. B. Oakley, captain; Richard Williams and John G. Goheen, lieutenants. Augus-

tus Brown was afterward captain and Jerry Heffelfinger, lieutenant. Company F, also organized here, had for its first captain Isaac H. Lefevre, who was succeeded by Lieut. Ferd F. Boltz. The last regiment organized at Fort Wayne in 1862, was the One Hundredth, mustered in September 10th, under Col. Sanford J. Stoughton, containing a comparatively small number of Allen county men.

Other regiments organized early in the war, in which Allen county citizens were enrolled, were: Forty-seventh, under Col. J. R. Slack; the Fifty-fifth, three months' service, to which Allen county contributed Company E, under Capt. Charles Emery; the Fifty-ninth, which received recruits from the county; the Seventy-fifth, which contained forty-five men from Allen county, in Company H, commanded by William McGinnis; the Eighty-ninth, in which several citizens of this county enlisted; the Ninetieth or Fifth cavalry, which was engaged in the pursuit of Morgan, and contained one company from Allen county, under Capt. Harry A. Whitmam; the Ninety-first, which contained two companies of one-year men enlisted in Allen county in 1864, Company H, under Capt. Charles Emery, and Company K, under Capt. Joseph H. Keever. To each of various other early regiments, the county contributed one or more men. To the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-second regiments, organized in 1864, the companies that were raised for the Ninety-first were partly transferred, and there were also a considerable number of men raised in the county for the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth. The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, partially organized at Kendallville, contained 109 men from Allen county. The organization was completed at Michigan City, with Charles Case as colonel, and Charles A. Zollinger as lieutenant colonel. This regiment, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth fought together through the Atlanta campaign, at Franklin and Nashville, and in North Carolina. Company B contained most of the men from this county, and was first commanded by C. A. Zollinger, then by James Harper. The Thirteenth cavalry contained nine men from the county, and the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth regiments, a larger number. The two last named were organized for one hundred days' service, and of the first of the two, Company E, under Captain James Sewell, had forty-five men from the county. The latter named one-hundred-day regiment was commanded by Col. John Humphrey, Adj. Chauncey B. Oakley, and Company H had eithty-five men from the county, G. W. Bell being first lieutenant. The One Hundred and Forty-second regiment was mustered in at Camp Allen, November 3, 1864; under Col. John M. Comparet, Lieut. Col. C. B. Oakley, and had about 350 men from the county. The regiment experienced war at the famous siege of Nashville. The Allen county men were mainly in Company C, under Capt. Christopher Hettler, Company E, under Capt. David Howell, and Company F, under Capt. Alonzo Bigelow, succeeded by Robert W. Swann. The One Hundred and Fifty-second regiment

contained 200 men from Allen county, and was one of those organized in 1865, for garrison duty, Joseph W. Whitaker was lieutenant colonel, and Companies C, G and H contained the most of the county's citizens, the two latter being commanded respectively by William A. Kelsey and Marshall W. Wines. The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, organized about the same time for the same duty, contained eighty men from the county, in Company D, under Capt. Joseph M. Silver.

The artillery branch of the service was contributed to by Allen county, and the batteries in which the patriotic sons of the county did service saw bloody work in all the great battles of the west. The Fifth, mustered in November 22, 1861, had on its muster rolls twenty-six men from Allen county, and served four years, at the end of that time fifteen men becoming veterans in the Seventh battery. The Eleventh was recruited almost entirely at Fort Wayne, and contained 222 men from the county. It was mustered in December 17, 1861, with Arnold Sutermeister as captain, and served three years, some of the men at the end of that time veteranizing in the Seventh and Eighteenth batteries. At Chickamauga the battery lost one-fourth its number. The Twenty-third battery, mustered in November 8, 1862, contained sixty-one men from this county, under Capt. James H. Myers. It served in the Atlanta campaign, at Nashville, and in North Carolina, principally.

The following sums were raised for bounty and relief in Allen county:

	Bounty.	Relief.
Wayne	$75,000	$17,550
Washington	6,750	1,875
Springfield	7,960	1,192
Perry	7,300	1,500
Madison	5,950	1,500
Monroe	5,000	1,250
Marion	7,500	1,500
Maumee	220	50
Milan	5,980	1,300
Lake	6,980	1,400
Jefferson	7,500	1,500
Eel River	8,000	1,800
Cedar Creek	10,000	1,500
Adams	10,500	2,000
Aboit	6,882	1,500
Pleasant	8,660	1,500
Scipio	1,400	160
Lafayette	5,000	1,450
Jackson	250	100
Fort Wayne	13,750	....
	$550,145	$73,853
Miscellaneous	2,000	
Total	....	$625,998.72

George W. Loag, D. D. S., clerk of the circuit court of Allen county and a representative and public-spirited citizen of Indiana, is a native of Philadelphia, Penn. His childhood from five to sixteen years of age, was spent upon a farm with his parents, and his education was received at Philadelphia and at Allen seminary, in Chester county. In October, he began the study of the profession to which he has largely devoted his life, dental surgery, at Philadelphia, in the office of McKowen and Haines, with whom he remained four years. Going then to eastern Maryland, he followed his profession there until the fall of 1862, when he located in Chicago. In the spring of 1863 he came to Fort Wayne, and here has since resided, practicing with marked success his profession. He is one of the oldest dentists in the city, and is widely known. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and devoted much of his time and means to the welfare of the democratic party, to which he belongs. In 1886 he was nominated by that party for clerk of the circuit court, and was elected by a majority of 1,611, to a term which expires November 16, 1890. He has proven to be an efficient officer, and his career in office has added to his notable popularity. In 1888 he was elected a member of the democratic state central committee for the twelfth district, and was a delegate to the state convention. Dr. Loag is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, a Knight Templar, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Since February, 1887, he has been one of the stockholders and directors of the Indianapolis *Sentinel.* He is a lover of thoroughbred animals, and has some fine horses and dogs. He was born October 6, 1839, the seventh of ten children, of William Ross and Eliza (Strong) Loag, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1802, and died in Philadelphia, March 16, 1883. The mother was born in 1804, and died April 23, 1884. Dr. Loag was married in 1868 to Anna R. Henderson, who was born in this city in 1843.

Daniel W. Souder, acting clerk of the superior court, is a native of Pennsylvania. His parents were natives of Perry county Penn., the father, George Souder, having been born in 1817, and the mother, Mary (Wentz) Souder, in 1818. The father was a farmer, and first followed that occupation in Perry county, where Daniel W., the oldest of his five children, was born June 14, 1848. In 1849 the family removed to Richland county, Ohio, where the father is still living, the mother having died at the Ohio home in 1886. Daniel W. Souder was raised on the farm, and after receiving a common school education applied himself to the carpenter's trade, which was his occupation in Ohio until 1872, when he came to Fort Wayne, and found employment in the car shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago company. He remained there until 1874, and was then for a year in the employment of the Fort Wayne organ factory. Resuming his place in the car shops he worked there until 1876, then going uponthe road as brakeman, which occupation was terminated October 10th, by an accident which caused the loss of both his feet. Two years later he entered the auditor's office, served there until April, 1879, was then clerk of the criminal court until its abolition

in 1884, and since then he has held the office of acting clerk of the superior court. Mr. Souder is a democrat in politics, and in 1886 was a candidate for clerk of the circuit court. He is a deserving and popular citizen, and is highly respected. He was married in October, 1870, to Hannah C. Fireoved, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 6, 1849, and they have four children: Willis H., Mary E., Estella C., and Anna A. He and wife are prominent members of the Reform church. He was made a Mason in 1873, and for ten years has been secretary of Summit City lodge, No. 170.

John B. Niezer, county auditor, and one of the leading citizens of Allen county, is a native of Milan township. His parents, Bernard H. and Christina Niezer, are natives of Germany, the father born in 1809, and the mother in 1816. In 1843 they emigrated and settled in Allen county, where the father was engaged in farming until his death in 1854. John B., the fourth of seven children, was born July 21, 1846. All of the children are living except Henry, who died at Louisville, Ky., while in the service of the Union, in 1863. At seven years of age John B. Niezer came to Fort Wayne with his parents, and here received his education. At fourteen years of age he began an apprenticeship as a tinner, and worked at that trade seven years, leaving it in 1865, to go to Monroeville, to establish a hardware store, a business in which he has ever since been engaged, with considerable success. His political and official career has been a prominent and honorable one. He was first called upon to serve the community as trustee of Monroeville, a position he held for three years. In 1880 he was elected trustee of Monroe township, and re-elected in 1882, and for seven years he served as treasurer of the Monroeville school board. All these official positions were in some degree a preparation for the important office he now fills so satisfactorily. For this he was nominated by the democratic party in September, 1886, from six candidates, and was elected by a majority of 1,620. Mr. Niezer was married in 1869, to Sarah T. Eyanson, who was born in Philadelphia in 1846, and they have six children: John T., Maurice L., Charles L., Louisa H., George B. and Marguerite C.

Isaac Mowrer, treasurer of Allen county, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, May 16, 1840. His father, John Mowrer, was born in Chester county, Penn., in 1810, and now resides in Wayne county, whither he emigrated with his father in 1830, and became one of the early settlers. The grandfather died in 1864 at the age of seventy-one years. John Mowrer married Sevilla Steel, who was born in Berks county, Penn., in 1812, and came to Wayne county in 1816, and they had eleven children, nine of whom are living, Isaac being the third born. His early life was passed on the Wayne county farm, in Ohio, where he received a common school education. Starting out for himself in 1863, he engaged in farming in his native county until 1869, when he came to Allen county, and settled on the southeast quarter of section fourteen in St. Joseph township. Of this 160 acres only twenty were then cleared, and his first years in this county were spent in making a farm out of this wood-

land. He now has a valuable farm of 180 acres, well improved. Taking a leading part in politics, he received in 1886, the democratic nomination for treasurer, and was elected by a majority of 1,191, and in 1888 was re-elected by a majority of 3,990 votes. He is one of the popular men of the county, and has made one of Allen county's best treasurers. Mr. Mowrer was married September 30, 1862, to Elizabeth Lightfoot, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1842, and they have had three children, two of whom are living: John W., who now resides in Burt county, Neb., and Mary V. He and wife are members of the Methodist church, and he is affiliated with the Masons, the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

George H. Viberg, sheriff of Allen county, was born in Huntington county, Ind., July 8, 1848. He is the son of Conrad H. Viberg, a pioneer of Ohio and Indiana. The latter was born near Hanover, Germany, March 6, 1809, son of Conrad and Caroline Viberg, and came to this country in 1834. He settled in Fairfield county, Ohio, and there was married to Angeline Abright, March 6, 1835. She was also a German by birth who had emigrated in 1834. Five years later they removed to Williams county, Ohio, and began to clear a farm of eighty acres, but sought employment on the Wabash & Erie canal, and became a foreman under Col. Lemuel Jones. After the completion of the canal, he removed to Huntington county, Ind., and purchased the "Roanoke farm" of Col. Jones. Subsequently, he removed to Cedar Creek township, Allen county, where she died. He and wife had nine children: Lucinda, Harmon B., Sophia, Mary, Russellas L., Eliza, Lemuel A., George H. and Sarah J. Mr. and Mrs. Viberg were both prominent members of the Lutheran church, and he is a democrat in politics. Their son, George H., was raised on the farm and received a common school education. His residence in Allen county began with the removal of his parents here in April, 1855. He then was engaged in farming in Cedar Creek township until he was appointed sheriff of Allen county in 1887, to fill a vacancy. In November, 1888, he was elected to the same office by the decisive majority of 4,286. He has demonstrated his capability for the office and fidelity to the public trust. Sheriff Viberg was married in 1871, to Mary Shambaugh, a native of Ohio, and they have two children, Russellas and Daisy C. Mr. Viberg is a prominent worker in the democratic party, and is a member of the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias.

John M. Taylor, ex-treasurer of Allen county, was born near Cleveland, in the Western Reserve, in 1831. His father, Abraham Taylor, of English descent, married Roxy Ann Lane, of Scotch-Irish descent, and they moved with their families to Indiana in 1836, and settled in Eel River township, where Mr. Taylor now lives. Here he grew to manhood and received a good common school education for those days, and being of studious and reflective habits of mind, became in later life well informed, and the general adviser of the township in legal and other subjects. After he had become sufficiently educated, he becan teaching

in 1849, and until 1868 taught almost every winter. In 1854 he was married to Mary J. Bennett, and they had three children: Judson M., George A. and Carrie A. Mrs. Taylor was a consistent and devoted member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Taylor served as clerk of the board of trustees of his township a number of years, and then as sole trustee about twelve years continuously. In 1878 his eminent qualifications were recognized by election as treasurer of Allen county. He was re-elected in 1880, serving with credit in this capacity four years. He is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Taylor is one of the notable self-made men of our times, a worthy product of the era of industry and privation in which his family was prominent. The lessons then learned have made him a very successful man. He is now engaged in agriculture, being an extensive land owner in Eel River township, holding 560 fertile and valuable acres, and his farm is thoroughly improved.

Charles A. Munson, former sheriff of Allen county, was born in Fort Wayne, March 27, 1843. His father, James P. Munson, was born in Wolcottville, Conn., March 11, 1816, and in 1840 came to Fort Wayne and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1848, when, his health failing him, he went east, and soon afterward died, in Bristol, Conn. His wife was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, July 1, 1813. When six years of age she came to America with her parents, and for many years resided in western New York, afterward removing to Hamilton, Ohio. At this place, in 1830, she was married to J. P. Munson. After the death of Mr. Munson, in 1849, she was married to Henry Cooper, of Fort Wayne by whom she had one child, William P. Cooper. Henry Cooper died March 26, 1853. Mr. Munson's mother was again left with her little family to be supported by her needle. Young Munson's opportunities for obtaining an education were limited, as necessity made busy his youthful years. For a short time he was employed as a messenger in the telegraph office, afterward as a clerk in Hamilton's boot and shoe store, and at Kurtz's and Heller's grocery and provision stores. During two or three winters, failing to find other employment, he sawed and split wood for the merchants and other citizens of Fort Wayne. His industry attracted the attention of George L. Little, of the commission firm of Little & McCulloch, and by them he was engaged to purchase grain, pork, etc. Desirous of taking part in the war, he relinquished his position, and August 13, 1862, enlisted in the United States navy, under Capt. Robert Getty, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was soon passed from the grade of a "landsman" to that of an "able-bodied" seaman. In December, 1862, he was ordered to the iron clad "Chillicothe," then defending Louisville, Ky., from an expected attack of the rebel Gen. Bragg. Shortly afterward, his vessel was ordered to Vicksburg, and here for a time he served on the United States steamer "Red Rover." He passed rapidly through the petty grades, and after a thorough examination by Capt. K. Randolph Breeze, upon the recommendation of Capt. St. Clair, of the "Chillicothe," and Capt. Wells, of the "Red Rover," he was

on his twentieth birthday commissioned master mate, and made third officer in command of his vessel. After the fall of Vicksburg, and the opening of the Mississippi river, Munson gave up his commission and returned home. In the latter part of 1863, he went to Stevenson, Ala., and was employed by Capt. P. P. Baily and Nellis Borden, sutlers in the army of the Cumberland. Returning to Fort Wayne, after the close of the war, he engaged in the retail grocery business until 1868, at which time he was employed by Huestis & Hamilton, wholesale grocers, as a "commercial tourist." He was engaged in this capacity for eight years. At the expiration of four years, he was admitted as a partner into the firm. His yearly sales exceeded $200,000, which were confined to a portion of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In 1875 he was elected alderman on the democratic ticket; was chairman of the committee on finance and public printing. At the democratic convention in June, 1876, he obtained the nomination for sheriff, on the ninth ballot, over eight opponents. He was elected and in 1878 he was again elected by a majority of 4,370 over his highest competitor; this was 593 votes over the state ticket, and the largest majority ever given a sheriff in Indiana. In 1886 Mr. Munson was honored by the democratic nomination for auditor of the state of Indiana, but with the rest of the ticket suffered defeat by a small majority. In 1888 he was renominated, but his zealous work for the success of his party again proved unavailing. These nominations, however, attested his remarkable popularity throughout the state. Mr. Munson is of a genial nature, frank and outspoken. As sheriff he was indefatigable, courageous and discreet. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows and encampment. Mr. Munson is now a member of the firm of Lillie & Munson, manufacturers of Huntington white lime.

Franklin D. Cosgrove, jr., is a native of the Upper Maumee valley, born at Maysville, Allen county, Ind., November 23, 1851. In early manhood he took a position in the drug store of his father, Dr. Franklin K. Cosgrove, a veteran physician at Maysville. He also assisted his father in the duties of postmaster. September 16, 1873, he was married at Niles, Mich., to Ella V. A., daughter of Delos and Eliza W. Cox. She was born in Berrien county, Mich., April 19, 1852. Mr. Cosgrove was appointed deputy sheriff of Allen county, by Sheriff J. D. Hance, in November, 1874, and in the following February he removed from Maysville to Fort Wayne. He served under Sheriff Hance until the death of the latter in May, 1875, then under his successor, P. J. Wise, nine months, and under Sheriff Charles A. Munson, four years. At the expiration of the term of the latter, Mr. Cosgrove succeeded to the office, having been elected in 1880, at the age of twenty-eight years, by a majority of nearly 2,000. He served one term very acceptably, and then, in August, 1882, engaged in the livery business, in which he remained until October, 1888, when he became one of the proprietors of the pump and wind-mill establishment on Harrison street. Mr. Cosgrove has had four children: Edna, Franklin D., DeWitt W. and Anna,

Milton M. Thompson

the first of whom died in infancy. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge and encampment, and of the K. of P.

Milton M. Thompson, recorder of Allen county, comes of a family that were pioneers of Portage county, Ohio. There his father, Milo Thompson, was born February 4, 1818, and died January 9, 1872, and his mother, whose maiden name was Esther F. McKelvey, was born in the same county in 1820, and died in 1854. Milton M., the second of their six children, was born December 28, 1840. He was raised on the farm, and attended the country schools there until 1852, when he came to Allen county. Before he reached his majority the rebellion caused the call to arms by President Lincoln, and one of the first to respond was Mr. Thompson, who enlisted April 12, 1861, in Company F, Twelfth Indiana volunteers. He served in this regiment one year, and August 6, 1862, re-enlisted in Company D, of the Eighty-eighth regiment, in which he served until the close of the war, being mustered out October 17, 1865, as first sergeant. He fought gallantly with his regiment, and at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., after the rebellion was nearly crushed out, lost a leg, seriously crippling him for life. On his return to Allen county, he engaged in the tin and hardware business at New Haven, and on February 1, 1867, was appointed postmaster at that place, a position he held for nine years. In 1877 he resumed his early occupation of farming and continued at that until 1888. In politics he is a democrat, and in 1886 he was elected county recorder on the ticket of that party. This office he has filled with ability, and his unfailing courtesy has made him many friends. In the spring of 1888 he removed to Fort Wayne. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R. He was married June 7, 1874, to Lucy M. Bacon, who was born in this county in 1850.

George F. Felts, the efficient superintendent of schools of Allen county, has devoted his life to the work of edudation, and has attained a familiarity with the best methods, which united with his natural energy, integrity and faithfulness to public trust, render him without a superior in the office he now fills. He was born at College Corner, Wells county, Ind., March 20, 1857. His father, Edmund W. Felts, was born in Rush county, Ind., in 1829, was by occupation a farmer, and married Lydia Harman, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1834. They settled in this county in 1860, where the father died in 1861, and the mother survives. George F. is the second of four children. He was raised on the farm, and studied in the country schools until the college session of 1879-80, which he spent in Purdue university. Designing to prepare himself for teaching, he attended during the next three years, the Michigan state normal school at Ypsilanti, at which he was graduated in 1883. He taught school in Allen county for five years, and became so well known as a teacher of more than usual ability that he was in June, 1885, elected superintendent. He rendered faithful service and was re-elected in 1887, without opposition and again elected in 1889. Super-

intendent Felts was married July 7, 1886, to Aristine Noyes, born in Plymouth, Mich., in 1854, who graduated from the Michigan state normal school in 1883, and for two years taught Latin and history in Fort Wayne college. In politics Mr. Felts is a democrat, and he is a member of the Summit City lodge, F. & A. M.

Hon. William H. Shambaugh was born in this county, December 24, 1858, son of Daniel and Sarah E. (Yeiser) Shambaugh, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was born in 1816, and his mother in 1830, and they are now residents of this county, whither they came about 1854, from Ohio, to which state they had emigrated from Pennsylvania. Of their five children Mr. Shambaugh is the youngest. He spent his boyhood on the farm, and gained his early education in the conntry schools. In 1877 he entered the Lebanon (Ohio) normal school, in which he was graduated in 1879. In the fall of the same year he took charge of the Fremont, Ind., School, and taught three years at that place. Coming to Fort Wayne in the fall of 1882, he read law in the office of S. R. Alden, and was admitted to the bar of Allen county in the following year. Since 1885 he has been carrying on the practice of law successfully and has achieved a creditable rank in a bar that is distinguished for able and experienced attorneys. Mr. Shambaugh is an earnest democrat, and he was the nominee of his party in 1886 for representative in the general assembly. He was elected by a majority of 1,900, and in 1888 was re-elected by a majority of 4,233, and during the latter session was prominent among the leaders of his party in the house. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., a Mason, of the rank of Knight Templar and Scottish Rite of the class of 1889.

Henry E. Fischer, surveyor of Allen county, in his youth received a common school education, and at thirteen years of age he entered the office of the Indiana *Staats Zeitung* to learn the printer's trade. In 1869 he took up civil engineering, and in the year 1880 he returned from Colorado to Fort Wayne, and for four years was engaged as city editor of the Indiana *Staats Zeitung*, and then became manager of that journal, holding the position when elected to his present office in 1888. He is a democrat. Mr. Fischer was born at Ofenstadt, Prussia, March 5, 1848. His parents emigrated in 1853, and settled at Fort Wayne, where they died soon after.

The work in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in a county like Allen, is of great importance, and the successful performance of even a single department of its multifarious duties, requires a high degree of ability and special training. Under these circumstances no higher compliment can be paid Jacob J. Kern, who has for over ten years officiated as deputy clerk, than to record that he has efficiently met all the demands of his position. Mr. Kern was born in Union county, Ohio, May 15, 1851. His father, Casper Kern, was a native of Bavaria, born in Neubreitenstein, September 24, 1821, and came to this country in boyhood with his parents, and settled in Union county, Ohio. He was married to Elizabeth Spindler, who was born at Bethlehem, Penn., May

20, 1826, and in the fall of 1857, they removed to Allen county. He died here April 15, 1885, but his widow survives, living on the old homestead. Seven of their children are living, of whom Mr. Kern is the oldest. He was reared on the farm, studied in the common schools and two years in Concordia college, and in 1869, made his home in the city, engaging in the drug business with Meyer Bros., with whom he remained six years. In the fall of 1878 he was appointed deputy clerk. He is an earnest democrat. Mr. Kern was married May 20, 1874 to Charlotte Paul, a native of Fort Wayne, and they have three children: William C., John H., and Ida. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Hon. Nelson W. McLain, one of the prominent men in the history of Allen county, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, March 10, 1810, and removed to this county in 1836. He assisted in organizing Marion township, and was one of the election board at the first election held in that township. His occupation for several years was surveying. During seven years he was postmaster at Middletown. In 1840 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1845 was appointed county commissioner. His ability and integrity was further recognized, subsequently, when upon the death of Hon. George Johnson, he was appointed by Governor Whitcomb, probate judge, to which office he was elected in 1850. In 1855 he was appointed swamp land commissioner, and in 1858 was elected a representative of Allen county, in the state house of representatives. His son, Charles J. W. McLain, deputy county auditor, was born October 17, 1855, in Marion township, of this county, where he resided until 1873. He then removed to Wabash, and learned photography, in which business he continued until March, 1879, when he came to Fort Wayne, and accepted his present position. He also has served as clerk of the board of turnpike directors since February, 1884. Mr. McLain is a prominent promoter of out-door sports, and was projector and assisted in organizing the Fort Wayne bicycle club, a flourishing organization of about seventy-five members, of which he has served as secretary and captain and is now president. He is also captain of the Fort Wayne canoe club. In his acquirements as bookkeeper, accountant and designer, he has few equals; socially he occupies a high rank, and as an officer is one of the best the county has had. Mr. McLain was married December 24, 1879, to Dora E. Bruner, daughter of Jacob R. Bruner, of Wabash, and they have two children: Marie L. and Nelson B.

That part of the duties of the county administration assigned to the offices of the auditor and treasurer, require in a considerable degree the services of a skillful accountant, and by reason of his acquirements in this direction Lewis C. Hunter has given valuable service both as deputy auditor, which position he held two years, beginning in 1883, and as deputy treasurer, at which he has acted since 1885. Mr. Hunter received a common school education in his native township of Perry, and for eleven years succeeding his twenty-first year he served the Grand

Rapids & Indiana railroad company as telegraph operator and station agent. He is the inventor of Hunter's improved farm gate, a valuable contrivance, which was patented May 18, 1886, and a second patent granted him on an improvement October 23, 1888. October 11, 1883, he was married to Cora M. Andrews, who was born in this county in 1863, and they have two children: Stella May and William T. Mr. Hunter is an influential democrat. He is the son of William T. Hunter, a prominent early settler, who was born in Cumberland, England, April 9, 1802. Immigrating, he landed at Boston, August 12, 1828. Four years later he returned to England from New York, but returned in 1833, with a party of countrymen. The next year he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., and two years later married Mrs. Jane Buckingham, and moved to St. Joseph county, Mich. In 1837 he came to Perry township, then mainly in woods, and began clearing a farm. Shortly afterward he established a hotel, and was successful. At the time of the bands of horse thieves and counterfeiters, he did valuable service as a member of the regulators. Three years, beginning in 1852, he spent in California, engaged in mining and other pursuits. He was an enterprising and honorable citizen, and will always be remembered in the history of the county. He died in January, 1887. His wife was the daughter of Robert and Margaret Ranney, of Sheffield, Mass., and was born November 24, 1815. She was married in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1833, to John Buckingham, who died in 1835. She passed away November, 1886. There were seven children born to William T. Hunter and wife, of whom six are living, Lewis C. being the youngest.

Henry F. Bullerman who was elected county commissioner for the second district, in 1888, is a prominent member of the democratic party, and also well-known throughout the county as a leading and intelligent citizen. He was born March 26, 1850, at Fort Wayne, son of Frederick and Maria Bullerman, who came to this county from Germany. He received a good education in the Lutheran schools and attended Concordia college one year. In 1877, in company with his brother, he made a trip to the gold fields of California, and beginning there as a laborer in the mines his diligence and intelligent industry in two years won for him the position of superintendent of the Quaker Hill mines. After holding this position about a year and a half, he had the misfortune of losing his right arm in the machinery. He then resigned his position, and returning to Indiana, settled in St. Joseph township, which has since been his home. Soon attaining prominence, he was elected road superintendent of the township in 1882. In 1884 he was elected trustee of St. Joseph, and during his efficient service for two terms, he gained a familiarity with the details of the business which is of great value to him in his present position. In the democratic county convention of 1888 he was nominated for commissioner on the first ballot over three worthy competitors, and his election followed by 3,611 majority. His service in this position has been faithful and commendable.

One of the leading men of the county, and one who has received a

substantial expression of the public esteem by election to the office of county commissioner, is John H. Brannan. He was elected on the ticket of the democratic party to which he has long adhered, in 1884, and chosen again in 1888. He has honorably filled an office which peculiarly demands painstaking, prudence and integrity in its occupants. Mr. Brannan was born in Lake township, Allen county, November 19, 1840, son of Thomas and Julia (Brown) Brannan, who were born in Ireland, the father in 1803, and the mother in 1814. The latter came to this country with her parents in 1835, and in 1837 settled in this county. She is still living in the city, but the father died in 1855, October 5. Of their eight children, seven are living, John H. being the second born. He received a common school education, and in 1860 came to the city, and for five years was employed in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad shops. In 1865 and 1866 he was upon the police force of the city, and then removed to Columbia City, and for eight years was engaged in the grocery business at that city. He returned to this city in 1875 and carried on the same business until July, 1887. While a resident of Columbia City he was a member of the council of that city. He was married in 1864 to Bridget Stanton, who was born in 1840, in Illinois. They are members of the Catholic church.

Henry Hartmann, a leading citizen of Adams township, and a member of the board of county commissioners, was born in Hanover, Germany, June 13, 1829, son of John F. W. and Wilhelmina (Harmening) Hartmann. He was reared to youth in his native country, and attended school between the ages of six and fourteen, and afterward worked on a farm. At seventeen years of age he accompanied his father and mother to America. They started on the 12th of May and landed at Quebec. They settled in Fairfield county, Ohio, where the mother died in 1855. He remained there until 1857, when he came to Adams township, and he has occupied the same farm ever since. His father came to Allen county in 1861, and settled in Wayne township. Some three or four years later he returned to Fairfield county on a visit, and while there he died. The sole occupation of Mr. Hartmann has been farming, and in this he has been successful. He was was married October 24, 1854, to Anna Catharine Hermann, a native of Germany, the daughter of George Adolph Hermann. She came to America with her parents about 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Hartmann have had five sons and four daughters: William, John, Catharine, Wilhelmina, Dorothea, Pauline, Henry, August and Adolph, all of whom are living except Catharine who died in her twentieth year. Parents and children are members of the German Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Hartmann is a democrat of much prominence. He has served six years as assessor of Adams township, and he is now serving his second term as county commissioner, having been elected in the fall of 1882, and re-elected in the fall of 1886. He is one of the substantial farmers of the county and a worthy man in whom the public have full confidence, and has proved to be an excellent commissioner. He owns 160 acres of land in

Adams township, besides 120 acres which he has given to his two sons, William and John.

David N. Gibson, a well known citizen of the county, now serving as trustee of Marion township, an office to which he was elected in the spring of 1888, was born March 12, 1839, in Lycoming county, Penn. His father, David Gibson, was a native of Pennsylvania, born January 4, 1811, and was married in that state to Mary Reichard, who was born in Maryland, February 21, 1811, but was raised in the Keystone state. These parents had eleven children. In 1864, they removed to Marion township and here they died, the father, March 21, 1885, and the mother May 26, 1880. David Gibson is one of the five children surviving. He was raised and educated in Pennsylvania, and in 1863, removed to Marion township, where he worked upon a farm five years, and then bought a tract of seventy acres, which he has since cultivated, and upon which he has a comfortable home. He was married February 14, 1865, to Lucy Farrell, daughter of Edward and Margaret (Denny) Farrell, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in this county in 1849. Mrs. Gibson was born in Ohio. To this union four children have been born, Agnes, Edward and Henry and Helena, twins. Mr. Gibson is in politics, democratic, and he is a member of the St. Joseph's Catholic church at Hesse Cassel. He is, as his official position indicates, prominent as a citizen, and he and his family are highly esteemed by all.

Hon. Samuel Brenton, notable both in the ministry of the Methodist church and in the political agitation against slavery, was born November 22, 1810, in Gallatin county, Ky., son of Robert and Sarah Brenton. He entered the ministry of the Methodist church in 1830, and was connected with it throughout his life, though at various intervals he was otherwise engaged. In 1834, while at Danville, for the sake of his health he took up the study of law, and was engaged in a successful practice for six years. In 1841, returning to the ministry, he was stationed at Crawfordsville, Perryville, Lafayette, and finally at Fort Wayne, where he labored until he lost the use of the right half of his body from paralysis. His political career was brilliant and useful. He served in the Indiana legislature in 1839 and 1841 as representative from Hendricks county. In 1850 he was nominated for congress by the whigs, and though the race was considered hopeless, went into the canvass with such vigor that he was triumphantly elected to represent the district including Fort Wayne, and was re-elected in 1854 and 1856. The convention at which he was nominated for congress in 1854 was held at Albion, Ind., and was attended by four delegates from Allen county, Mr. Brenton, John W. Dawson, O. V. Lemon and John H. Rerick. He assisted in the organization of the republican party, but the arduous labors of his campaigns and his public duties deprived him of the enjoyment of that party's triumphs. He died before the expiration of his last term in congress, at his home in Fory Wayne, March 29, 1857.

Hon. William Rockhill, one of the early representatives of the tenth

district of Indiana, in the congress of the United States, was prominent among the people of Fort Wayne, from the time of the opening of land to settlement until the era of civil war. He was born at Burlington, N. J., February 10, 1793, the son of Joseph R. and Mary (Richardson) Rockhill. Those parents were residents of Fort Wayne in their later years, and died here, the father in August, 1830, at the age of sixty-five years, the mother in June, 1838, at the age of seventy. Coming to Fort Wayne in 1823, William Rockhill purchased by entry from the government a large tract of land, the eastern limit of which is now known as Broadway. This land, which he partly cleared and cultivated in his day, has been added to the city at successive periods, and now the Rockhill additions are a considerable part of Fort Wayne, and present a scene wonderfully different from that which met the eye of their first owner. Mr. Rockhill was a leading citizen from the beginning of his residence, took an active part in politics, and was honored by the people with various important trusts. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners, with James Wyman and Francis Comparet, in 1824, and when the functions of that body were transferred to the board of justices of the county, he was one of three who composed that tribunal. In 1832 he was elected as representative of Allen and Huntington counties in the state legislature, and re-elected in 1834. He took an interest in educational matters, and was among the foremost in establishing the foundation for the school system of Fort Wayne, as a private citizen and member of the school board. He also rendered efficient aid in the organization and building of the Fort Wayne college, an institution by which his memory is cherished. When the city organization was made, Mr. Rockhill was elected as one of the first aldermen, serving with Thomas Hamilton, Madison Sweetzer, Samuel Edsall, W. S. Edsall and W. M. Moon. In 1843 he was elected assessor of the city, and he was appointed to take the census of the city at a time when the total population was about 1,000. In 1844 Mr. Rockhill was elected to the state senate, and in 1846 was elected as representative to congress, in which he served one term with ability and honor to himself and his district. Mr. Rockhill was a man of integrity and notable strength of character. In his relations to the community he was enterprising and active for the public good, and aided greatly in the founding of the now prosperous city. In 1838 he began the erection of the Rockhill House, a considerable enterprise for that day, the interior of which was not finished until 1853. The hotel was opened to guests in 1854, and was a popular resort until 1867. At this hotel on July 4, 1860, a meeting of old settlers was held, which was generally attended by those notable in the settlement and founding of the city, and over which Mr. Rockhill presided as chairman. The hotel was closed in 1867, and the building is now known as St. Joseph's hospital. Mr. Rockhill passed away full of years and honors, January 15, 1865. Several of his children are now numbered among the most highly respected people of the city, in the early days of which this worthy pioneer had so conspicuous a part.

Three daughters of his first wife, Theodosia, who died August 16, 1833, aged thirty-six years, are living: Mrs. I. D. G. Nelson, Mrs. Rebecca Rumsey, now residing at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Mary, wife of Nelson Wheeler, of this city. Five children by a subsequent marriage to Elizabeth Hill, who died May 9, 1859, in her thirty-ninth year, are living: William W., proprietor of the *Journal*; Ann Maria, wife of E. L. Craw; Hugh McC., Jesse D. B., and Howell C.

Hon. Charles A. O. McClellan, representative in congress of the twelfth district of Indiana, composed of Allen, DeKalb, Noble, LaGrange, Steuben and Whitley counties, has been for many years a prominent citizen of Auburn, DeKalb county. He was born May 25, 1835, at Ashland, Ohio. His parents, William and Eliza (Wiggins) McClellan, were natives of New Jersey. His mother was of German descent, and his father of Scotch-Irish extraction. The father was a mechanic, and followed his trade during life, excepting the last ten years, during which time he was engaged in publishing county maps in Ohio and Indiana. In youth Judge McClellan enjoyed only such advantages of education as were furnished by the common schools of that day, and at the age of sixteen, entered the shop to learn the trade of his father. During the time of his apprenticeship, he became an expert penman by attending evening schools, and for two years, gave instruction in penmanship during the winter, and during the summer worked upon a farm. In 1856 he came to Indiana, arriving at Auburn the first day of April, where he had an uncle, who was then auditor of DeKalb county. He was at once appointed deputy auditor by his uncle, which position he held for four years; during this time he acquired a taste and felt an inclination for the profession of law, and during leisure hours and evenings, devoted his time to its study. He was married in the fall of 1859, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Samuel D. Long, one of the pioneers of DeKalb county. To this union three children have been born: Jennie L., now wife of Don A. Garwood, of Danville, Ill.; Della, now wife of Dr. E. L. Siver, of Fort Wayne, and Charles. In 1860 he was appointed United States deputy marshal to take the census of DeKalb county, which duty was performed to the satisfaction of the government. In the spring of 1861 he moved to Waterloo, and engaged in the real estate business, at the same time pursuing his law studies. He also published a map of DeKalb county, and made an abstract of the records of said county during that time. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1863, entered into co-partnership with Judge James I. Best for the practice of law, and formed the firm of Best & McClellan, which became one of the most noted law firms of the state. For ability and conscientious fidelity as well as for successful effort and magnitude of business, they were excelled by few. In 1872 he was appointed judge of the fortieth judicial circuit of Indiana, and until the end of his term discharged the varied and important duties of that office, in such a manner as to win the respect and esteem of the bar, as well as the confidence and commendation of the public. Judge McClellan as a lawyer occupies a distinguished

position, and in the trial of causes has been unusually successful. He has always been a leader in public improvements; was a stockholder and director of the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad company, and in 1868, in company with James I. Best, built the star flouring mills of Waterloo, which were in operation but a short time when they were destroyed by fire, without insurance. In 1873 he established the DeKalb bank of Waterloo, which has always commanded the confidence of the people. In 1880, he moved his family to Ann Arbor, Mich., for the purpose of educating his children, and in 1885, moved from there to Auburn, and in the same year became a stockholder and president of the first national bank of Auburn, which position he holds at the present time. He has, however, never given his personal attention to the banking business, but has applied himself almost exclusively to his profession. He has been the builder of his own fortune, and his position is assured. Judge McClellan is orthodox in sentiment, but is a member of no church. He is in no way a professional politician, although a pronounced democrat and always ready and earnest in his support of his political convictions. On the 9th day of August, 1888, at Kandallville, Ind., he was nominated on the fourteenth ballot, by the democratic party, as its candidate for congress in the twelfth congressional district. Hon. R. C. Bell, P. S. O'Rourke, M. V. B. Spencer, of Allen county, C. K. Green, of Noble, and William F. McNagny, of Whitley, were candidates in the convention. Judge McClellan was sucessful at the election, by a plurality of 1,311 votes over Hon. J. B. White, the republican candidate. Judge McClellan is now in the prime of manhood, and well qualified to perform the duties of the office to which he has been elected.

Isaac DeGroff Nelson, a citizen of Fort Wayne, who has for many years rendered honorable and valuable service to the community, county and state, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2, 1810. His father, Leonard Nelson, was a farmer, the son of John Nelson, a revolutionary soldier who received 500 acres of land in Tompkins county, for his heroic services. Leonard Nelson was married to Mary, daughter of Moses DeGroff, one of a family conspicuous for hazardous duty along the Hudson during the revolution. The DeGroffs were on duty between Pougkeepsie and Tarrytown at the time of the capture of Major Andre. When the subject of this mention was sixteen years of age his father died, leaving him, the only son, to care for a feeble mother and three young sisters, one of whom was an invalid, by labor upon a farm that was considerably encumbered. At twenty years of age he started a country store with the aid of an uncle, and by this enterprise, in connection with farming, he supported the family until 1836, when he and his sisters moved to Fort Wayne. Two years later, August 23, 1838, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Rockhill, a distinguished early settler of Fort Wayne. Mr. Nelson's father was a leader in political life and prominent in the democratic party, and the son, with similar inclinations, has in great part devoted his career to public affairs. He was elected a school commissioner at twenty-one years

of age, and during his residence in the state of New York, held various other offices. At twenty-five years of age he represented his county as a delegate to a democratic state convention of 128 members, whose action led to the election of Martin VanBuren as president. At Fort Wayne, Mr. Nelson continued his public activity, and was elected as one of the committee on invitation and reception for the celebration of the opening of the Wabash & Erie canal, at which Gen. Cass declared that "our descendants will come to keep the day that we have come to mark." In June, 1840, he purchased the *Sentinel*, then a whig paper, and made it an influential democratic organ. In 1851 he was without opposition elected a member of the first general assembly under the new constitution, as representative of Allen county. This session lasted six months, and during it Mr. Nelson did valuable service, particularly in passing the measure known as the "Nelson railroad bill," a law under which with some slight changes, all the railroad companies of the state have been organized. Subsequently, he assisted, at Logansport, in June, 1852, in the organization of the Wabash railroad company, under the general law referred to. Mr. Nelson has held office under the national government as receiver of public moneys at Fort Wayne, beginning in 1843, and as paymaster of annuities to the Miamis, in which latter function he introduced the system of paying silver directly to the Indians. He was twice elected clerk of the Allen circuit court. In 1873 he was unanimously nominated by a convention of both parties for state senator, an honor which he, however, declined. Of Purdue university he was one of the first trustees by appointment of Gov. Baker. In 1877 he was appointed by Gov. Williams one of the new state house commissioners, a trust which he worthily discharged. Mr. Nelson's home life also has been active in various channels. He has given much time to agriculture, stock-raising, horticulture and landscape gardening, having a very attractive rural home, Elm Park, four miles east of the city. In the scientific advancement of these departments of industry he was a pioneer and has continued to be an investigator and writer. He was one of the first twelve incorporators of Lindenwood cemetery, one of the finest and most noted in the country, and was the first and is the present president of the association. Mr. Nelson has been a member of Trinity Episcopal church for many years.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ALLEN COUNTY.

By Rev. JOHN F. LANG,
Chancellor of the Diocese of Fort Wayne.

The history of the Catholic church in Allen county is probably best recorded by tracing it from its earliest known sources here, as a unit, so to speak, until about the year 1848, when language and numbers became factors in the formation of additional congregations. Until the year just named, the sketch herewith presented runs along in one general statement, but after the year 1848, the subject assumes greater proportions and is consequently best treated by tracing the organization and continuance of each church or congregatian in the county, from the date of its origin to the present time.

The first evidences of Catholicity in Allen county seem to be the visit of the Jesuit missionary, Father Allouez, between the years 1665 and 1675. Statistics show that this pioneer priest labored among the Pottawotomies and Miami Indians, among whom we find him as early as October, 1665. Reliable tradition also tells of a white man coming at a very early day to this vicinity as "a missionary of the gospel of peace and offering the sacrifice of mass somewhere near the site of the present St. Joseph hospital."

The early French explorers who came over the Maumee and down the Wabash to the Ohio and Mississippi, learned of this route from the French priests, who, no doubt had come hither from their mission on the St. Joseph river of Lake Michigan, and after visiting the Indians here returned to Montreal, going down the Maumee to the head of Lake Erie. Circumstances show pretty conclusively that there is a reasonable certainty of the visits of the early missionaries to this historic spot. As we come to years within our own cycle we find the venerable Very Rev. Stephen Theodore Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States, visiting the early settlers of Allen county. Father Badin was vicar general of the diocese of Bardstown (now Louisville), Ky., and of the diocese of Cincinnati, to which latter this part of the country at that time was accredited. His first visit to Fort Wayne was in 1831, on which occasion he offered mass in the residence of Francis Comparet.

The first baptism of which there is any record was administered by this zealous missionary. Translated from the French, the record reads as follows:

At Fort Wayne, Diocese of Bardstown, I the undersigned, Priest and Missionary Apostolic, baptized Peter David, born the 5th of October, 1830, of the civil marriage of Peter Gibaud and Mary Gibaud. The sponsors were John Baptist Becket and Theresa Duret his wife.

Steph. Theod. Badin,
V. G. of Bardst. and Cinc.

The first marriage of record in our church annals is the following:

In the year 1831, the 13th February (the contracting parties hereinafter named, for several years residents of Fort Wayne, in Indiana, of the diocese of Bardstown, residing far distant from a priest, the nearest being 130 miles, were for this reason obliged to contract civil marriage before William Ewing, Judge-probate of the county of Allen), I the undersigned, priest, having come to preach a mission at Fort Wayne, above named, have given the nuptial benediction to James Aveline, the eldest son of Francis Aveline and Genevieve Cardinal, and to Catharine Comparet, eldest daughter of Michael Comparet and Agnes Jeanne, who have signed the present Register, together with John Baptist Godfroy, Francis Renaud, John B. Becquette and Peter Courveille, who have signed with us or affixed their mark.

JAMES AVELINE.
Her
CATHARINE × COMPARET.
mark.
STEPH. THEOD. BADIN,
Vic. Gen. of Bardst. and Cincinn.

JEAN B. GODFROY,
His
FRANCIS × RENO,
mark.
His
JNO. B. × BECQUETTE,
mark.
His
PIERRE × COURVEILLE,
mark.
} Witnesses.

In 1832 Rev. L. Picoh, of Knox county, came on a brief visit, and ministered to the Catholics here. After him again came Rev. S. T. Badin in December, 1832, January, 1833, in October, 1833, and in January, April, June and September, 1834. A study of the church records shows that on the 8th of June, 1834, and subsequently, Father Badin departed from his usual signature of S. T. Badin, Vicar General of Bardstown and Cincinnati, and wrote instead, S. T. Badin, Protopriest of Baltimore.

In May, 1835, S. P. Lalumiere served in Fort Wayne. In August of the same year the old church books show that Rev. Felix Matthew Ruff ministered for a short month, and after him came Rev. J. F. Tervooren. From January to August, 1836, we find the signature of Rev. Mr. Jeancoir, who was succeeded by the first resident pastor, Rev. Louis Mueller, who was here four years.

During the year 1835, a portion of the present cathedral square had been purchased. The partial payments made upon it had been gathered mostly from the canal diggers. Father Badin was instrumental in establishing the location. The property, it appears, was purchased in the name of Francis Comparet, and afterward by a universal demand of the members of the church, was deeded to a committee as follows: From Samuel Hanna and Eliza Hanna, to Francis Comparet, Francis D. Lasselle, John

B. Bruno, Charles Hillsworth and Michael Hedekin. This, as the records show, was June 7th, 1837, and was signed in presence of Thomas Johnson and J. B. Dubois. The property was afterward transferred to the ecclesiastical authorities in trust for the congregation.

The first house of worship, a frame building, known as St. Augustine's church, was constructed in 1837 upon the present cathedral block, and remained a long time without being plastered. It was poverty's offering of a weather-board shanty in keeping with the struggles of the early settlers. When preparations were made for the building of the present cathedral, the old frame church was moved to the east side of the square, facing Clinton street; but before many summers passed, the building was destroyed, as is supposed, by incendiarism.

The great bell, which hung in the building at the time of the fire, was ruined. It had been cast in 1814, and was presented to Father Benoit by friends in his native France, and shipped from that country. After the fire, portions of the metal were recast into two small bells, one of which is in daily service at the brothers' school and the other in St. Augustine's academy. Their silvery sounds ring out upon the air and call the urchins to books and desk these many, many years.

Almost the entire south half of the present cathedral square was used as a grave-yard. When the march of the future city began to encroach upon the cemetery, a great many of the remains were removed to sites more distant. When the new cathedral was begun, and later when excavations were made for library hall, wagon loads of bones were carted to grave-yards less disturbed by the stride of advancing life. It may interest some people to know that the remains of John B. Richardville, the whilom Canadian who became the famed Indian chief, were, however, not disinterred. They remained where they had been originally placed. The spot is just at the south edge of the cathedral, between the forward side door and the first buttress of the wall.

In 1840 Rev. Father Shaw visited Fort Wayne and delivered lectures, principally on the doctrine of the church. He was an eloquent preacher and quite a few conversions to the faith were the reward of his zeal.

Some among the first Catholic settlers were J. Peltier, J. B. Bourie, L. P. Ferry, J. Godfroi, J. B. Becquette, Minnius, J. Trentman, P. Wagner, M. Forbing, F. D. Lasselle, F. Comparet, M. Hedekin, J. Urbine, Cath. Duval, W. Reed, J. Donahue, M. Cody, T. Lyons, Fuchstetter, J. B. Richardville, J. and H. Stier, B. Philips, George Baker, Jorgs, P. Fox, Lannon, and Bonfield.

Ground was broken on the canal toward the east in March, 1832, and to the west in 1837. Among the men who labored on these public works, was a large proportion of Catholics, and the Rev. Fathers Lalumiere, Ruff, Mueller, and Benoit, spared no efforts in giving them religious services, even though obliged to follow them for miles as they extended their line of work. When sickness broke out in its dangerous phases among these people, especially in Father Benoit's time, there

were many sacrifices and hardships endured by the faithful minister of the gospel.

Father Benoit's missionary field extended over several counties, east, west, south and north. His labors multiplied upon him and the bishop sent him as an assistant the Rev. J. B. Hamion, who died here in 1842. He was succeeded by F. J. Rudolph, who remained three years. Next came in succession Revs. Alph. Munschina, A. Carins, L. Baroux, E. Faller, and Rev. Doctor Madden.

In 1844 the sisters' school was built by Contractor John Burt, who in exchange received three acres of land north of Fort Wayne from Rev. S. T. Badin, and in 1845 Father Benoit brought three sisters of Providence to Fort Wayne from St. Mary's, Vigo county, who opened the first Catholic school. The sisters of this religious order still continue here in the same avocation, though where there were only three in 1845, there are now twenty-two engaged in the same work. Later on Father Benoit opened a separate school for boys, in a whilom carpenter shop, which was ere long supplanted by the present brick structure on Jefferson and Clinton streets. After several "lay teachers" had taught some years, the Brothers of the Holy Cross were placed over these boys' schools, and they still continue in this successful work.

In 1852 Father Benoit transferred in trust for the Catholics of Fort Wayne, the remaining half of the cathedral square to Rt. Rev. Bishop de St. Palais, of Vincennes, to which diocese Fort Wayne then belonged. It may be stated here that as a rule all church property belonging to Catholics, in most of the states, is held in the name of the bishop of the diocese for all the congregations. Every bishop is obliged, within three months after taking his oath of office, to make his will, and bequeath the church properties to his successor in office, in trust for the Catholic congregations, to whom the properties belong, and to name two executors of his will.

When Rev. J. Benoit went to New Orleans, Rev. A. Bessonies was appointed his successor in Fort Wayne. From January, 1853, till February, 1854, Father Bessonies labored perseveringly, both here and among the settlements surrounding Fort Wayne. At New Besancon he built a church, and started them at building one at Leo. In Fort Wayne he built a good brick pastoral residence, which stood on the corner of Lewis and Calhoun streets, until it gave way to library hall in 1880. Father Bessonies contributed $200 toward the cost of this residence. The building committee was M. Cody, John Burt and Henry Baker. John Brown, brother-in-law of Hon. J. B. White, was the contractor.

In 1857 the diocese of Vincennes, which comprised the entire state of Indiana, was divided, and the north half was organized into the diocese of Fort Wayne, which city became the Episcopal See. Of Rt. Rev. J. H. Luers, the first bishop of Fort Wayne, we speak in a special sketch.

After the organization of St. Mary's congregation in 1848, St. Augustine's church continues in its history until merged into that of the

Immaculate Conception, which is the name given to the new metropolitan church. In 1859 Bishop Luers and Father Benoit began the erection of the new

CATHEDRAL.

The building committee was Henry Baker, Michael Hedekin, Maurice Cody and Jacob Kintz. The cost of the building, without its furniture, exclusive of $9,000 expended for the organ, pews, and other furniture, was $54,000. Fourteen thousand dollars were realized from subscriptions, and $2,600 were gathered by a bazaar. In 1860 Father Benoit visited New Orleans and solicited funds for this cathedral. It remains true that only $16,600 were gathered in Fort Wayne to build this church, yet it is nevertheless clear of debt, which is due to the generosity of the venerable pastor that built it. The architect was Thomas Lau, who also had the contract for the carpenter work. The brick work was done by contractor James Silver. The present Episcopal residence was built by Rev. J. Benoit, at a cost of $16,000, of which amount the diocese paid $2,000, the remainder being expended by Father Benoit from his own resources.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers died in June, 1871. He was succeeded by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger in April, 1872. Father Benoit remained pastor of the cathedral under the new bishop for some years, when, on account of his advanced age, he relinquished the charge, but he continued to reside with the bishop to the end of his days. In 1867, Rev. E. P, Walters, who for several years had been with Father Benoit, was appointed pastor of St. Bernard's church, at Crawfordsville, and was succeeded at the cathedral by Rev. J. H. Brammer, who came in 1868. Among the other clergy who have been stationed at the cathedral were Rev. A. M. Meili, Rev. W. F. M. O'Rourke, Rev. J. M. Graham, Rev. M. E. Campion, Rev. J. Grogan, Rev. P. M. Frawley, Rev. J. R. Dinnen, Rev. J. M. Hartnett, Rev. L. A. Moench, Rev. H. A. Bœckelman and Rev. P. F. Roach. At present the clergy of the cathedral are: Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger, D. D., Very Rev J. H. Brammer, Vicar General, Rev. J. F. Lang, Chancellor, Rev. T. M. O'Leary, Rev. J. F. Delaney and Rev. M. J. Byrne. A biographical sketch of Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger and of Very Rev. J. H. Brammer are elsewhere given.

Rev. J. F. Lang is secretary to the bishop, and chancellor of the diocese. He is a native of Delphos, Ohio, born February 15th, 1848. After his collegiate course at Mt. St. Mary's, Cincinnati, he studied logic at Montreal, and a three years' course of theology at Cleveland. He was ordained to the priesthood in the cathedral at Fort Wayne, February 22nd, 1875. After seven and a half years on the missions, he was appointed to his present position, in May, 1882.

Rev. T. M. O'Leary was born at Lafayette, Ind., June 8th, 1854. He graduated in his collegiate course at Notre Dame university, and completed his theological studies at St. Meinrad's, Ind. He was or-

dained to the priesthood for the diocese of Fort Wayne by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Rademacher, D. D., in St. Mary's church, Fort Wayne, January 26th, 1885.

Rev. J. F. Delaney was born in Thompsonville, Conn., January 15, 1860. He made his collegiate course in the seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara, N. Y. He completed his theological studies at St. Vincent's, Pennsylvania, and was ordained a priest by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger, in the cathedral of Fort Wayne, June 29, 1887.

Rev. M. J. Byrne is a native of Butler county, Ohio, and was born October 18, 1859. He studied at Mt. St. Mary's seminary, Cincinnati, and at Niagara, and completed his theology at St. Vincent's, Pennsylvania. He was ordained to the priesthood in the cathedral of Fort Wayne, June 29, 1888.

In 1888 Bishop Dwenger purchased four lots fronting on Fairfield avenue to the west and to the south on Durier street, in the southwest portion of the city, at an outlay of $4,000. His intention is to begin, without unnecessary delay, the formation of a new congregation. A school has already been organized and numbers nearly 150 children. The new edifice will be called St. Patrick's church.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

In 1848 the thirty German families of Fort Wayne, who hitherto had attended St. Augustine's church, manifested a strong desire to build a house of worship wherein they could have the gospel preached in their own language. They accordingly purchased a few lots at the present intersection of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, for $1,700. To secure the payment of this money Bernard Meyer, Nicholas Jostvert, Henry and Lucas Hoevel, and Bernard Voors gave a mortgage on their farms. The first church council was Rev. E. Faller, Joseph Sommers, B. Rekers, Martin Noll, G. Fox and H. Engel. The building committee was Father Faller, B. Rekers, Lorentz Meyer, Ulrich Rehne, Herman Engel and Joseph Sommers. Lorentz Meyer dug the first earth for the foundation of the new brick church, which at present serves as a girls' school. The dimensions of the building were 32x64 feet. In August of the same year, the cholera interrupted the progress of the work, but the church was finally brought to completion in November, and on the 29th of the month these thirty families moved in procession from St. Augustine's church to take possession of the new building. Rev. F. X. Weninger, the zealous missionary, who has since gone to his reward, who had been preaching a mission for the German Catholics for a week previous, conducted the solemn entry into the church and dedicated it to the services of God under the tutelage of Mary, and named the edifice "The Mother of God Church." Revs. J. Benoit and E. Faller, who became the pastor of the new church, took part in the dedicatory services. A small one-story frame house was erected to serve as a pastoral residence. The school-house that had served the Germans was moved

Respectfully Yours
Henry Browning

from Calhoun street one year after opening the new church, and placed in the rear of the pastoral residence.

In 1850 Bishop de Saint Palais, of Vincennes, visited St. Mary's, administered confirmation, and gave the church $500. The little edifice served its purpose from 1849 for ten years. In 1858 a subscription was started for the erection of a more commodious church. The plans were made by Thomas Lau. The contracts were let, for the brick work, to Thomas Lau; for the plastering, to N. Meyer and N. Alter; for the wood work, to Thomas Lau, except the inside wood finish which was done by Herman Wilkens, George Link and Henry Pranger. The brick were purchased from Samuel Lillie at $4 a 1,000. The sand was donated by Edward Smith. B. H. Schnieders who owned one horse, succeeded in borrowing another and placed the service of the team at the disposal of the building committee during the summer. Another team belonging to B. Trentman, another to Lorentz Meyer and another to Joseph Zimmerman were kept busy during the season. Struggle and sacrifice, good cheer and hard work, figured largely among the early church builders of Fort Wryne. The building committee of the new church was B. Trentman, H. Nierman, John Trentman, M. Noll and B. H. Schnieders. The foundation was begun under the administration of Rev. E. Faller, but he was shortly afterward transferred to New Albany. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Wentz, in 1857.

In 1857 the diocese of Fort Wayne was established as is elsewhere stated. Rt. Rev. J. H. Luers, the first bishop of Fort Wayne, arrived here in January, 1858. He laid the corner stone of this new church in the summer of the same year, and preached to the assembled multitude. Another sermon, in German, was preached by a Rev. Mr. Snyder, of Hesse Cassel. In 1859, on the second Sunday of November, Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers dedicated the new St. Mary's, under the same title given its predecessor in 1848. Mr. Henry Monning traveled over the country with Rev. J. Wentz, soliciting contributions to pay for the structure, which had been erected at a cost of $30,000, and upon which a heavy debt remained for many years. In 1871, during the absence of Rev. Mr. Wentz, who had gone to Europe on a visit, Rev. F. Van Schwedler had charge, and in the meantime completed the spire. The assistant priests to Father Wentz were in turn Revs. A. Heitman, A. Young and B. T. Borg.

In 1872 Rev. J. Wentz resigned the pastorate of this church, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger, who had succeeded to the See of Fort Wayne upon the death of Bishop Luers, appointed Rev. Joseph Rademacher to take charge. Rev. Charles Steurer became his assistant. After some seven years in his pastorate of this church, Rev. J. Rademacher was transferred to LaFayette, and a few years afterward became bishop of Nashville, Tenn. Rev. J. H. Oechtering was appointed to take charge of the Mother of God church, July 14, 1880. His assistants were successively Revs. C. Steurer, C. Ganser, L. A. Moench and C. M. Romer. The last baptism administered in this church was

to an infant that was christened John B. Ahrens. The last marriage that was contracted in it was between Bernard Weber and Catharine Wuest. The last funeral was of the child, Joseph G. Rissing. The last Sunday services were by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Oechtering, and the last sermon was by Rev. C. M. Romer. His subject was "Christian Education."

January 13, 1886, will be memorable in the history of this church for many years to come. At half past one o'clock in the afternoon the boiler beneath the church, from which the steam heating was generated, exploded, and the great edifice was a disastrous scene of wreck and ruin, a scene of total destruction. The shock was felt in every part of the city. The fireman was killed and he carried with him the secret of the cause of this disaster. A little girl passing the church at the time of the accident, was struck by a door which was blown from its holdings, and instantly killed. The pastoral residence was also greatly damaged. An elegant new structure graces the scene of disaster, erected at a cost of about $75,000. S. M. Lane, of Cleveland, was the architect. The corner stone was laid by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger, on the 11th of July, 1886, amid an immense throng of people. The great structure finally became a finished monument to genius, an elaborate out-fit of church architecture, and a tribute to the liberality and almost unequalled generosity of the members of the congregation and of citizens generally, even non-Catholics of the city responding cheerfully.

The church was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger, D. D., on the third Sunday of Advent, 1887, who also preached the sermon. Rt. Rev. Bishop Rademacher, of Nashville, sang Pontifical mass on the occasion, and was attended by a goodly number of priests from far and near, who had come to rejoice with their reverend friend, upon the completion of his new church. This was a day of great joy to the pastors and congregation of St Mary's church, and their sacrifices in the erection of this beautiful house of worship are worthy of the good and noble people.

St. Mary's church, St. Paul's church and St. Vincent's orphanage were built in the same year, and the Catholics of Fort Wayne, together with many of their non-Catholic friends, came to the aid of all these three great and costly institutions.

There remains the comparatively small debt of about $29,000 on the new structure, the dimensions of which are 190x72 feet. Additional ground was purchased from Michael Kelly, for a pastoral residence, the old house having been taken away to make room for the new church in its greatly increased dimensions over the old church. The boys' school building and the (male) teachers' residence were erected in 1860 and 1877, respectively, at a total cost of $12,000. The girl's school is taught by six sisters, known as the school sisters of Notre Dame, whose mother house is in Milwaukee. There are nearly 500 pupils attending the two schools attached to this church. There are 450 families in this congregation, and about 2,400 souls.

Hon. Henry Monning.—In the narrative devoted to old St. Mary's occurs the name of one who gave much of his time in aiding the pastor to gather funds toward paying the debt of the church. He gave the same earnest and disinterested services to the present rector of the church, both as to time and means, in rearing the stately edifice that to-day is the pride of St. Mary's congregation. Indeed, it can be truthfully said of Henry Monning, that he was ever interested in building up the church and parish, and to every pastor of St. Mary's he was loyal and ready to aid him. The above sketch of St. Mary's had just been completed when the news became current through the city that Mr. Monning, who had gone to Europe three short months before, was expected to land in New York. Preparations were being made to give him a reception of welcome and a joyous entry to his home and friends. But the result was far different. The telegram announcing his arrival also announced his death, which occurred twenty-four hours after landing. To people who knew Mr. Monning it is unnecessary to say what widespread sorrow this information cast upon the community. We do well to chronicle the life and death of such men as Henry Monning. His example should be borne to posterity, for his life was noble; his aim and objects were pure; his faith strong; his trust in God was firm and never wavered; his abiding profession of his religious tenets made him esteemed of men. It is but fitting that his sketch enter into the history of the congregation with which he was so long identified and whose growth and prosperity were his solicitude, his joy and his comfort. The following is from the Fort Wayne *Journal:*

"Mr. Monning was born at Osnabrueck, Westphalia, sixty-two years ago last April. He came to this country and located at Cincinnati, where in 1851 he was married to the lady who survives him. In 1852 he came to Fort Wayne, and has since been identified with its best interests, aiding not a little in its growth and contributing largely to its prosperity. His first business venture was in a soap manufactory with the late John Trentman. He next engaged in the grocery business on the site of Mr. Fred Eckert's meat market, and later conducted a book store. He held various offices of trust, and some time in 1858 was chosen market master. He served in the council from 1863 until 1866, when he resigned to accept a nomination for county treasurer on the democratic ticket. His election followed, and he left the place of trust as becomes a good and faithful servant. He was one of the original members of the board of water-works trustees, and, after serving his term, was appointed oil inspector for this district. He was a member of the board of water-works trustees at the time of his death. He next was chosen one of the directors of the prison north by the legislature, and occupied the place for four years, serving the last two as president of the board. He was widely known throughout the state, and exerted considerable influence in the councils of his party at home and abroad, for he was one of the democratic leaders and he always had a seat of honor at the banquets of the Iroquois club at Chicago. In the mean-

time he had, with A. C. Trentman and his son, J. B. Monning, established the coffee and spice mill on Main street, and four years ago Mr. Trentman and he disposed of their interest to Henry Monning, jr., the youngest son of the deceased. Mr. Monning was an ardent Catholic, and was one of the founders of the St. Joseph hospital. He was always amiable, and no man stood higher in the community than Hon. Henry Monning. As husband, father and friend he was true to a fault, and about him were the traits of nobility. He has gone to his reward leaving a memory that will live after him for the good he has done, and such a monument is not made of marble or gold."

The press of the city, without exception, was quite pronounced in its eulogy of the subject of this sketch. An extract is herewith given from the *Daily News*, touching upon the funeral rites of August 2, 1889:

"Immediately following were ex-Mayor Randall, Mayor Harding and all the city officers, the council included. Then came the floral conveyance, which was literally filled with a downy bed of roses; a reminder of the gentle manner and amiable disposition of the deceased. The last of the procession had not started when the head stopped in front of the church. The police force marched up the steps of the church and were arranged in a line on each side of the door, facing each other, and extending from the entrance of the church to the sidewalk. The city council and officers were arranged in the same manner next to the policemen. The casket containing the remains was lowered from the hearse. It was almost encased in a bed of rare, richly perfumed and vari-colored roses. The pall-bearers, with their precious burden, entered the sacred precincts of the church that was the pride of the later years of Henry Monning and whose tenets he had so faithfully kept for so many years. To the sad-hearted living it was the most important period of their remembrance of a faithful disciple of the teachings of the Catholic church, and as the last remains of what was once Henry Monning were borne silently between the long ranks of respectful friends, every head was uncovered and every brow was bent in kindly reverence and respect. Spacious as is this noble edifice of public worship, it was filled to overflowing in an incredibly short space of time, and many turned away on account of the lack of room."

Another Fort Wayne daily which had devoted two columns to eulogizing the subject of this sketch ends as follows in its "closing tributes, to the honored life of the late Henry Monning": "The funeral of the late Henry Monning occurred yesterday morning from his home on East Wayne street and the cortege was one of the longest seen in years. The city officers were all in line doing honor to their colleague, and besides this there were ninety-nine carriages. At St. Mary's church the services were solemn and impressive, for the Catholic church has great regard for the dead. The rector, Rev. J. H. Oechtering, preached the funeral sermon in the German tongue. His words paid golden tribute to the life and citizenship of Mr. Monning, and tender, indeed, was the testimony he bore of his worth in Christian paths."

The following resolutions adopted by the Fort Wayne board of underwriters, of which Mr. Monning was a member, are deemed a fitting close to this sketch.

"*Resolved*, That in his death this board has lost one of its most honored and distinguished members, our city one of its most worthy and cherished citizens, and his family a kind, amiable and indulgent father and companion. In his several relations in life he enjoyed that respect of this community to which the excellence of his character so eminently entitled him. His simplicity of manners, his honesty of purpose, his kindness of disposition never failed to surround him, with a host of true and ardent friends in life, and left him without a single enemy in death. Inflexible integrity was one of his most prominent traits of character. In his intercourse with the world the justice, propriety and benevolence of his conduct rendered him a model worthy of imitation. Kind and forbearing himself he had a sedulous regard to the feelings of others. His practical good sense enabled him to meet any emergency with calmness and self control. The loss of such a man is not alone to relations and friends, but equally so to the city and community in which most of his active life has been spent. Thousands of our citizens feel their loss and their hearts are full of sorrow that the hand of death has laid low one of the purest and best of men.

"F. P. RANDALL,
"A. H. CARRIER,
"S. C. LUMBARD,
"C. NEIREITER,
"*Committee.*
"C. E. GRAVES,
"*Secretary.*"

Rev. C. M. Romer, assistant priest at St. Mary's church, was born June 9, 1856, in Würtemburg. He studied classics at Einsiedeln, and philosophy at Lucerne, Switzerland. He came to America at the age of seventeen and entered St. Francis seminary, Milwaukee, for philosophy. He studied theology at Mt. St. Mary's seminary, Cincinnati, and was ordained for the diocese of Fort Wayne, June 21, 1879, by Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger, D. D. For three years he was at St. Mary's church, Michigan City, after which time he was appointed to his present position.

Rev. J. H. Oechtering, the rector of St. Mary's church, was born December 23, 1845, in Lingen, Hanover. He visited the schools of his native city until twelve years of age, after which he spent one year at the gymnasium, a school for the higher branches of literature and science, in the same city of Lingen. In 1858 he was sent to college in Münster and remained seven years, after which he spent two years at the university in the same city. In 1867 he entered the American college of Louvain, Belgium, as a candidate for the priesthood. He was ordained for the diocese of Fort Wayne, by the coadjutor archbishop of Malines, May 21, 1869. Father Oechtering came to America the same

year, and was assigned to Elkhart, residing, however, at Mishawaka. He had charge of Elkhart one year, when he was transferred to St. Joseph's church at La Porte, where he remained ten years. July 14, 1880, he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, Fort Wayne. In 1888 he was named "Immovable Rector," of the same church. During his pastorate in Fort Wayne, Father Oechtering published a pamphlet on capital and labor which attracted favorable attention throughout the United States and in Europe.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

During the winter of 1864 some thirty-five German-speaking Catholics gathered at the residence of the Rekers Brothers, and after some deliberation set to work in erecting a church in the west end of the city. These same Rekers Brothers had been managing a general home for orphans and aged people which was supported by private charity, county funds, and church aid, from 1847 till about 1864, when the orphanage was opened at Rensselaer, and the St. Joseph hospital was established in the hotel property known as the Rockhill House. The institution above referred to was known as the St. Vincent's orphan asylum and the St. Joseph hospital, the same names given to the new homes in a later day. The Rekers asylum has long since made way for the elegant residence now occupied by A. C. Trentman.

Property for the new church was purchased adjoining the corner lot on the southeast crossing of Griffith and Jefferson streets, and a frame church erected upon it; the lot cost $1,100, and the building cost $3,700. The corner lot upon which the present brick school-house stands was secured several years later. This edifice was erected about 1870. Two lots had been bought on the northwest corner and a frame school-house erected. (These lots were sold a few years since.) Later on, the northeast corner was purchased and a commodious pastoral residence erected on the lot adjoining the corner, costing about $7,000. In 1886 the new church, which graces the northeast corner at the intersection of Griffith and Jefferson streets, was begun and the corner stone was laid the same year by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rademacher, of Nashville, and dedicated. The church was dedicated on the first Sunday of November, 1887, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger. The cost of the church is about $30,000. There is some debt upon the building, which in the course of a few years will be completely liquidated. St. Paul's numbers 152 families. The schools are taught by one man, and two sisters of the community of Poor Handmaids. There are about 200 children attending the schools. The congregation is composed of a thrifty and prosperous class of people.

Rev. E. Koenig, the pastor of St. Paul's church, was born in Westphalia, September 1, 1827. He graduated in theology in the seminary at Münster and was ordained to the priesthood in 1852, by Rt. Rev. Francis Drepper, D. D., Bishop of Paderborn. After serving in a parish a

short while he was appointed chaplain of an asylum for insane people, where he labored for ten years. He came to Fort Wayne in December, 1865, was appointed pastor of St. Paul's congregation, where he still labors with energy and zeal. Mention of Father Koenig's name occurs in the sketch devoted to the St. Joseph hospital of this city.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

In 1872 a few dozen families living in the southeast part of Fort Wayne, most of whom had worshiped in St. Mary's church, formed themselves into a congregation. They began the erection of a large brick structure, divided into two stories. On the lower floors are four commodious school-rooms, whilst the second floor serves as a house of worship. The corner stone was laid in the spring and the church was dedicated December 29, 1872, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger. The approximate cost of the building was $8,000. Rev. J. Wemhoff was appointed pastor of the new church, which he faithfully served for eight years, until the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1880. The schools were opened in 1873. Eight years afterward sisters from Milwaukee were secured to teach. They belong to a community known as "School Sisters of Notre Dame." They have at present writing 275 pupils in the schools attached to St. Peter's church. In 1882 the congregation purchased a house and three additional lots for a pastoral residence. The property belonging to this church is known as "St. Peter's Square." It runs from Warsaw street west to Hanna, containing the entire strip between DeWald and Martin streets. I 1887 a two-story brick building was erected for a sister's residence. The entire property is without any incumbrance, and there is a good amount of cash on hand as the beginning of a building fund toward the erection of a new church which will probably be commenced in the near future.

The present pastor, Rev. A. Messman, is the successor of the lamented Father Wemhoff. Father Messman came to America from northern Germany, when a boy, and located at Cincinnati. After some years he began his studies for the priesthood. He graduated at Mt. St. Mary's seminary, Cincinnati, and was ordained priest for the diocese of Fort Wayne by Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers. Immediately after his ordination, which took place Jannary 6th, 1870, he was appointed first resident pastor of Kentland, Newton county, Ind. He remained there until called to his present pastorate, in December, 1880.

Rt. Rev. Julian Benoit, Vicar General, was born in France, in the year 1808. Having completed his studies he received deacon's orders. Being too young to receive the order of priesthood, he accepted a position as private tutor, and wrote for a journal in the city of Lyons. He came to America for the diocese of Vincennes in June, 1836, remained a short while at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, and was ordained in 1837. After laboring three years in southern Indiana, excepting a short period of which he spent in Chicago, Ill., he came to Fort Wayne in

1840. Father Benoit secured valuable church property while here; he also brought the sisters of Providence to open schools as early as 1845. He made some purchases of real estate which in the course of time, showed that his prudence was well directed. He acquired quite a little wealth in this manner during his lifetime, but he carefully distributed every dollar among charitable and educational institutions, so that shortly before his death he had not enough left to buy a cheap coffin. Father Benoit visited Europe in 1841. In 1848 he accompanied the Indians from Allen county to their new government reservation in Missouri.

RT. REV. JULIAN BENOIT,
First Vicar General of the Diocese of Fort Wayne.

When the diocese of Fort Wayne was established in 1857, Rev. Julian Benoit was appointed his vicar general by the new bishop, Rt. Rev. J. H. Luers, D. D. In 1865 he again visited Europe, and was absent thirteen months, four and a half of which he spent in Rome; and in 1874 he visited Europe as a member of the First American pilgrimage. He attended the four provincial councils of Cincinnati. In 1866 he accompanied Bishop Luers to the Second National council of Baltimore. After the death of Bishop Luers, until the appointment of Bishop Dwenger, he was administrator of the diocese, and upon the arrival of the new bishop, he was again appointed vicar general. In June, 1883, Father Benoit was named by Pope Leo XIII. to the office of

Papal Prelate, giving him the purple and the title of Monseigneur. His labors among the early settlers, the Indians and the white people, his persevering attention to the scattered missions for miles and miles, riding horseback as far as Columbia City and Warsaw, to South Bend, to LaGro and Wabash, to Decatur, to the French settlements, in Noble county, to the south again as far as Muncie, and his constant care for those near at home, are placed to his credit as to a faithful and heroic servant of God and of the people. He was esteemed and beloved by citizens of all denominations. He took great interest also in building up the young and growing village in which he had made his home. He was a man of wonderful benevolence, and his charity to the needy was one of his characteristic and predominant features. He was greatly esteemed by his fellow citizens as appears from the following extract from a tribute that appeared in the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, following his death, which occurred December 26, 1886:

"Monseigneur Benoit died last night at 8:15 at the Episcopal residence. This simple announcement will moisten the eyes of thousands and grieve a legion of hearts attached to the venerable prelate by all the ties that are good, noble, holy and true. Coming here when Fort Wayne was in its infancy, the people grew up with and about this priest to love and revere him. To the poor Indians he was priest, counsellor and friend. He taught them the way of the righteous, guarded them against the wily "traders," and watched over them with a fatherly care. It is not to be wondered at that he softened their savage hearts and enjoyed their devotion, for he knew not deceit. The Protestants esteemed Father Julian for his rare virtues, Christian fortitude and princely characteristics. So ardent was their admiration that his every effort met with their warmest approval and received their most substantial assistance for they knew his energies and that every moment of his life would be devoted to the glory of God and the best interests of mankind. In his own church he was honored and renowned. No pen can describe the degree of affection between him and his flock, neither can time efface it, for it will go down from generation to generation as a rare jewel that brightens and beatifies with age. Among the clergy and ecclesiastics of the church of Rome, Father Benoit was venerated for his virtues, extolled for his grand work and elevated for his learning. In the pulpit he was earnest, sensible and brilliant. At the vatican he was listened to with respect and honored for his manly conduct. In his death Fort Wayne loses one of its founders, as well as one of its greatest and grandest citizens. When this city had no inviting prospects Father Benoit was the nucleus about which the pioneers and substantial people gathered. He encouraged every one to build up the city and led the work himself by erecting the most magnificent church edifice in the west. All through his life Monseigneur Benoit enjoyed the best of health and Almighty God seemed to especially bless him for the holy work of his long clerical career. A few months ago symptoms of cancer manifested themselves and the disease increased in severity until pyæmia added its deadly fangs

to its fatal predecessor. Up to within the past few days his mind was clear and his faculties retained their vigor, but as the blood poison permeated the system his reason flitted on its throne. Only one endowed with indomitable will power and almost superhuman nerve could have battled so long against disease in so malignant a form."

Rt. Rev. J. H. Luers, first bishop of Fort Wayne, was born near Munster, Germany, September 29th, 1819. He came to the United States with his parents in 1833, and settled near Minster, Ohio, and shortly afterward engaged as clerk in a store in Piqua. Incidentally meeting with Bishop Purcell, the young clerk made known to him his desire of entering the priesthood and was accepted as a student for the diocese of Cincinnati. He completed his studies at the seminary of St. Francis Xavier, in Brown county, Ohio, and was ordained a priest in 1846. The young clergyman was stationed at St. Joseph's church, Cincinnati, where he completed the half-finished church edifice and erected a substantial school-house. When, in 1857, the See of Fort Wayne was established, Rev. J. H. Luers was chosen the first bishop, and was consecrated January 10th, 1858. In a day or two afterward Bishop Luers departed for his new home; he lost no time in taking possession of his See, and in commencing the arduous work before him. He gave his early attention to the erection of a cathedral, for which Rev. Julian Benoit had already matured the plans, and in the spring of 1859, the present metropolitan church was begun. Bishop Luers attended the provincial councils of Cincinnati and the second plenary council of Baltimore. He was excused by the pope from attending the Œcumenical council held in the Eternal city. In the year 1866 the bishop intended to erect an orphan asylum on a piece of land in the suburbs of Fort Wayne, but delays occurred. In the meantime he learned of a large tract of land, 933 acres, in Jasper county, known as the Spitler farm, which he bought for $18,000. There was a frame house upon it which served as an orphan asylum for a number of years. In the visitations of his diocese, and in the labors among his flock, Bishop Luers was untiring. He visited town and village to instruct the people, administer confirmation, dedicate new churches and establish new parishes and schools. The bishop was noted for his charity to the poor, and to the orphans he was a kind and provident father. In June, 1871, Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers, went to Cleveland to administer holy orders. When his task had been completed he started for the railway station, but had scarcely turned away when he fell upon the sidewalk, a victim to apoplexy. He was carried back to the house and expired twenty minutes afterward. The Bishop's remains were carried to Fort Wayne in a funeral train draped in mourning, escorted by clergymen and laymen from both dioceses; other delegations joined the sad cortege at various points along the way, and on arriving at Fort Wayne, every honor which veneration, love, and religion could suggest, was paid to his memory. His funeral took place in the cathedral of Fort Wayne, July 4, 1871, and was attended by Archbishop Purcell, Bishops De St.

Palais, O'Hara, McCloskey, Toebbe, and Borgess, and a large delegation of clergy and laity. His remains were deposited in a vault under the cathedral sanctuary. The age of Bishop Luers was fifty-one years and nine months.

St. Joseph's Hospital.—In 1866, in behalf of Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers, Rev. E. Koenig wrote to his friend, the Vicar General Spaller, of the diocese of Paderborn, to interest himself toward obtaining a colony of sisters from Dernbach to establish a hospital in the prosperous little city of Fort Wayne. The effort was successful. Dernbach is a village romantically situated in the former district of Nassau, southern Germany, almost a day's journey from Coblentz, through the valley of the Lahn. Eight sisters were sent to the new mission in America, in the year 1868. Citizens of Fort Wayne took a lively interest in this matter of establishing a hospital in the future railway center, and were very generous in their contributions toward the enterprise. The Hotel Rockhill was purchased for $20,000, of which the mother convent at Dernbach temporarily supplied one-half the purchase price. Sister Rosa was the superior of the little band. She returned to Europe in 1872. The other sisters were Mary Eudoxia, who is now superior of St. Vincent's orphan asylum; Mary Hyacinthe, assistant superior of the hospital; Sisters Facunda, Henrica, Bella, Matrona and Remigia. They first settled, for a short time, in Hesse Cassel, eight miles from Fort Wayne, from which place three went to Chicago, to take charge of the orphan asylum at Rose Hill, of which they still retain the management. In May, 1869, the hospital was opened and the number of sisters was increased from Europe by seven. In 1884 the new convent with an elegant chapel, for the use of sisters and patients, was built at a cost of $33,000. The community is known as the Handmaids of Christ. The mother home of America is the convent in the city of Fort Wayne.

In 1887, at the invitation of Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, these sisters began the erection of a large hospital in the city of Chicago, which is patronized to its fullest capacity. The total number of sisters belonging to the community in America is 154, and eighteen novices. Forty-six of these came from Europe, of whom seven died and four returned. The others are native Americans. The total number of patients in the hospital from May, 1869, to December 31, 1888, was 4,145, of which 436 died. The number of patients nursed in private houses (in their homes) was 364. From the 29th of March to the 25th of April, 1881, and from the 1st of December, 1881, to the 6th of May, 1882, the sisters nursed seventy-nine patients in the pest house, during the small-pox epidemic in Fort Wayne. The present superior is Mother Lecunda.

Rev. Julius Becks, the chaplain of St. Joseph's hospital, was born in Laer, Westphalia, October 8, 1836. He made his collegiate course in Munster, Germany. In 1858 he came to America, landing in New York, June 26. He entered upon his theological course in Mt. St. Mary's sem-

inary, Cincinnati, and after about three years he was ordained to the priesthood, in the cathedral of Fort Wayne, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers, December 25, 1862. He was at once appointed pastor of Decatur, Adams county, and two years afterward he became pastor of Michigan City, where he remained for twenty-one years. During his administration in Michigan City, he erected a large and beautiful church at a cost of $25,000. He built a pastoral residence and also purchased a grave yard, all of which are paid for. In February, 1885, Father Becks was appointed chaplain of St. Joseph's hospital, Fort Wayne, where he still labors in persevering energy and devotedness to duty.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The magnificent structure that crowns the elevation at the northern edge of the city limits is the diocesan orphan asylum for girls. The building has a frontage of 126 feet by 100 feet deep. It is four stories in height and is supplied with water, gas, steam heating and fire protection, and will accommodate 300 children. There are three flights of stairs in the house. The school-rooms are commodious and well ventilated. The recreation halls are large and airy. The chapel is a gem of its kind. Twenty-five acres of ground, containing a large grove, belong to the building. The corner stone of the asylum was laid by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger, July 4, 1886, and the building was by him dedicated September 27, 1887. The structure cost $49,289.37, of which amount $13,265.17 were derived from individual donations, $13,300 from other sources, $11,800 from sale of land at Rensselaer, and $2,130.81 from a special diocesan collection, making a total receipt of $40,495.98. The debt of $8,793.37 that remains upon the building is, however, no cause for uneasiness, nor will it hover over it for any great length of time. Children are admitted from any part of the diocese upon application to the bishop, who issues a permit to the pastor applying for the admission. The orphans are entrusted to the care of sisters of charity, known as Poor Handmaids of Christ. Sister Eudoxia, the superior, has eight sisters with her, some of whom look after the domestic affairs whilst others are engaged in teaching. There are about 100 children in the institution this year. Rev. B. T. Borg is the chaplain. The asylum is supported by collections taken in every church of the diocese on Christmas day and forwarded to the bishop who disburses the moneys; occasionally, too, private contributions are offered. Two sewing societies are great auxiliaries of the asylum and are much appreciated by the sisters. One is known as the "Kraenschen" (a garland), and the other as L'orphelin (the orphan). They provide from their own treasury, the goods they make up, which together with their services are donated to the asylum. Aside from these, there are no organizations as yet, whose object is the support of the orphanage. Possibly, it is rather early to look to individuals in this comparatively new section of country, for any great endowments, but in the course of time, as wealth is accumulated, charity

will probably find its way to the support of benevolent institutions, such as orphan asylums and homes for the aged poor.

Very Rev. J. H. Brammer, V. G., was born in Hanover, Germany, October, 1839, of Lutheran parents, in whose faith he was reared. During his early years he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time subsequent to 1854, when he came to America and settled in St. Louis. While attending a series of lectures given by Jesuit fathers, the young man became interested in Catholicity and made it his study for a year or more, and was finally received into the churth, the 18th of September, 1859. About a year afterward he entered college to prepare for the priesthood. He attended the well known institution of St. Vincent's, and St. Michael's of Pittsburgh, Penn., finishing his theological course at Mount St. Mary's seminary, Cincinnati, as a student of the diocese of Fort Wayne. He was ordained a priest in the cathedral in this city, by Right Rev. Bishop Luers, May 11, 1868. His first appointment was assistant to Father Benoit, in the cathedral congregation. During the declining years of this venerable pastor, Father Brammer was appointed his successor, and has ever since worked in that capacity. In 1878 he visited Europe. Among other places of note he spent some time at Lourdes and Rome, where he met Leo XIII. In 1880 he began the erection of one of Fort Wanye's monuments, the beautiful edifice known as library hall. The corner stone was laid by Right Rev. Bishop Dwenger, and the sermon on the occasion was preached by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, on the 3d of July, 1881. The building cost about $65,000. During Bishop Dwenger's absence in Rome, from March 4, 1885, to October of the same year, Father Brammer was administrator of the diocese. In 1886 Bishop Dwenger appointed him vicar general, to succeed the lamented Father Benoit. In 1888, during the absence of the bishop in Europe, Father Brammer was again administrator of the diocese. He still gives his services to the people of the cathedral, and from present indications, will continue to do so for many years to come.

CHURCHES IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

St. Leo's Church.—While Fort Wayne was still a village, though not without honest pretensions toward metropolitan prominence, a few sturdy families had formed a settlement in the wilderness on the romantic banks of the St. Joseph river, about fourteen miles to the north of Fort Wayne, and called the place Leo. The plat is designated on the record as "Hamilton," and if the writer is correctly informed, the record was never changed to Leo, though this is the only name by which the place is known in every-day life. Among the first Catholics were P. Sullivan, John Rogers, William Mueller, and one Lawler. In 1838 Rev. Mr. Mueller, of Fort Wayne, visited these people, said mass and preached, in the residence of Charles Nettelhorst. Rev. J. Benoit came a few times during the following decade of years. Rev. A. Bessonies in

1853 took an interest in these people. He went to them once a month, and after several visits succeeded in encouraging them to build a church. Two lots were purchased by the congregation, and two were bought by William Mueller, and donated to the church. After Father Bessonies' departure from Fort Wayne, Rev. E. Faller regularly attended Leo, and amid much difficulty succeeded in erecting the present church. It was dedicated by Rt. Rev. J. H. Luers, D. D. The name of the church is claimed by some to be St. Leo, whilst a few maintain that it is St. Mary. In the course of time Rev. Mr. Dechamps attended Leo from St. Vincent's church, at New France. It was next attended by Rev. Mr. Schaefer from Avilla. Rev. Mr. Holz was the first resident priest, and remained two years. Again the place was attended from Avilla, now by Rev. D. Duehmig. Rev. M. Zumbuelte then became resident pastor, and during his administration pews, a bell, and a grave-yard were secured for the church, and new life seemed to enter the congregation and the village as well. Rev. A. Young succeeded to the place, and after him came Rev. P. Franzen. After a little time the church was given in charge by Bishop Dwenger, to a Father of the Holy Cross, Rev. Thomas Vagnier being appointed resident pastor. After eight years Father Vagnier was transferred to Benton county. Rev. M. J. Byrne, of the cathedral, attended Leo for several months, when it was again given in charge of Fathers of the Holy Cross, residing in the settlement of New France, the Rev. M. Robinson devoting himself to the mission of Leo and the neighboring Pierr's settlement known as St. Michael's church.

Church of St. Louis.—The Catholics of Besancom, Jefferson township, were visited by Rev. A. Bessonies, who was the first priest to hold services in the settlement. The first mass was offered in the house of Joseph Dodane, in 1853. Father Bessonies had charge of this place, which he visited from time to time from Fort Wayne, for one year during, which time he erected a frame church. He was succeeded in his visits by Rev. J. Benoit. In 1865 came Rev. Mr. Grevin, who erected a pastoral residence. He, after one year, was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Carrier, who is still living, in St. Lawrence college, near Montreal. Next came Rev. F. M. Ruiz, then Rev. A. de Montaubricq, and after him, for a few months, the Rev. A. J. M. Vandervennet. In 1869 Rev. A. Mignault had charge for three months. In 1870 Rev. A. Adam became the pastor and remained five years. During his administration the present elegant church was constructed at a cost of about $10,000. Father Adam went to France in 1875. Rev. G. Demers, of Notre Dame, took charge, and, after one year, was succeeded by Rev. C. Manjay, who remained two years. In 1880 Rev. Felix Veniard, of the Order of the Holy Cross, took charge. This good father succeeded in paying a debt of $3,000 that hung over the church. Father Veniard is still pastor of Besancom. He told the writer that the lamented Father Benoit contributed $500 to this church. There are about 100 families in the congregation. They are all, with very few exceptions, French

people. From appearances one would judge them to be a thrifty and prosperous class of farmers.

The tasty little "God's Acre," in close proximity to the church, is a model of devotion to the "departed" of the parish.

Rev. Felix Veniard, C. S. C., is a native of Normandie, France, born May 13, 1824. His preparatory studies and the greater portion of his theological course, were successfully passed in his native land. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, in the church of St. Laurent, in the village of St. Laurent, near Montreal, on the 4th of December, 1853, for the Order of the Holy Cross. Father Veniard was the parish priest of this place until 1877, when he became pastor of St. Joseph's church, South Bend. The Catholic churches of South Bend are all in charge of the Fathers of Holy Cross. At the earnest appeal of Bishop Dwenger and Father Benoit after a few years at South Bend, the good Father took charge of the French congregation, where to-day he is the idol of the people. Though nearly sixty-six years old he is still vigorous in the performance of his duties; his health is very good, as is proverbially the case with most men of his nationality at his advanced age.

St. Vincent's Church.— About 1840 a few French families, chiefly from Franche Compte, formed a settlement about six miles north of Fort Wayne, and called it New France. In 1843, Rev. J. Benoit visited these families, and offered mass in the house of Isadore Pichon. Father Benoit continued to attend these families until 1853, when he was succeeded, until 1854, by Rev. A. Bessonies. The first house of worship was erected in 1846. The first frame cottage for pastoral residence was built about 1855, when Rev. Mr. Dechamps became the first resident pastor. Father Dechamps died in 1858. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Grevin. During this period the congregation had grown to about eighty families. In 1861 Rev. A. Adam became pastor. During his administration a new church was built, which still serves its purpose. A new residence for the priest was constructed, and an academy of large proportions was erected for the education of young ladies. This educational institution was placed in charge of Sisters of the Holy Cross from Notre Dame, Ind. The school is prosperous. Mother Arsene is still the able superior of this school, which is known as the Academy of the Sacred Heart. In 1870, St. Vincent's church was placed in charge of a priest of the Holy Cross. The fathers of this community still continue to minister to the spiritual wants of the congregation. Rev. B. Roche, who for ten years gave his services to St. Vincent's, is at present laboring in the interests of religion in far off India, among the people of Bengal, whither he was sent by his superior. He was succeeded at St. Vincent's by Rev. P. J. Franciscus, who has since been appointed president of a college in the Eternal city — Rome. He in turn was followed by Rev. J. Lauth, the present incumbent, and Rev. Mr. Robinson who attends the neighboring churches of Leo and Pierr's settlement.

Church of St. John the Baptist.—Rev. Mr. Botty visited the Catholic families of New Haven, and said mass in the house of N. Schuckman, in the latter part of 1857. During this same year he organized the congregation. Among the original settlers and principal constituents were George Schlink, Herman Schnelker, N. Jostvert, N. Schuckman and B. Schnelker. The first "church council" was composed of H. Schnelker, B. Schlink and N. Jostvert. These men gave their individual notes to Henry Burgess for the purchase price of the land bought for church purposes. Rev. Mr. Grevin came once a month to give services, and he also aided in pushing to completion the new church edifice, which was erected at a cost of $4,000. Rev. G. W. Giedel became the first resident pastor, taking charge of the church in 1861. About 1871 Father Giedel secured the services of Sisters of St. Agnes from Fond du Lac, Wis., for the parochial schools attached to his church. Sisters of this community still have charge of these schools, which are in excellent condition. The school buildings were erected in 1872 at a cost of $8,000. Rev. G. W. Giedel died in 1873, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. B. Wiedau. During the administration of Father Wiedau, a new and handsome house of worship has been erected at a cost of about $17,000. There is a small debt of $1,500 upon this entire church property. There are about ninety families, and about 540 souls in the congregation. Most of them are farmers, and all of them are enterprising and thrifty. One hundred and forty-seven children attended the parish schools in 1888 and 1889.

St. Joseph's Church.—As early as 1834, Peter and John Schmidt, Joseph Auth, John Sorg, John and Henry Herber, J. Ziegler and Martin Klug, came with their families from Chur Hessen, Germany, and located upon their present possessions in Marion township. These were the first Catholics in the settlement. Rev. L. Mueller was the first to offer the sacrifice of mass for the settlers in this locality. His temporary chapel was in the house of John Sorg, and he usually visited these people when on his way to preach to the Catholics of Decatur. Rev. J. Benoit succeeded him, and persuaded the few Catholics to erect a little church; they built a neat and roomy log cabin which served as a church for fifteen years or more. When Rev. Mr. Schulze became pastor of Decatur he took charge also of Hesse Cassel and visited the place once a month. Rev. Messrs. Rudolf and Force were also among the attending clergy. Rev. Jacob Mayer became the first resident pastor. He began the present brick church in 1862. At this time there were probably fifty-two families. The church cost a little more than $5,000. The log chapel then became the pastoral residence. Rev. Joseph Nussbaum was the next pastor. He built a brick residence. His successor was Rev. W. Woeste, who was succeeded by Rev. W. Geers. Rev. J. H. Hueser, D. D., was the next pastor. He built a brick school-house and sisters' residence, costing $3,000. In 1880 Rev. Dr. Hueser was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Mark, the present incumbent. Thus the settlement steadily grew from its quiet beginning to a congre-

gation of sixty-three families and 471 souls, possessing beautiful church property without any incumbrance upon it. The congregation is composed of industrious and thrifty farmers and they are a united people.

Rev. J. A. Mark is a native of Wuerzburg, Bavaria. He was born April 1st, 1826. He made his college studies with the Benedictine Fathers in Vienna, his theological course at All Hollows college, in Ireland, and was ordained to the priesthood, August 16th, in Nova Scotia by Most Rev. Archbishop Walsh. Father Mark served therefor six years and then joined the diocese of Alton, Ill., where he remained sixteen years. He came to the diocese of Fort Wayne in 1876 and labored in the missions of Attica and Covington. The Rev. Father was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church, Hesse Cassel, in 1880.

St. Patrick's Church.— The early Catholic settlers of Arcola had their first visit of a priest about the year 1845. This priest was the same pioneer missionary that we meet with so frequently in the history of this county, Rev. Julian Benoit. He held services the first time in the house of Victor Muneir. Rev. Dr. Madden afterward visited these people at intervals for about one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Schaefer, of Columbia City, who built the little church that will probably be replaced ere long by a handsome edifice in keeping with the prosperity and growth of the congregation. The early settlers of the place were John Dougherty, John Owens, Thomas Brannan, Nicholas Eloph, Michael Donahoe, B. McLaughlin, W. Brown and William Rawley. The first resident priest was Rev. Theodore Van der Pohl. He remained five years and was succeeded by Rev. H. T. Wilkens whose successor, after eight years, was Rev. B. Hartman. After several years at Arcola, Father Hartman was succeeded by Rev. James Twigg, who after a few months' residence there, died. His successor was Rev. J. A. Werdein, who after two years was transferred to LaPorte county, and the present incumbent, Rev. W. J. Quinlan, became the pastor. There are about seventy-five families belonging to this church, and there is no indebtedness on their property. The ground upon which the school-house is built was donated by a Mr. Welsheimer, and the ground for the church was given by Patrick Ney.

Rev. W. J. Quinlan was born in Syracuse, N. Y., April 16, 1864. When William was four years old his parents moved to Valparaiso, Ind., where the boy received his school education. He made his collegiate studies and his course of philosophy and theology in St. Francis seminary, Milwaukee. Rev. Father Quinlan was ordained to the priesthood in the cathedral of Fort Wayne, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger, June 29, 1888. Almost immediately afterward the bishop appointed the Reverend Father pastor of St. Patrick's church, Arcola, where he still labors in the interest of the flock confided to his care.

Church of St. Rose of Lima.— Rev. J. Benoit visited Monroeville and ministered to the few Catholics as early as 1850. He said mass in the homes alternately, of one Jeffroy and of a family named Griffith. In the course of time, these visits were made at regular inter-

vals, by both Rev. J. Benoit and Rev. Mr. Madden. After a few visits, a room in the house of John Hayes was made a temporary chapel. In 1868, Rev. E. P. Walters came from Fort Wayne once a month to hold services. He erected a frame church 50x28, which served its purpose for nineteen years. A debt of $300 remained upon the building, which was paid during the administration of Rev. E. P. Walter's successor. The clergymen who next attended Monroeville were successively Revs. J. H. Brammer, J. M. Graham, A. M. Meili, A. Heitman, T. Hibbelen, J. Grogan, H. T. Wilken and B. Hartman. During Rev. H. T. Wilken's ministration, the congregation secured a cemetery. A pastoral residence was built in 1882, during Rev. B. Hartman's attendance. The two gentlemen last mentioned, attended Monroeville from Arcola, whilst formerly it had been attended from Fort Wayne. Rev. J. Grogan was appointed the first resident pastor, in 1884. He was succeeded in the same year by Rev. J. Hoss, who in 1887, was succeeded by Rev. B. Hartman, the present incumbent.

In October of the year just named, the church was destroyed by fire. A subscription of $4,500 was immediately raised, a handsome amount being contributed by the non-Catholic residents. The foundations were begun in the spring of 1888, and on the 1st of July, of the same year the corner stone was laid by Bishop Dwenger. The new church is of brick, built in Gothic style. Its dimensions are 92x35 feet, with a spire of 102 feet. Its total cost is $9,500, and there is a comparatively small debt of $650 remaining. The edifice was dedicated May 12, 1889, by Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger, attended by Rev. B. Hartman, Very Rev. J. H. Brammer, Revs. H. T. Wilken, L. A. Moench and M. J. Byrne. A special train of fifteen coaches, packed with people, came from Fort Wayne. All the priests that attended Monroeville are still living except Fathers Benoit, Madden, Graham and Hoss.

Rev. B. Hartman, the present pastor at Monroeville, came to America from Germany when a boy, and located at Alton, Ills. He graduated in theology at St. Francis seminary, Milwaukee, and was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger, February 22, 1875, in the cathedral at Fort Wayne. His first appointment was to the chaplaincy and management of the orphan asylum at Rensselaer and afterward in the same position in St. Joseph's boys' orphan asylum at LaFayette. After some years he was appointed pastor of Arcola, and in 1887, became pastor of Monroeville.

St. Aloysius Church.—In the autumn of 1858, Rev. Jacob Mayer, of Decatur, visited the scattered Catholics living in Pleasant township. He held religious services at the residence of Frederick Weaver. This was the first time so far as is known that mass was offered in this neighborhood. The year following, the erection of a small church was agreed upon. The Miller and Harber families were the pioneers of the settlement, and principally constituted this new congregation. They took charge of building the new edifice, which was 29x36 feet. Christian Miller donated three acres of land east of the so-called Bluffton plank

road. An additional acre was purchased in 1878 for a cemetery. Mrs. Christian Miller, whose energetic services in the interest of the church were cheerfully recognized, was asked to select the name of a saint under whose tutelage the church should be dedicated to the worship of God. She selected the name "St. Aloysius." Rev. J. Mayer was succeeded in his pastorate of this mission by Rev. M. Kink, and he by Rev. A. L. Meile, who attended the place from Hesse Cassel. They were succeeded by Revs. T. Hibbelen, W. Woeste and J. Nussbaum. During the administration of the latter, the church was enlarged and a spire built at an expense of $1,500, leaving a debt of $400. The first resident pastor was Rev. F. Koerdt, the present incumbent. He took charge July 30, 1876. There were then sixty-five families in the parish. Father Koerdt began at once to decorate the interior of the church, and to pay off the debt resting upon the building. October 17, 1876, he opened his new school, a little frame building, the first parochial school of this church, with thirty-eight pupils. In the year 1877 he had completed a pastoral residence at a cost of $4,000. In the interim of a year and a half the young pastor had been a guest of John Harber. In 1882 a commodious two-story brick school-house was erected at an expense of $4,000. The teachers who successively taught in this congregation were G. Smoll, Mr. Kenning, R. Gruber, and Miss Philomina Wolford. The pastor continually shared the labors, with few exceptions, of the two first named teachers. In 1883 two sisters of St. Agnes from Fond du Lac, Wis., took charge of the schools. They continue to give great satisfaction to pastor and people. No debt worth speaking of rests upon all this church property. The premises have been singularly beautified. The congregation is made up of sturdy people who have grown in wealth and education, and are strong in a commendable spirit of unity and peace among themselves, and with their pastor. There are now but forty-seven families in the congregation, numbering about 260 souls. There are fifty-four children attending the school.

Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt was born in Oestinghausen, Westphalia, August 23, 1853. During his boyhood days, he visited the schools of his native village, and at the age of twelve years he began his collegiate course at Paderborn. After six years in college he entered the Royal academy of Munster, and three years later the young man began his course of philosophy and theology. The "May Laws," probably better known as the "Kultur Kampf," became very obnoxious, and made life exceedingly unpleasant for a many a student preparing for the ministry. In consequence, young Mr. Koerdt departed for America in 1875. He entered Mount St. Mary's seminary, Cincinnati, as a student for the diocese of Fort Wayne, in October of the same year. Ten months afterward the young gentleman was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger, July 8, 1876, in the cathedral, Fort Wayne. Father Koerdt was appointed pastor of the St. Aloysius church, Sheldon, to whose people he still devotes his services.

RT. REV. JOSEPH DWENGER, D. D.

Joseph Dwenger was born in Auglaize county, Ohio, in 1837. When about three years of age his father died; the mother then moved to Cincinnati. The boy received his early education in the schools of Holy Trinity. At the age of twelve the boy's mother passed from earth and he was cared for by Rev. Andrew Kunkler, the provincial superior of the religious community known as the Precious Blood. With these fathers the boy completed his collegiate course, but in the higher branches, theology and the accompanying studies, he graduated at Mount St. Mary's, Cincinnati. He was ordained to the priesthood, for the community above named, by Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, at the early age of twenty-two years, by papal dispensation of course, on the 4th of September, 1859. The young priest was immediately appointed professor and director in the seminary of his order, a position which he held for three years, and he also founded the new seminary at Carthagena, in Mercer county, Ohio, which to this day is a flourishing institution. The young clergyman was next engaged in parochial work, from which, after five years, he was called to a more difficult duty.

In 1866 Father Joseph, as he was then familiarly known, accompanied Archbishop Purcell to the second plenary council of Baltimore as the representative of the order to which he belonged, and also in the capacity of theologian to the archbishop. From 1867 to 1872 Father Dwenger was exclusively occupied in preaching missions throughout Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He also held the office of secretary and consultor, in the meantime, in the community of the Precious Blood. Upon the death of Bishop Luers, Rev. Joseph Dwenger, at the age of thirty-four and a half years, was appointed second bishop of Fort Wayne. He was consecrated for the exalted position, in the cathedral of Cincinnati, by Archbishop Purcell, April 14th, 1872, and without any delay took charge of the diocese entrusted to him.

In 1874 Bishop Dwenger went to Europe with the first American pilgrimage, of which he was the acknowledged head. The objective points of visit were Rome and Lourdes. In 1875 he undertook the erection of an asylum in which he intended placing the orphan boys, who up to this time had been cared for together with the orphan girls, at the orphanage at Rensselaer. He procured fifty acres of land adjoining the city of LaFayette, upon which he erected a commodious four-story brick building, at a cost of $30,000. The new asylum is called St. Joseph's orphan asylum and manual labor school, and has an average of 110 boys; ten sisters of Charity and two brothers have charge under the direction of a reverend chaplain. In 1879 the bishop appointed a diocesan school board, selecting ten clergymen, to whom he gave the supervision of matters pertaining to the parochial schools of the diocese. There is a president and secretary of the board though the bishop is ex officio the superior officer. The diocese is divided into

seven school districts, and all the schools in every district is visited once a year and examined by one or more members of the board. A printed pamphlet of about 100 pages, containing a report from all the schools, is annually submitted to the bishop. This is known as the *Diocesan School Report*. This same system was afterward adopted by the provincial council of Cincinnati and by the national council of Baltimore, and in its main features is established in many dioceses of the United States.

In 1883 the Rt. Rev. Prelate paid his official visit to Rome. During his absence Very Rev. J. Benoit was administrator of the diocese. In 1884 Bishop Dwenger celebrated his silver jubilee, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. All the priests of his diocese, and a number from other parts, gathered in the cathedral to attend the ceremony. Rt. Rev. Bishop Rademacher, of Nashville, preached on the occasion.

In November and December, 1884, the bishop attended the Third National council of Baltimore. Among the thirteen archbishops and seventy prelates, he was the nineteenth bishop in point of rank and seniority. The council lasted about six weeks. In March, of the following year, he left for Rome in the interest of the late Baltimore council, as the representative of the American Hierarchy. The bishop spent seven months in the Eternal city. To his indefatigable labors, and to his knowledge of affairs pertaining to the church in America, are due to a great extent the sanction of the college of cardinals and the approbation of the Pope, of the deliberations of the last council of Baltimore.

During his stay in Rome, the Bishop was the guest of the North American college. The 4th of July was at hand. The authorities of the college were somewhat timid about hoisting the American colors in such close proximity to the Quirinal palace, almost in sight of King Humbert's dwelling. But the bishop came to the fore, and as an American citizen commanded the flag to be sent to the top of the staff, amid the joy and patriotic exuberance of all the students, who though beneath Italian skies, never forget their native America, nor allow an occasion to pass without singing the praises of fair Columbia's shores.

In 1886, Bishop Dwenger carried out a long cherished plan of erecting a suitable home for orphan girls. The asylum was built on a twenty-five acre plat of ground within the limits of the city of Fort Wayne. A special notice is given this asylum elsewhere in this sketch, devoted to the Catholic church in Fort Wayne.

Bishop Dwenger again went to Europe, in September, 1888, on an official visit, and was in consultation with the cardinals, and also had private audience with Leo the Thirteenth. The immense debt that rested upon the diocese when Bishop Dwenger took charge, has been cancelled long since. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have passed through his hands in meeting demands that came upon him in the earlier history of his regime, also thousands upon thousands again, have been carefully expended in the erection of two commodious orphan homes. Large

amounts of money are contributed to him during the years, but all find their way into channels that provide bread for the needy, and charity for the homeless child.

The diocese over which Bishop Dwenger presides comprises about one-half of the state of Indiana, being the northern portion, and contains forty-four counties. There are at present in this diocese 120 priests, 130 churches and twenty chapels. There are, one university, sixty-five schools and about 9,000 pupils; orphan asylums two, and hospitals five. During his administration as Bishop, Mgr. Dwenger has conferred the order of priesthood upon many young men. He has traveled over his entire diocese as a rule once in every two years, sometimes oftener, either to administer confirmation and preach, to dedicate a church or perform some other Episcopal function. Bishop Dwenger is still in good health, though his silvery hair, whitened beyond his age, makes him appear older than he is.

Summary.—In the city of Fort Wayne there are, one bishop, eleven priests, four churches and three chapels. There is one hospital, one orphan asylum, one academy, six schools, with about 1,800 pupils. There are about 1,600 families in these four churches, numbering about 7,800 souls.

In Allen county there are twelve congregations, with a total of 2,177 families, the total souls ranging at 10,840. Catholicity has probably gained more in Allen county from the ranks of non-Catholics than she has lost from her own fold. Catholic Christianity is advancing as a rule, within this county, and is at peace with the entire community.

BENCH AND BAR OF ALLEN COUNTY.

BY JUDGE ALLEN ZOLLARS.

The territory now comprised within the limits of Allen county was carved, almost wholly, out of the county of Randolph, although the act creating the county was entitled, "An act for the formation of a new county out of the counties of Randolph and Delaware." That act was approved on the 17th day of December, 1823. At the suggestion of Gen. John Tipton, the new county, whose legal existence was to begin in April following the passage of the act, was named Allen, in memory of Col. John Allen, of Kentucky, who was killed at the battle of the River Raisin, on the 22d day of January, 1813.

By the third section of the act, Lot Bloomfield and Caleb Lewis, of Wayne county, Abiathar Hathaway, of Fayette county, William Conner, of Hamilton county, and James M. Ray, of Marion county, were appointed commissioners to determine and locate the seat of justice for the new county. It further provided, that said commissioners should convene at the house of Alexander Ewing, at Fort Wayne, on the fourth Monday of May thereafter, and proceed immediately to discharge the duties assigned. Fort Wayne was determined upon, and fixed as "the seat of justice."

It was provided in the eighth section of the act, that certain territory, which now constitutes the county of Huntington, the whole of Adams and Wells counties, as now bounded, except one row of townships on the south; the whole of DeKalb and Steuben counties as now constituted, and one row of townships off the east side of Noble and LaGrange counties, as now constituted, "shall be attached to the said county of Allen; and the inhabitants residing within the said bounds shall enjoy all the rights and privileges that to the citizens of the said county of Allen shall or may properly belong; and that said county of Allen shall have jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the territory so attached, in all cases as though the same were a constituent part of the said county of Allen."

Pursuant to the first section of the act, "for carrying the laws into effect in the new counties," William Hendricks, governor of the state, by commission dated April 2, 1824, appointed Allen Hamilton sheriff of Allen county, until the next general election, and until his successor should be elected and qualified—should he so long behave well. Under that appointment, and in compliance with a further provision of the said section, Mr. Hamilton, as such sheriff, gave notice to the qualified voters of Allen county, authorizing and directing them to hold an election on the 22d day of May, 1824, for the purpose of electing two asso-

ciate judges of the circuit court, one clerk of the circuit court, one recorder, and the commissioners of the county. Samuel Hanna and Benjamin Cushman were elected associate judges; Anthony L. Davis, clerk and recorder; William Rockhill, commissioner for a term of three years from the 22d day of May, 1824; James Wyman for two years, and Francis Comparet for one year from said date.

Under the judicial system in force during the existence of the constitution of 1816, the circuit courts consisted of a president, and two associate judges. It was not essential that the associate judges should be lawyers. The president alone, in the absence of the associate judges, or the president and one of the associate judges in the absence of the other, might hold a court. The associate judges, in the absence of the president, might also hold a court, and hear and decide causes, except capital cases and cases in chancery. The circuit courts in each county in the state had common law and chancery jurisdiction, as also complete criminal jurisdiction, subject to restrictions, imposed by law, and probate jurisdiction.

The state was, from time to time, divided into judicial circuits, as the business required. The president judge was appointed by joint ballot of the two houses of the general assembly. He was required to live in the circuit, and had jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits thereof. The associate judges were for the county in which they lived, and were elected by the people of such county. From 1816, when the territory was admitted as a state into the Federal Union, until 1818, all judicial matters relating to the vicinity of Fort Wayne were settled in Vincennes. In 1818 Randolph county was constituted, with Winchester as the seat of justice, and embraced within its boundaries, until the formation of Allen county, all this portion of the state extending to Lake Michigan.

By an act of the legislature approved January 14, 1824, Allen county was made a part of the third judicial circuit, which embraced the counties of Randolph, Wayne, Union, Fayette, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, Ripley and Allen. The extent of territory over which the jurisdiction of the judge of that circuit extended cannot be known, except approximately, without an examination of the several statutes fixing at that time, the boundaries of the several counties. It will suffice here to say, that the circuit extended from the Ohio river on the south, to the Michigan line on the north. The first term of the circuit court in Allen county, was held at the house of Alexander Ewing, commencing on the 9th day of August, 1824, and lasting three days. The court was held by the associate judges, Samuel Hanna and Benjamin Cushman, the president judge of the circuit not being present. The grand jury returned seventeen indictments: two for adultery, one for assault and battery, four for playing at a game (of cards), and ten for retailing spirituous liquors. The ten indicted for selling liquor pleaded guilty and were fined by the court $3.00 and costs respectively, except one, whos fine was $4.00 and costs. Two of those charged with "playing game," submitted their case to a jury and were fined $10.00

and costs. One charged with adultery was tried by a jury and acquitted, while the female charged with the same offense was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment in the county jail. The followances were made: To each of the grand jurors for his services, $1.50; to Robert Hood, as constable for the court, 75 cents per day; to Allen Hamilton, sheriff, for four months' services, $16.62; to the prosecuting attorney, for his services for the term $5.00. At that term, William G. Ewing was admitted and sworn as an attorney of the Allen circuit court, and CHARLES W. EWING was appointed by the court prosecuting attorney. The law at that time made it the duty of the circuit court in each county to appoint some person, legally authorized to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law, as prosecuting attorney in such county, who should hold his office during good behavior, to be adjudged by the court, and who should receive for his services, in addition to the fees allowed by law, such compensation as the judges of the court, in their discretion, might allow, to be certified by the court, and paid out of the county treasury. The same act, however (January 20, 1824), provided that after the second Monday of the following August, the governor should appoint a prosecuting attorney for each judicial circuit, who should hold his office for one year, and receive as compensation an annual salary of $250, payable out of the state treasury, and $5.00 in each conviction, to be taxed against the party convicted.

Of the associate judges, who held that first term of the court, it is not necessary to speak at length here, as they were not lawyers. Samuel Hanna acted as such associate for four years. He was a business man of great sagacity, and uprightness of character. He died in Fort Wayne in 1866, a man of great wealth, and universally esteemed and honored.

By an act of the legislature, approved on the 12th day of February, 1825, Allen county was attached to the Fifth judicial circuit. It is sufficient to state here, that the circuit was large enough to include Marion county, in which Indianapolis was, and is, situated, and a large portion of the eastern part of the state.

HON. BETHUEL MORRIS,

of Indianapolis, was the judge of that circuit, having been appointed on the 9th day of January, 1825, and hence, became the judge of the Allen circuit court. He was a native of Virginia, but became a resident of Centerville, Ind., in 1818. Four years later he removed to Indianapolis, and until 1834, except the time that he was on the bench, was engaged in the practice of the law. In that year, he abandoned the profession, and became president of the old State Bank of Indiana, which position he held for many years. He continued to be a resident of Indianapolis until his death.

The second term of the Allen circuit court was held at the residence of Alexander Ewing, commencing on the 6th day of June, 1825, and

lasting five days. Judge Morris was present as president judge, Samuel Hanna sitting with him as associate judge. At that term, James Rariden, of Richmond, Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis, and Henry Cooper, of Fort Wayne, were admitted to the bar. In after years Rariden won an honorable distinction as a lawyer and a legislator.

At that term CALVIN FLETCHER was sworn in as prosecuting attorney for the term, the prosecuting attorney being absent. He was born in Ludlow, Vt., in 1798. In early life he was inured to physical labor, and had but meager advantages of education, but so improved his opportunities as to acquire more than an ordinary education for that day. In 1817 he worked his way, mostly on foot, to Urbana, Ohio, where he obtained labor as a hired man for a time, and then taught a school. There he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1821. In the fall of that year, with his young wife, he started for Indianapolis in a wagon, and after a journey of fourteen days, camping out the same number of nights reached the town, where there were a few newly erected cabins. He commenced the practice of the law there, and continued the practice for about twenty-two years. In 1825 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the fifth judicial circuit. In the following year he was elected to the state senate, and continued a senator for seven years. In 1834 he was appointed by the legislature one of four to organize a state bank, and to act as sinking fund commissioner. He held that position for seven years. From 1843 to 1859, he was president of the branch of the State Bank at Indianapolis. He was a good and successful lawyer. He died at Indianapolis in 1866, very wealthy, and very highly respected by all. Of Mr. Cooper, mention is made hereafter.

The third term of the court was held at the house of William Suttenfield, commencing on the 21st day of November, 1825. The president judge not being present, the court was held by the associate judges, Samuel Hanna and Benjamin Cushman. Calvin Fletcher was present as prosecuting attorney. He was fined $5.00 for contempt of court, but the fine was remitted. Oliver H. Smith, then a resident of Connorsville, in Fayette county, attended that term of court. In his "Early Indiana Trials," he gives the following description of a trip to Fort Wayne, and the incidents of a trial before the associate judges, which will be of interest to the lawyers of this day, as well as to others:

"The fall term of the circuit courts found Judge Eggleston and myself, well mounted, once more on the circuit, the Judge upon his pacing Indian pony, the same that I afterward rode through an electioneering congressional campaign, I then rode my gray 'fox.' We were joined at Centerville by James Rariden, mounted on 'Old Gray,' one of the finest animals I have ever seen. Our court was to be held on the next Monday at Fort Wayne. We reached Winchester late in the evening and took lodgings at the hotel of Paul W. Way, but no newspaper heralded the arrival. How different was the circumstance that occurred when I was in the senate of the United States. Silas Wright, Thomas H. Benton and James Buchanan, for recreation, ran up to Phil-

adelphia; the next day the *Pennsylvanian* announced that Senators Benton and Buchanan had arrived in that city, and taken lodgings at the United States Hotel. A few days after the three distinguished senators were in their seats. I sat at the time in the next seat to Gov. Silas Wright; turning to the Governor, 'I see by the papers that Mr. Benton and Mr. Buchanan have been in Philadelphia and taken lodgings at the United States Hotel; how did it happen that your name was not announced, as you were with them?' 'I did not send *my* name to the printer.' So it was with us.

"After early breakfast we were once more upon our horses, with one hundred miles through the wilderness before us. There were two Indian paths that led to Fort Wayne, the one by Chief Francis Godfroy's on the Salamonie river, the other in a more easterly direction, crossing the Mississinewa higher up and striking the "Quaker Trace," from Richmond to Fort Wayne, south of the head waters of the Wabash river. After a moment's consultation, Mr. Rariden, who was our guide, turned the head of 'Old Gray' to the eastern path, and off we started, at a brisk traveling gate, in high spirits. The day passed away; it was very hot, and there was no water to be had for ourselves or horses. About one o'clock we came to the Wabash river, nearly dried up, but there was grass upon the bank for our horses, and we dismounted, took off the saddles, blankets and saddle-bags, when the question arose, should we hold the horses while they grazed, tie them to bushes, spancel them, or turn them loose? We agreed that the latter was the best for the horses and easiest for us, but I raised the question of safety, and brought up the adage, 'Safe bind safe find.' Mr. Rariden.—'You could not drive Old Gray away from me.' Judge Eggleston.—'My Indian pony will never leave me.' I made no promise for my 'Gray Fox.' The bridles were taken off, and the horses turned loose to graze. A moment after, Old Gray stuck up his head, turned to the path we had just come, and bounded off at a full gallop swarming with flies, followed by the pacing Indian pony of the Judge, at his highest speed. Fox lingered behind, but soon became infected with the bad example of his associates, and away they all went, leaving us sitting under the shade of a tree that stood for years afterward on the bank of the Wabash. Our horses were, a week afterward, taken up at Fort Defiance, in Ohio, and brought to us at Winchester on our return. It took us but a moment to decide what to do. Ten miles would take us up to Thompson's on Townsend's Prairie. Our saddles and blankets were hung up above the reach of the wolves. Each took his saddle-bag upon his back, and and we started at a quick step — Rariden in the lead, Judge Eggleston in the center, and I brought up the rear.

"The heat was intense. None of us had been much used to walking. I am satisfied we must all have broken down, but most fortunately there had fallen the night before a light rain, and the water lay in the shade in the horse tracks. We were soon on our knees, with our mouths to the water. — Tell me not of your Croton, ye New Yorkers,

nor of your Fairmount, ye Philadelphians, here was water, 'what *was* water.' Near night we reached the prairie worn down with heat and fatigue. The thunders were roaring and the lightnings flashing from the black clouds in the west. A storm was coming up on the wings of a hurricane, and ten minutes after we arrived at Mr. Thompson's it broke upon us in all its fury, and continued raining in torrents during the night. We were in a low, one-story log cabin, about twenty feet square, no floor above, with a clapboard roof. Supper, to us dinner, was soon ready. Three articles of diet only on the plain walnut table, corn-dodgers, boiled squirrels and sassafras tea. Epicures at the 5 o'clock table of the Astor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and Revere, how do you like the bill of fare? To us it was sumptuous and thankfully received. Supper over, we soon turned in, and such a night of sweet sleep I never had before or since. The next morning our saddles and blankets were brought to us from the Wabash. The landlord provided us with ponies and we set forward at full speed, arrived at Fort Wayne that night, and took lodgings at the hotel of William N. Hood. In the morning court met, Judge Eggleston, president, and side judges, Thompson and Cushman, on the bench. Fort Wayne contained about 200 inhabitants, and the county of Allen some fifty voters. There were no cases on docket to try of a criminal character. Court adjourned early, and we all went up the St. Mary's river, to Chief Richardville's, to see an Indian horse race.

"The nags were brought to the ground, a gray pony about twelve hands high, and a roan, rather larger, like Eclipse and Henry, to contest the superiority of stock between the bands of Miamis and Pottawattomies. Six Indians were selected as judges — two placed at the starting point, two at the quarter stake, and two at the coming-out places. 'Riders up — clear the track,' and away they went under whip and spur. The race over, the judges met, the spokesman, a large Miami, says, 'Race even, Miami grey take first quarter, Pottawattomie roan take last quarter,' and all are satisfied. In the evening the grand-jury brought in a bill against Elisha B. Harris for stealing an Indian pony. Judge Eggleston.— 'Any more business before you, Mr. Foreman?' Gen. Tipton.— 'None sir.' 'You are discharged.'

"Judge Eggleston.— 'There is but one case on the docket for trial, an appeal case, damages claimed $5. I feel quite tired, and will be obliged to my associates to try the case.' Judge Cushman.— 'Certainly.' The case was called. Henry Cooper for the plaintiff, and Hiram Brown for the defendant. Case submitted to the court. The action was for damages, $5 claimed, for killing the plaintiff's dog. The witness swore that he saw the defendant running with his rifle, across his yard; saw him lay it on the fence; saw the smoke; heard the crack; saw the dog fall; went to where the dog lay, and saw the bullet-hole just behind the foreleg. Here Cooper rested with a triumphant air, and indeed, to a common eye, the case seemed beyond hope, but to the mind of the skillful advocate, capable of drawing the distinction between

positive and circumstancial evidence, a different conclusion was come to. "Breckenridge's Miscellanies, and Phillip's Evidence, stating the danger of listening to circumstantial evidence, and enumerating many lamentable cases of convictions and executions for murder upon circumstantial evidence, when the convicts were afterward proved to be entirely innocent, had been widely circulated and extensively read by courts and lawyers until the tendency of the courts was to reject circumstantial evidence. My friend, Mr. Brown, an ingenious attorney, of fine talents, and, by the way, rather waggish, said: 'A single question, Mr. Witness — can you swear you saw the bullet hit the dog!' 'I can swear no such thing.' 'That's all, Mr. Cooper; a case of mere circumstantial evidence, your honors.' Cooper's countenance fell; defeat stared him in the face; the case was submitted to the court without further evidence. Judge Cushman — 'This is a plain case of *circumstantial* evidence. Judgment for the defendant.' Cooper, with great indignation, with his eyes on Brown:—'When I die I wish it engraved upon my tombstone, here lies Henry Cooper — an honest man.' Brown, rising as quick as thought:—'Pope says an honest man is the noblest work of God. There have been atheists in this world — Bolingbroke of England, Voltaire of France, and Tom Paine of America, with a host of infidel writers who may be named: they have all done nothing against the Almighty. But let Henry Cooper be held up in the mid heavens, by an angel, for the whole race of man to look upon; and let Gabriel, with his trumpet announce to the gazing worlds, *this is God's noblest work*, and all the human race would become atheists in a day.' We returned to Winchester on our borrowed ponies, took our horses that had been brought from Defiance, and reached the Wayne circuit court in good time."

By an act of the legislature approved on the 21st day of January, 1826, Allen county was attached to the Third judicial circuit, of which Hon. Miles C. Eggleston was president judge. Of that circuit it is sufficient to say that it extended far enough south to include Jefferson county, on the Ohio river, at the county seat of which, Madison, Judge Eggleston lived.

The fourth term of the Allen circuit court was held at the house of Alexander Ewing, on the 13th day of February, 1826. It was held by the associate judges, Hanna and Cushman, the president judge being absent. Two indictments were returned by the grand jury: one against an Indian known as Sa-ga-naugh, for murder, and one against Elisha B. Harris, known as "Yankee Harris," for larceny. Harris is said to have lived on the St. Mary's about seven miles from Fort Wayne, and to have adopted as his life-motto, "to be as honest as the nature of the circumstances would admit." Calvin Fletcher was present as prosecuting attorney. Hiram Brown, of Indianapolis, and Moses Cox were admitted and sworn as attorneys, at that term of the court.

JUDGE EGGLESTON.

The fifth term of the court met on the 13th day of August, 1826, and was held by the president judge, Hon. Miles C. Eggleston, with associate Judge Cushman. Judge Eggleston was one of the leading lawyers of the state, and was regarded at that time as one of the best *nisi prius* judges of the state. Hon. AMOS LANE, of Lawrenceburg, was prosecuting attorney at that term, and continued as such until the next year. Mr. Lane had been a member of the legislature of 1816, the first under the state constitution, and was already a lawyer and a man of note. He was the father of Hon. James H. Lane, who in after years was a resident of Kansas and achieved distinction. At that term Benjamin Cushman, one of the associate judges, was indicted for selling liquors. He was tried by a jury and acquitted.

The next and sixth term of the court was held at the house of William Suttenfield, commencing on the 13th day of August, 1827. The president judge, Eggleston, and associate judges, William H. Hood and Benjamin Cushman, presided. At that term, William Quarles, afterward a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis, was admitted to the bar.

At that term, also, OLIVER H. SMITH was sworn in as prosecuting attorney. He was born on Smith's Island, near Trenton, N. J., in 1794. Until 1813 he attended a school "off and on," in a building near his home. On account of the death of his father, he left home that year to make his own living, and found work in a woolen mill at Philadelphia. In 1817 he came to Indiana, and settled at Rising Sun, but in a short time removed to Lawrenceburgh, and commenced the study of the law. In 1820 he was examined by Judge Eggleston and licensed to practice. Soon afterward he removed to Versailles, in Ripley county, and opened an office, but in a few months removed to Connorsville in Fayette county, where he continued to reside until 1839, when he became a citizen of Indianapolis. In 1822 he was elected a member of the legislature, and made chairman of the judiciary committee. While prosecuting attorney, under an appointment in 1824, Mr. Smith prosecuted some persons in Madison county upon a charge of having killed some friendly Indians. In a public address in after years, he thus referred to that prosecution: "I was circuit prosecuting attorney at the time of the trials at the falls of Fall Creek, where Pendleton now stands. Four of the prisoners were convicted of murder, and three of them hung, for killing Indians. The court was held in a double log cabin. The grand jury sat upon a long in the woods, and the foreman signed the bills of indictment, which I prepared, upon his knee; there was not a petit juror that had shoes on — all wore moccasins, and were belted around the waist, and carried side-knives used by the hunters." In 1826, Mr. Smith was elected to congress from the Third congressional district, which comprised one-third of the state, and extended from the Ohio river to the Michigan

line. He served with distinction in the house, and in 1836 was elected a senator of the United States. He served his term in the senate with ability and distinction, and at intervals, when at home, and after the close of his term, conducted a large practice at Indianapolis. As a lawyer, he was in the front rank with the greatest lawyers of the state. He died in 1859. At the term last above mentioned, associate judge, Cushman, was indicted for carrying concealed weapons; notwithstanding these indictments, Judge Cushman was regarded as a good citizen.

The seventh term of the court was held at the residence of Benjamin Archer, commencing on the 12th day of May, 1828, associate judges, Hood and Cushman, presiding, the president judge being absent. At that term Charles H. Test was sworn as prosecuting attorney for the term, the prosecutor for the circuit being absent. It was at this session that the first will was recorded in Allen county, the will of Abram Burnett.

The eighth term of court was commenced on the 10th day of November, 1828, associate judges, Hood and Cushman, presiding, the president judge again being absent. At this term the first conviction on a charge of felony occurred.

At this term also, DAVID WALLACE was appointed and sworn in as special prosecutor for the term. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1799. When he was a small boy his father emigrated to Ohio, and settled near Cincinnati, in the vicinity of Gen. Harrison's residence. Harrison, who was then in congress, had young Wallace appointed a cadet at West Point. He graduated there in 1821, and for a short time was a tutor in that institution. He then entered the army as a lieutenant of artillery, and in about one year resigned his commission. His father in the meantime, having settled at Brookville, Ind., he returned to his paternal home and commenced the study of the law in the office of Judge Eggleston. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, and soon had a good practice. In 1828, 1829 and 1830 he was elected to the legislature. In 1831 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, and was re-elected in 1834. In 1837 he was elected governor of Indiana. While holding that office he issued a proclamation appointing a day of thanksgiving and prayer. It was the first paper of the kind issued by a governor of Indiana, and it established a precedent which has been followed to the present day. After the expiration of his term as governor, he resumed the practice of the law. In 1841 he was elected to congress from the Indianapolis district. After the expiration of one term he again resumed the practice. During two years subsequent to the expiration of his term in congress, and prior to 1850, he resided at Fort Wayne, engaged in his profession. By 1850 he had become a resident of Indianapolis, and in that year was elected a member of the convention to frame a new state constitution. In 1856 he was elected a judge of the court of common pleas, and held the position until his death in 1859. As a judge, he was impartial and able, and it has been said that in that position he made the best record of his life. Governor Wallace was not a money-getting nor money-saving man. He took more pleasure in acquiring knowledge

and an honorable position than in gaining property. At one time he entered into a business venture at Fort Wayne which cost him his entire estate. It has been said of him that "as an orator he had few equals in the state. With a voice modulated to the finest precision, an eye sparkling and expressive, a countenance and person remarkable for beauty and symmetry, he stepped upon the speaker's stand, in these respects, far in advance of his compeers."

The ninth term of the court commenced on the 11th day of May, 1829. Judge Eggleston, the president judge, and associate judges, Hood and Cushman, presiding. At that term, Martin M. Ray, who afterward became a distinguished lawyer, was sworn in as prosecuting attorney for the circuit.

By an act of the legislature, approved January 20, 1830, Allen county became a part of the sixth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Randolph, Henry, Wayne, Union, Delaware, Fayette, Rush, Elkhart and Allen. Here, again, the exact size of the circuit cannot be determined without an examination of the several acts bounding the counties, and fixing their territorial jurisdiction. Of that circuit

HON. CHARLES H. TEST

was the president judge. At that day he was already a lawyer of note. He acted as president judge of the Allen circuit court until 1833. During the legislature of 1845, Governor Whitcomb, being opposed to the continuance upon the bench of the supreme court of the state, of Judges Dewey and Sullivan, sent the names of Judge Test and Andrew Davidson to the senate as their successors. The senate not being on friendly terms with the governor, rejected the nominations. From 1849 to 1853 Judge Test was secretary of state. In subsequent years, he was for a long time judge of a circuit court in the northwestern part of the state. He also lived for some years at Indianapolis, and died at Lafayette, subsequent to 1883.

The tenth term of the Allen circuit court, and the first after the county became part of the sixth circuit, commenced on the 10th day of May, 1830, Judge Test, the president judge, and associate judge, Hood, presiding. At that term, and until the latter part of the year 1831 JAMES PERRY was prosecuting attorney. He lived at Centerville, Wayne county, and continued to reside there in the practice of the law until he was nearly ninety years of age. At that term also, David H. Colerick, then a young lawyer from Ohio, was sworn in as an attorney, *ex gratia*, for the term. For a proper notice of the subsequent brilliant and useful life of Mr. Colerick, we refer to subsequent pages. William J. Brown was prosecuting attorney at the April term of the court, in 1832, and Samuel C. Sample at the October term of the same year. During the year 1830 and until the April term, 1831, Messrs. Hood and Cushman remained the associate judges. At the April term, 1831, and during the remainder of Judge Test's service, Messrs. Hood and L. G. Thompson were associate judges.

D. H. Cochrick

By an act of the legislature, approved on the 2nd day of February, 1832, LaGrange county was organized and made a part of the sixth circuit, along with Allen. The boundaries of the county were fixed as they now are, but by another section of the act, all the territory lying east of the county, to the Ohio state line, and south so as to include all of what now is DeKalb and Noble counties, except one row of townships on the south, was attached to the county for civil and judicial purposes. The county was named, as stated by one of the state historians, "in respect to the residence of General Lafayette in France."

By an act of the legislature approved on the 7th day of January, 1833, the eighth judicial circuit was created, embracing the counties of Carroll, Cass, Allen, LaGrange, Elkhart, St. Joseph, LaPorte, Huntington, Wabash and Miami. The boundaries of the three last named were fixed by an act of February, 1832. A section of the act provided that the several parts of the new counties should remain as they then were, for judicial purposes. The boundaries of Wabash and Miami counties were further defined by an act approved on the 30th day of January, 1833. Huntington county, as stated in the act first above mentioned, was named in honor of Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. Wabash county is supposed to have taken its name from the Wabash river, and Miami from the confederacy of Indians which inhabited this portion of the state. Miami county was fully organized under an act approved February 1, 1834, Huntington county, under an act approved February 1, 1834, and Wabash county under an act approved January 22, 1835. Of that circuit

GUSTAVUS A. EVERTS

was judge, and continued to act as judge of the Allen circuit court from the April term, 1833, until after the March term, 1836. He was about forty years of age, and resided at South Bend, the county seat of St. Joseph county. He was a lawyer of moderate ability, and not especially popular with a portion of the bar at Fort Wayne. The associate judges who presided during that period were Messrs. Hood and Thompson, above mentioned, William G. Ewing, David Rankin and Peter Huling. During that period also, John B. Chapman and Samuel C. Sample were prosecuting attorneys, the former for two years, and the latter for one year.

In 1834 Carroll county was taken from the eighth circuit, and made a part of the first. The boundaries of the counties of Noble, DeKalb, Steuben, Adams and Whitley were fixed by an act of the legislature approved February 7, 1835. By an act approved February 6, 1836, the county of Whitley was attached to Huntington county in the eighth circuit, for judicial purposes. The county is said to have been named in honor of Col. William Whitley, of Lincoln county, Ky., and of the bravest and most hospitable pioneers of that state, who fell at the battle of the Thames. Noble county, as

stated in the act, was named "in honor of the late Hon. James Noble." The county was organized as a county under an act of the legislature, approved February 4, 1836, and attached to the eighth judicial circuit. Adams county was named in honor of President Adams. It was fully organized under an act of the legislature approved January 22, 1836. By an act approved February 4, 1836, it was attached to the eighth judicial circuit, as were also the counties of Fulton, Kosciusko, Marshall and Porter. The eighth circuit, thus, in 1836, embraced the counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Allen, LaGrange, Elkhart, St. Joseph, LaPorte, Porter, Marshall, Fulton, Kosciusko, Noble and Adams, including the territory attached to the several counties for judicial purposes. Of that large circuit,

SAMUEL C. SAMPLE

became the president judge in 1836. His first service as judge in Allen county was at the September term, 1836. As already stated, he had been prosecuting attorney during the time Judge Everts was on the bench. He lived at South Bend, and was about forty years of age when he went upon the bench. He was the president judge of the Allen circuit court for less than one year. He represented this district in congress, and subsequently went into the State Bank at South Bend, where he died. During the time he was upon the bench, the associate judges were Peter Huling and David Rankin.

During that time JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, of South Bend, was prosecuting attorney. He was a very brilliant man, and one of the best lawyers in northern Indiana. He subsequently removed to New York city, and accumulated a fortune by the practice of the law.

The county of Steuben was fully organized as a county under an act approved January 18, 1837, and named in honor of Baron Steuben, a Prussian officer of distinction, who joined the American army during the revolutionary war, and rendered valuable service to the struggling colonies. DeKalb was fully organized as a county under an act approved January 14, 1837, and was given its name in memory of Gen. DeKalb, a revolutionary officer of German descent, who was killed in the battle of Camden. By that act also, the county was attached to the eighth judicial circuit. The boundaries of Wells county having been fixed by the act above mentioned, approved February 7, 1835, the county was fully organized under an act approved February 2, 1837.

By an act approved on the 9th day of December, 1837, the eighth judicial circuit was reduced in size and made to embrace the counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Allen, Adams, Wells, Jay, DeKalb, Steuben, Noble, LaGrange and Whitley. Jay county had been organized under an act approved January 30, 1836.

CHARLES W. EWING

was president judge of the eighth circuit in 1837, and remained the judge of the Allen circuit court until after the March term, 1839. As

we have seen, Mr. Ewing was appointed prosecuting attorney at the first term of the Allen circuit court, in 1824. The father of Mr. Ewing was born in Pennsylvania, and was of Irish parentage. Charles W. was born in the state of New York, his father having become a resident of that state. In subsequent years the father moved with his family, first to what is now Monroe, in the state of Michigan, and then to Washington, now known as Piqua, Ohio, and resided at the latter place and at Troy, seven miles away, until 1822. In that year he moved to Fort Wayne, and died in 1827, leaving a valuable property. It is said by those who knew him, that Judge Ewing was a good lawyer for his day, and quite an orator, but eccentric. He came to an unfortunate death, when he ought to have been in the vigor and prime of his life. During the time he was president judge, the associate judges were Peter Huling, Nathaniel Coleman, Michael Shiras and Marshall S. Wines. During the most of that time, Thomas Johnson was prosecuting attorney.

By an act of the legislature approved January 22, 1839, the eighth judicial circuit was made to embrace the counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Allen, Whitley, Noble, LaGrange, Steuben and DeKalb. Of that circuit

HENRY CHASE

became president judge by appointment in August, 1839, and remained the judge of the Allen circuit court for a little over one year. Judge Chase lived in Logansport, the county seat of Cass county. He was about thirty-nine years old when he went upon the bench, and as we have been informed by a lawyer still living, who was acquainted with the early judges of the different circuits to which Allen county was attached, he was one of the best judges of his day. During the time he was judge of the Allen circuit court, the associate judges were Nathaniel Coleman and Marshall S. Wines. During that time John W. Wright was prosecuting attorney. The circuit was the same when

JOHN W. WRIGHT,

of Logansport, who had the year before been prosecuting attorney, became the president judge in 1840. He remained the judge of the Allen circuit court for about two years.

Judge Wright was born at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1811. He graduated at the Ohio university in 1832, and went to Logansport, Ind., a year later, and began in a short time the practice of the law. He was judge for five years, including two years that Allen county was in his circuit. After retiring from the bench he was elected mayor of Logansport. He also had somewhat to do with banking and railroad affairs. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature on the democratic ticket, but declined the office, and went to Kansas to take part in preventing the state from becoming a slave state. The same year he was elected to

the Kansas constitutional convention, and afterward to the legislature of the state, and was made speaker of the house. A few years subsequent he returned to Logansport. A short time after the inauguration of President Lincoln he removed to Washington, D. C., and made that his permanent residence until the time of his death, on the 9th of October, 1889. It is said that he prospered in his profession there, and left a competency to his children.

During the time that he was judge of the Allen circuit court, the associate judges were Nathaniel Coleman, Marshall S. Wines and J. H. McMahon. During the most of that time LUCIEN P. FERRY was prosecuting attorney. During the balance of the time the office was held by WILLIAM H. COOMBS, a proper notice of whom is given hereafter.

By an act of the legislature, approved December 14, 1841, the judicial circuits were changed and a new, and twelfth judicial circuit was created, embracing the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Steuben, LaGrange and DeKalb. Of that circuit,

JAMES W. BORDEN

became president judge in 1842, and remained judge of the Allen circuit court until 1851. During that period the associate judges were Nathaniel Coleman, R. Starkweather, J. H. McMahon and Andrew Metzgar. During that time, William H. Coombs was prosecuting attorney for more than one year. For one year of the time, L. C. JACOBY was prosecuting attorney. He resided at Fort Wayne for many years thereafter, but finally located in the practice of the law in the west, where he still is. He was a lawyer of fair ability, but had some peculiar eccentricities. For two years during the period named, ROBERT L. DOUGLAS was prosecuting attorney. He lived at Angola, the county seat of Steuben county. He was a good lawyer, a man of culture, and an accomplished orator. In 1851 he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, engaged in the practice of the law, and accumulated a forture. He died a number of years ago while on a visit in Florida.

Following Mr. Douglas, ELZA A. MCMAHON was prosecuting attorney for one year, commencing with the year 1846. Following him, and beginning with the year 1847, JOSEPH BRACKENRIDGE was prosecuting attorney for three years. For an adequate notice of him, reference is made to following pages. Of his successor, also, JAMES L. WORDEN, who served as prosecuting attorney for three years, beginning with the year 1850, mention is hereafter made at length.

When Judge Borden retired from the circuit bench, the twelfth circuit was still the same as when he became judge.

ELZA A. MC MAHON

became the president judge of the circuit in 1851, and remained the judge of the Allen circuit court until 1855. As already stated, he had been prosecuting attorney during the year 1846. He lived at Fort

Wayne, having come from Ohio about 1845. He was about forty-two years of age when he went upon the bench and was unmarried. The writer is informed by a lawyer at Fort Wayne who knew him, that he was a fair lawyer, high-minded, and pleasant as a judge. Although delicate in health, and occasionally melancholy, he was at times witty and fond of humor. He was judge until 1855. A year after that, he removed to Minnesota, and died there about fifteen years ago, almost a mental wreck. During the first year that he was judge, and until the statutes of 1852 went into effect, abolishing the office of associate judge, Nathaniel Coleman and Andrew Metzgar were associate judges. During about three years of Judge McMahon's term, James L. Worden was prosecuting attorney. During the last year of that term Edwin R. Wilson filled that office.

During the term of Judge McMahon, by an act of the legislature, approved June 17, 1852, the state was re-districted for judicial purposes, and the tenth judicial circuit was formed, embracing the counties of Adams, Wells, Huntington, Wabash, Whitley, Allen, Noble, DeKalb, LaGrange, Steuben, Elkhart and Kosciusko. By the subsequent act of January 21, 1853, also during the term of Judge McMahon, the counties of Huntington and Wabash were taken from the tenth circuit and added to the eleventh circuit. Thus stood the tenth circuit in 1855, when JAMES L. WORDEN became the judge. As already stated, he had been prosecuting attorney during a part of the terms of Judges Borden and McMahon. He remained judge until 1858. During one year of his service EDWIN R. WILSON was prosecuting attorney. During two years of his term S. J. STOUGHTON held that office. Mr. Stoughton lived at Auburn, DeKalb county. He subsequently removed to Ligonier, Noble county, and later, removed to the state of Kansas, where he died. REUBEN J. DAWSON was appointed by the governor in January, 1858, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Worden, who had resigned. Of the former, a sketch is hereafter given. During the time he served upon the bench S. J. Stoughton was prosecuting attorney. In the fall of 1858,

EDWIN R. WILSON

was elected judge of the circuit, and remained the judge of the Allen circuit court until 1864. Judge Wilson was born on the 27th day of January, 1827, in Fairfield county, Ohio. His father was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch parentage. His mother was born in Lancaster, Penn. The parents, with the son, came to Indiana in 1840. Mr. Wilson studied law with Gov. Joseph A. Wright, and was licensed to practice at Indianapolis by Judge Wick and Delano R. Eckels in 1850. He located in Bluffton in Wells county in 1853. In the spring of 1854 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of the tenth circuit, to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Jas. L. Worden, who had resigned. At the next general election, he was elected to the same office on the democratic ticket over Hon. John W. Dawson, the whig candidate.

He was elected judge of the tenth circuit in the fall of 1858 on the republican ticket. After serving his term of six years upon the bench, he was appointed bank examiner for Indiana by President Johnson. After serving in that capacity for one year, he resigned because not in accord with the administration. In 1867 he removed to Madison, in Jefferson county, Ind., and engaged in the practice of the law as a partner of his brother, Maj. J. L. Wilson. He was elected to the state senate in the fall of 1878, and served for four years. In the fall of 1883 he moved back to Bluffton, where he has since been engaged in the practice of the law as a member of the firm of Wilson & Todd. Judge Wilson was a young man when he entered official life, and when he went upon the bench, but he was studious and energetic, a successful and reputable lawyer, and a careful and acceptable judge.

James L. Defreese, of Goshen, was elected prosecuting attorney of the circuit in 1858, and served for a short time while Judge Wilson was upon the bench. He died in the early part of 1859, and Mr. John Colerick, of Fort Wayne, of whom further mention will be made in subsequent pages, was appointed to fill out his term. Assuming that Mr. Colerick's appointment expired with the fall election in 1859, Mr. Moses Jenkinson, of Fort Wayne, and G. D. Copeland, were candidates at that election for the office, and Mr. Jenkinson, having received a majority of the votes, claimed to have been elected to the office. The governor, however, decided that Mr. Colerick should fill out the unexpired term for which Mr. Defreese had been elected, viz., until the general election in 1860.

Mr. Jenkinson, on his father's side, was of English, and on his mother's side of French, origin. His father was an officer in the war of 1812. In 1825 he was engaged in a commercial enterprise which took him to New Orleans, where he died with the yellow fever. The subject of this sketch was but fifteen years old at the time of his father's death, having been born in Cincinnati on the 5th day of November, 1810. Upon the death of his father, it became necessary for the son to help support the family by his labor. His mother was a lady of cultured intellect, and resolute of spirit, and inspired the son with a laudable ambition. He devoted his early years to the aid of his mother and the acquiring of an education. He commenced the practice of the law in Fort Wayne about the year 1840. He was a man of quick perceptions, and rapid in his actions both physically and mentally, and hence capable of much work. He was a successful lawyer, and universally liked by his brethren of the bar, and the people. In addition to being a successful lawyer, he was an enterprising business man, and was largely identified with the growth of the city. In 1861 he was elected a member of the legislature and continued such for two years, and made an efficient member. He died on the 1st day of November, 1865, after a brief illness. Upon the announcement of his death to the courts, by the late Hon. David H. Colerick, they adjourned in respect to his memory, and

the bar, at a subsequent meeting, resolved to attend his funeral in a body, and wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

From October, 1860, to October, 1862, during the term of Judge Wilson, AUGUSTUS A. CHAPIN, then a resident of Kendallville, in Noble county, of whom montion is made hereafter, was prosecuting attorney. During the last two years of his term, JAMES H. SCHELL, then a resident of Goshen, the county seat of Elkhart county, was prosecuting attorney. When elected, Mr. Schell was a young man, and full of promise. He was a man of good ability, well equiped for the duties of the profession, and was a successful prosecuting attorney. He was twice elected to the office and served for two terms of two years each. During his incumbency in office, he became a resident of Fort Wayne, and engaged in the general practice of the law. His health soon gave way, and he died several years ago, at a time when he ought to have been in the strength and vigor of mature manhood. In 1864

HON. ROBERT LOWRY,

then a resident of Goshen, of whom mention is made hereafter, was elected judge of the tenth circuit, composed of the same counties that constituted the circuit during the incumbency of Judges Worden, Dawson and Wilson.

The circuit remained the same until the 11th day of March, 1867, when the counties of Elkhart, LaGrange, Steuben, DeKalb, Noble and Kosciusko were, by an act of the legislature, taken from the tenth circuit and made to constitute a new circuit, thus leaving the tenth circuit embracing the counties of Allen, Whitley, Wells and Adams. Prior to the passage of that act, Judge Lowry had become a resident of Fort Wayne, and thus remained a resident within the tenth circuit. By an act of the legislature approved May 5, 1869, the tenth circuit was made to embrace, besides the counties above named, the county of Huntington. By an act approved December 14, 1872, Huntington county was taken from the tenth circuit and made a part of a new circuit. By an act approved March 6, 1873, the state was re-districted, and the counties of Allen and Whitley were constituted the thirty-eighth judicial circuit. By an act approved March 9, 1875, Allen county was constituted the thirty-eighth judicial circuit, and so remains (1889). Judge Lowry remained the judge of the several circuits of which Allen county was a part, until 1875, when he resigned to resume the practice of the law at Fort Wayne. For two years of the time that he was judge, James H. Schell, above mentioned, was prosecuting attorney.

In 1866, T. M. WILSON, then an attorney at Bluffton, was elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit. He was then a young man, having been admitted to the bar in 1863, but filled the office with ability and credit. He continued to reside and practice law at Bluffton until a few years ago, when he located at Fort Wayne, and is now (1889), engaged in the practice of the law in that city.

In 1868, when Wells county was in the tenth circuit with Allen county, JOSEPH S. DAILY, of Bluffton, was elected prosecuting attorney. He was re-elected in 1870, and in 1872. Under his last election he was the prosecuting attorney for the Allen circuit court, until, by an act of the legislature, approved March 6, 1873, Allen and Wells counties became parts of different circuits. When he was elected he was a young man, but able and energetic. Since then he has resided at Bluffton, and has been one of the leading lawyers. At different times he has been a member of the legislature. Some years ago he was nominated for congress, but was defeated along with his party. In 1886, he was elected judge of the circuit court for the circuit embracing the counties of Wells and Huntington, and is now (1889), serving as such to the entire satisfaction of the bar and people. As has been seen by the act of March 6, 1873, re-districting the state for judicial purposes, Allen and Whitley counties became the thirty-eighth judicial circuit. By reason of Wells county being thus disconnected from Allen, and Mr. Daily being a resident of the former county, the thirty-eighth circuit was left without a prosecuting attorney.

To fill that vacancy Governor Hendricks, on the 29th day of March, 1873, appointed JACOB R. BITTINGER, of Fort Wayne, to serve until the succeeding election. The act provided that an election should be held in the proper counties on the second Tuesday of October, 1873, to elect judges and prosecuting attorneys in place of such judges and prosecuting attorneys as might, at that time, be holding by appointment of the governor. An election was accordingly held, and Mr. Bittinger was elected prosecuting attorney of the thirty-eighth judicial circuit, and commissioned to serve for two years from the 27th day of October, 1873. That was a special election, as by an act approved April 26, 1869, the general elections, commencing with 1870, were to be held each two years thereafter. It was provided in that act that at such general elections all offices, the terms of which "will expire before the next general election thereafter, shall be filled," etc. In 1874, Mr. Bittinger was renominated, and, at the general election that year, re-elected and commissioned to serve for two years from the 27th day of October, 1875, the end of the term for which he had been commissioned in 1873. It will thus be seen that during about two years of the latter part of Judge Lowry's service upon the circuit bench, Mr. Bittinger was prosecuting attorney. He served under his last commission until the 27th day of October, 1877, with credit to himself and acceptably to the public. At the present time he is the attorney appointed by the circuit court to defend, in that court, all accused persons who have no means of employing counsel.

Upon the resignation of Judge Lowry, Hon. WILLIAM W. CARSON, of whom further notice will be given in this work, was appointed by Governor Hendricks to serve as judge of the circuit until the succeeding general election in 1876.

At the general election referred to, Hon. EDWARD O'ROURKE was

elected judge of the Allen circuit court. He is still on the bench, having been elected for the third term of six years each, in 1888. Of him a proper notice appears later.

In 1876, JAMES F. MORRISON was elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit court for a term of two years, commencing on the 27th day of October, 1877. He served that term and was re-elected for a term of two years, to commence in October, 1879. On November 6, 1880, he resigned the office and removed to Kokomo, the county seat of Howard county, where he has since been engaged in the practice of the law.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Morrison, C. M. DAWSON, of Fort Wayne, was appointed by Governor Williams to serve for the balance of his term. At the October election of that year, Mr. Dawson had been elected prosecuting attorney for a term of two years to commence in October, 1881. In 1881, a constitutional amendment was adopted and a law enacted, fixing the annual general elections on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1882, and biennially thereafter. That change in the time of general elections necessarily extended Mr. Dawson's term under his election, until the general election in November, 1883. The act of 1881, like the act of 1869, above mentioned, provided that at such general elections, "all offices, the terms of which will expire before the next general election, shall be filled," etc. At the general election in 1882, Mr. Dawson was elected for a term to commence in November, 1883; and again at the general election in 1884, he was electecd for a term to end in November, 1887. Under the appointment, and his several elections, Mr. Dawson served as prosecuting attorney for about seven years. When he was elected, and during a part of his first term, there was a criminal court in Allen county, having exclusive criminal jurisdiction, and a separate judge and prosecuting attorney; but by an act of the legislature, approved on the 12th day of April, 1882, the duties of the prosecuting attorney of that court were devolved upon the prosecuting attorney of the circuit court, after the expiration of the term for which the prosecuting attorney of the former court had been elected. In Allen county, the term of the prosecuting attorney of the criminal court expired with the general election in November, 1882. After that election, therefore, it became the duty of Mr. Dawson to prosecute the pleas of the state in the criminal court. As prosecuting attorney, he did himself credit, and was entirely satisfactory to the people. He is a son of Judge Dawson, already mentioned. He has spent most of his life, and all of his business life, in Fort Wayne, where he is now engaged in the general practice of the law. He graduated from the Albany, N. Y., law school in May, 1877. He is a vigorous man, physically and mentally, and is now in the prime of life.

At the November election in 1886, JAMES M. ROBINSON was elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit court for a term of two years, to commence in November, 1887. At the general election in November, 1888, he was elected for a second term, to commence in November, 1889.

He is now in the discharge of the duties of the office. He has made an efficient prosecuting attorney, and met fully the expectations of his most ardent friends. Mr. Robinson is a young man yet, and is entitled to much credit for what he has made of himself, being a self-made man. He is a careful and painstaking lawyer, and a forcible advocate.

PROBATE COURTS.

An act of the legislature, approved on the 29th day of January, 1829, provided for the establishment of a probate court in each county of the state, the judge of which was to be elected by the people of the county. It was not required that the judge should be a "professional character," but in order to receive a commission from the governor he was required to produce a certificate by a judge of a circuit court, or of the supreme court, that he was qualified to discharge the duties of the office. A more elaborate act upon the same subject was approved on the 10th day of February, 1831, and carried into the revised statutes of that year.

William G. Ewing became probate judge in Allen county in 1830, and served for three years, when he resigned the office. As stated early in this article, he had been admitted to the bar at the first term of the Allen circuit court, in 1824. He was a brother of Judge Charles W. Ewing. He did not devote much time to the law, but early went into business with his brother, George W. Ewing, and accumulated a fortune.

In 1834 Hugh McCulloch became judge of the probate court and served as such for about one year, when he resigned the office. He graduated from Bowdoin college in 1826. After having taught school for some time he commenced the study of law, and completed his course in Boston in 1832. In April, 1833, he came west, and after spending a few weeks in the office of Judge Sullivan, at Madison, Ind., he went to Indianapolis, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. He came from Indianapolis to Fort Wayne on horseback and liking the place, and believing that it had a promising future, determined to remain there. The State Bank of Indiana, chartered in 1833, was organized for business in 1834. In 1835 a branch was established at Fort Wayne, and Mr. McCulloch was soon appointed its cashier and manager. We cannot here trace the subsequent career of Mr. McCulloch until he became secretary of the United States treasury, and one of the most capable and widely known financiers of the country. His appointment as cashier and manager of the Fort Wayne branch of the State Bank, took him from the law, and the office of probate judge, to which he had been elected.

In the latter part of 1835 Gov. Noble appointed Thomas Johnson probate judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. McCulloch. He presided as probate judge until August, 1836, when his successor was elected. Mr. Johnson at that time was a young man and

lawyer of much promise. The year after he ceased to be probate judge he became prosecuting attorney of the circuit court, and served as such for two years. He was born on a farm near Chester, in Delaware county, Penn., on the 26th day of July, 1807. At an early age he moved with his parents to Belmont county, Ohio, where he commenced the study of the law. In 1832, at Richmond, Ind., he was admitted to the bar, soon after which he became a resident of Fort Wayne, and engaged in the practice of the law. He started in life without money or other help except his own resources. By his ability, unbending integrity and industry he soon acquired a large practice, an honorable position and a competency. Courteous and gentlemanly in his deportment, generous and charitable toward the failings of others, he had no enemies, and was esteemed by all who knew him. He was an estimable man and a good citizen. He died on the 18th day of September, 1843, from the effects of a cold which he had contracted but a few days before his death, in returning with Lucien P. Ferry from Bluffton, where they had been in attendance at court. On the day following his death, the late Hon. D. H. Colerick announced the fact to the Huntington circuit court, when it adjourned in respect to his memory. A bar meeting was at once called, at which Mr. Henry Cooper of Fort Wayne presided, and Lucien P. Ferry of the same place acted as secretary. Messrs. Colerick, William H. Coombs, of Fort Wayne, and the late Gen. James R. Slack, of Huntington, were appointed a committee to prepare suitable resolutions, expressive of the esteem in which Judge Johnson was held by the court and bar, and of their sorrow and condolence with the bereaved family. Of the lawyers who acted as officers of that meeting, and prepared the resolutions, all have followed Judge Johnson to the great court of final reward, except Judge Coombs, who is still living in Fort Wayne, in retirement and in ripe old age.

Mr. Johnson's widow remained a respected resident of Fort Wayne, until her death a short time ago. His daughter, Miss Lizzie Johnson, still resides at Fort Wayne.

In August, 1836, Lucien P. Ferry was elected probate judge for a term of seven years. He discharged the duties of the office until February, 1840, when he resigned. The same year in which he resigned the office of probate judge he became prosecuting attorney of the circuit court and served as such for about one year. He, too, was a young man and a lawyer of promise. In 1844 he died at the early age of thirty-three years. His family for years after his death resided in Fort Wayne. His widow is still a resident here. One of his sons lives at Seattle, and has just been elected (1889) governor of the new state of Washington. Upon the resignation of Mr. Ferry as judge of the probate court, Reuben J. Dawson, already mentioned as judge of the circuit court at a subsequent date, succeeded him, and held the position until the 9th day of November, 1840.

He was succeeded at that time by Samuel Stophlet, who held the position until 1844, when he resigned. Mr. Stophlet was not a lawyer. In the language of the act creating the court, he was not "a professional

character." He died many years ago, a reputable citizen of Fort Wayne.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Stophlet, Gov. Whitcomb appointed GEORGE JOHNSON probate judge. He held under that appointment until August, 1844, when he was elected to the office by the people. He held the position under that election until 1847, when he resigned. He was esteemed as a most worthy and intelligent young man. After his resignation he seems to have turned his attention to theology. While attending a course of theological studies at Gambier, Ohio, in December, 1850, he lost his life by the accidental discharge of a gun.

In 1847, NELSON MCLAIN became judge of the probate court, and served as such until the establishment of the common pleas court under an act of 1852, and the transfer to that court of all probate business. Mr. McLain was not a lawyer.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS.

Prior to the general act of the legislature creating courts of common pleas in all the counties of the state, there were a number of special acts creating, regulating, and abolishing such courts in different counties. For example, by an act approved on the 18th day of January, 1848, such a court was established in Tippecanoe county. By an act approved January 5, 1852, that court was abolished. By an act approved on the 4th day of January, 1849, such a court was created in Marion county, and by an act approved January 12, 1852, it was abolished. By a general act approved on the 14th day of May, 1852, courts of common pleas were created in all the counties of the state, and the counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells were constituted a district. The act provided for the election of a judge at the October election in 1852, and fixed the tenure of the office at four years. The act also gave to the court exclusive probate jurisdiction.

At the October election in 1852 Hon. JAMES W. BORDEN, already mentioned, was elected common pleas judge of the district of which Allen county was a part, as above stated, and he opened the court in Allen county on the 3rd day of January, 1853. He was re-elected in 1856, and held the office until 1857, when he resigned. As we have seen, the act creating the court gave it exclusive jurisdiction of probate business. But as prior acts had clothed the circuit court with probate jurisdiction in certain cases, an act was passed on the 14th day of January, 1853, transferring to the common pleas court all probate business pending in the probate and circuit courts.

Upon the resignation of Judge Borden, in 1857, Hon. JOSEPH BRACKENRIDGE, already mentioned, was appointed judge to serve until the succeeding election. At the general election in October, 1858, he was elected to fill out the unexpired term for which Judge Borden had been elected in 1856. Under that election he held the office until the general election in October, 1860, when he was elected for a full term

of four years, and held the office until the general election in 1864. A more extended notice of Judge Brackenridge is given elsewhere. At the October election in 1864, Judge Borden was again elected judge of the common pleas court, and held the office until the 29th day of October, 1867, when he resigned.

Upon his resignation, Governor Baker appointed ROBERT S. TAYLOR, of Fort Wayne, of whom a further notice will be given, to serve as judge of the court until a successor should be elected and qualified.

At the October election in 1868, Hon. DAVID STUDEBAKER, of Decatur, the county seat of Adams county, was elected judge of the common pleas court. He held the position until 1870, when he resigned. Mr. Studebaker, had for years been a resident of Decatur, engaged in the general practice of the law. Since his retirement from the bench he has been a resident of that place, and engaged in the practice of the law, banking and other business enterprises. He is a good lawyer, and while upon the bench, gave general satisfaction to the bar and the people. Added to this, he is a man of good character, and a valuable citizen.

Upon his resignation Hon. WILLIAM W. CARSON, already mentioned, was elected to fill out the term which expired with the October election in 1872.

At that election, SAMUEL E. SINCLAIR was elected for a term of four years. He held the position until March, 1873, when the court was abolished by an act of the legislature. Judge Sinclair was born in Fort Wayne in 1840. His father was one of the pioneer settlers and a worthy and respected citizen. He was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1853, and died in office, after having served less than one year. The subject of this brief sketch was thus left at the age of thirteen to make his way without the aid and influence of a father. He early determined to prepare himself for the law, and after availing himself of such advantages as the public schools afforded, he entered the law school at Albany, N. Y., and having pursued the prescribed course, graduated from that institution. Before returning, however, he was admitted to the bar of the court of appeals, the highest court in New York. He commenced the practice of the law at Fort Wayne about 1868, and was soon afterward appointed deputy prosecuting attorney. In 1880 he was elected a member of the legislature, and served for one term. Soon after his return from that service, he was appointed by the circuit court to defend, in that court, such accused persons as were not able to employ counsel. Except during the time that he was on the bench, he was engaged in the general practice of the law at Fort Wayne. Judge Sinclair filled the public positions to which he was elected with credit and fidelity. He was a man firm and outspoken in his convictions, brave and just with his fellows, and gentle, sympathizing and generous to the poor and afflicted. To his friends he was loyal and faithful. He died

on the 25th day of March, 1887, greatly lamented by his relatives, friends and all who knew him.

An act approved June 11, 1852, provided for the election of district prosecuting attorneys, at the October election in that year, who should hold their offices for two years, and prosecute the pleas of the state in the common pleas courts of such districts. At that election David Studebaker, already mentioned, was elected prosecuting attorney for the district of which Allen county was a part, as above stated, and served during the term of two years.

At the October election in 1854, JOSEPH BRACKENRIDGE, already mentioned, was elected prosecuting attorney for the district, and served as such until 1856. At the October election in that year, W. B. SPENCER was elected prosecuting attorney for the district, and served for one year.

At the October election in 1857, WILLIAM S. SMITH was elected to that office, and served for one year, the unexpired term for which Spencer had been elected. Mr. Smith was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1816. His father died when he was a young boy. The necessities of his mother required that he should go to work at once, and help provide for the family. He procured work with a gunsmith, and never had an opportunity to go to school. During his early manhood he worked at at his trade of gunsmithing at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1845, 1846 and 1847, he was a member of the Ohio legislature from the Cincinnati district. Subsequent to that, he moved to St. Mary's, Ohio, and became mayor of that town. He came to Fort Wayne on the 3d day of August, 1853, where he continued to reside until his death on the 21st day of May, 1868. Having been deprived of the advantages of an education in youth, Mr. Smith resolved to educate himself, which he did, while working at his trade. Prior to coming to Fort Wayne, and after that time, he studied law while working at his trade. After the expiration of his term as prosecuting attorney, he devoted himself to the general practice of the law, and in 1861 was elected city attorney for the city of Fort Wayne, and served as such for two years. Soon after the beginning of the late war, he was appointed enrolling and draft commissioner, and served as such until the close of the war. After that, he again engaged in the general practice of the law, and was so engaged until his health gave way, a short time before his death. Mr. Smith was a forcible public speaker, and took an active part in many political campaigns.

At the October election in 1858, JOHN COLERICK, already mentioned, was elected prosecuting attorney for the common pleas court, for a term of two years, ending with the general election in October, 1860. He held the office until May, 1859, when he resigned to accept the position of prosecuting attorney for the circuit court, tendered him by Gov. Willard.

Upon his resignation, JOSEPH S. FRANCE, of whom a further notice will be found in a subsequent part of this work, was appointed to act as such prosecuting attorney until the following election. At the October

election in 1859, he was elected to serve out the remainder of the time for which Mr. Colerick had been elected.

At the October election in 1860, Mr. D. T. SMITH was elected prosecuting attorney for the common pleas district, of which Allen county was a part. Mr. Smith was then a young man and lawyer, residing at Bluffton. He filled the position with credit until the end of his two years' term. He is still residing at Bluffton, engaged in the general practice of the law.

At the October election in 1862, Mr. DAVID COLERICK, of Fort Wayne, was elected prosecuting attorney, the district being the same as formerly. He was re-elected in 1864, and served until the October election, 1866. Mr. Colerick was a son of the late Hon. David H. Colerick, a brother of Hon. John Colerick, who died in 1872, and of Hon. Walpole G. Colerick, and Messrs. Henry and Philemon B. Colerick. He studied law with his father, and in subsequent years, and until the death of his brother, the Hon. John Colerick, was a partner with him in the practice of the law. Mr. Colerick was a young man of fine talents, generous impulses, and pleasing and affable manners. As prosecuting attorney he was, though young, able and efficient. He died on the 10th day of June, 1872, at the early age of about thirty-two years.

At the October election in 1866, Mr. JOSEPH S. DAILY, of Bluffton, of whom mention has already been made, was elected prosecuting attorney for the common pleas court. He held that position until the end of his term in 1868.

At the October election in 1868, Mr. BENJAMIN F. IBACH, of Huntington, the county seat of Huntington county, was elected to the office. He was re-elected in 1870, and held the office until the October election in 1872. Mr. Ibach was then a young man, but discharged the duties of the office with ability, fidelity and efficiency. He still resides at Huntington, engaged in the practice of the law. For many years he has been the city attorney for Huntington. In 1886 he was elected a member of the legislature from the counties of Allen and Huntington, and made a careful and valuable member.

At the October election of 1872, JACOB R. BITTENGER, of whom mention has already been made, was elected to the office for a term of two years, and held the position until the office, and the common pleas court, were abolished by the act of March 6, 1873.

CRIMINAL COURT OF ALLEN COUNTY.

By an act approved on the 11th day of May, 1867, a criminal court was established in Allen county, with exclusive criminal jurisdiction. The act provided for a judge and prosecuting attorney for that court, and also provided for the appointment of those officers by the governor until the next ensuing general election. In pursuance of the act the governor, soon after its passage, appointed JAMES A. FAY, of whom further notice is given hereafter, judge, to hold the office until the election and qualifi-

cation of a successor. At the October election in 1867, Judge James W. Borden, already mentioned, was elected judge of the court for a term of four years. It was by reason of that election that he resigned his place on the bench of the common pleas court. His term extended until 1871, but by reason of the annual election having been dispensed with by the act of 1869, already mentioned, it became necessary to elect a judge of the criminal court at the general election in 1870, whose term should commence in October, 1871. At that election Hon. Joseph Brackenridge, already mentioned, was elected judge, and held the office until October, 1875. At the general election in 1874, Judge Borden was again elected judge, and was re-elected in 1878, for a term of four years He died in office on the 26th day of April, 1882.

The Hon. WARREN H. WITHERS, of whom more adequate mention will be given hereafter, was appointed judge of the criminal court, by Governor Porter, a few days after the death of Judge Borden, to serve until the election and qualification of a successor.

At the November election in 1882, SAMUEL M. HENCH, of whom more will be said hereafter, was elected judge of the criminal court, and held the office until the 31st day of October, 1884, at which time the court ceased to exist, by virtue of an act of the legislature, approved February 27, 1883.

At the time the governor appointed Mr. Fay judge of the criminal court, he also appointed Robert S. Taylor, before mentioned, prosecuting attorney of that court, with a like term. At the October election in 1867, Edward O'Rourke, of whom mention has already been made, was elected prosecuting attorney of that court, for a term to end in October, 1869. But as there was no election in that year, by reason of the change in the election laws in 1869, he held over until the election in 1870. At the October election in the latter year, he was re-elected and served the full term. At the October election of 1872, JOSEPH S. FRANCE, of whom mention has already been made, was elected prosecuting attorney of the criminal court. He died in July, 1874, before the expiration of the term, and Samuel M. Hench, of whom mention has been made, was appointed by Gov. Hendricks on the 16th day of July, 1874, to serve until the election of a successor. Having been nominated for the office by the democratic county convention in June of that year, he was elected to the office at the succeeding October elections. In 1876 and in 1878 he was re-elected, and, a controversy having arisen as to the length of the term as fixed by the statute, he held the office under his last election until the 10th day of January, 1881.

At the October election, in 1880, WILLIAM S. O'ROURKE was elected prosecuting attorney of the criminal court, and served as such until November, 1882, the end of the term for which he had been elected, and until the office of prosecuting attorney for the criminal court ceased to exist by virtue of the act approved April 12, 1881, already mentioned. Mr. O'Rourke was quite a young man when he was elected

Allen Zollars

to the responsible position, and had but recently been admitted to the bar. He was, however, a young man of ability, energy and integrity, and made a good prosecuting attorney. Shortly after quitting the office he was appointed to the responsible position of attorney for the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company in Indiana, and filled the place with ability and success until about August, 1889, when he removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he is now engaged in the general practice of the law. Mr. O'Rourke is a son of Mr. Patrick S. O'Rourke, of Fort Wayne, superintendent of that portion of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad which is in Indiana, extending from the state line on the north to Richmond, south. He was born in Fort Wayne, and was educated there and in Pennsylvania. He also graduated from the law department of the university of Michigan.

SUPERIOR COURT OF ALLEN COUNTY.

The superior court of Allen county was established by an act of the legislature approved on the 5th day of March, 1877. Soon after the passage of the act, Gov. Williams appointed Allen Zollars judge of the court, but as the act was not to take effect until the following August, the commission was not issued until the 7th day of that month. Under that commission Mr. Zollars would have been entitled to hold the office until the October election in 1878. After hearing some habeas corpus cases in vacation, he formally opened the court on the 10th day of September, 1877, and presided until about the 20th day of the month, when he resigned and resumed the practice.

Upon his resignation, Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, already mentioned, was appointed judge of the court, and held the office until the general election in October, 1878. At that time he was elected by the people for a term of four years, and held the office until after the general election in November, 1882.

At that election, Hon. JAMES L. WORDEN, already mentioned, was elected judge for a term of four years. He died on the 2d day of June, 1884. On the 15th day of the same month, Hon. LINDLEY M. NINDE, of whom further notice will be taken hereafter, was appointed judge by Governor Porter, to serve until the general election in November of the same year. His successors, S. M. HENCH and AUGUSTUS A. CHAPIN, are both mentioned further on in this work.

The biographical sketches of lawers following were not written by Judge Zollars, except that of Judge Worden. They were prepared at the instance of the publishers.

James Lorenzo Worden was born on the 10th day of May, 1819, in Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Mass., the son of John and Jane Worden. His father died when he was about eight years old, and a year or two later he moved with his mother to Portage county, Ohio. His youth was spent upon a farm, where he had the benefit of a common school education, and devoted himself, to some extent, to literary pursuits. He began the study of law at the age of nineteen, and in 1839 entered the office of Thomas T. Straight, at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1841 he was ad-

mitted to the bar of the supreme court of Ohio, at Lancaster, and for two or three years thereafter, was in the practice at Tiffin, Ohio. In the spring of 1844 he removed to Columbia City, in Whitley county, Ind., and opened a law office. In the presidential campaign of that year he took quite an active part, being then as he continued to be through life, a democrat.

In the spring of 1845 he was married to Miss Anna Grable, the daughter of Benjamin Grable, then county treasurer of Whitley county, and an honorable and estimable citizen. Through the remainder of his life, the wife shared with him his successes and disappointments, whatever they may have been, and is still a resident of Fort Wayne. She is now, and always has been, very highly respected by all who have known her, for her ability, culture, and refinement, and for her estimable qualities as a wife, mother, citizen, neighbor, and friend. In the fall of 1845 Mr. Worden removed to Albion, in Noble county. He soon became known there, and acquired as good a practice as the county afforded. In 1848, while a resident of Albion, he won quite a reputation, and made friends in Fort Wayne by the brilliant manner in which he conducted the prosecution of a man who had been indicted for murder in Noble county, and had taken a change of venue to Allen county. In conseqence of the solicitations of these new friends, he removed to Fort Wayne in 1849, where he resided until his death. In 1850 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the twelfth judicial circuit, embracing the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Steuben, LaGrange and DeKalb, and held the office for three years.

Two years after his election, the state was redistricted for judicial purposes, and Allen county became a part of the tenth circuit, which embraced the counties of Adams, Wells, Huntington, Wabash, Whitley, Allen, Noble, DeKalb, LaGrange, Steuben, Elkhart and Kosciusko. A year later, the counties of Huntington and Wabash were taken from the circuit. Of that circuit, Mr. Worden was appointed judge, by Gov. Joseph A. Wright, in 1855, to fill a vacancy. At the general election that year he was elected judge of the circuit for a full term of six years, without opposition. Judge Worden was a lawyer and not a politician, and hence did not desire an office which would take him from the profession. In 1857, however, while he was on the bench, his popularity was such, that contrary to his known inclination, his party associates made him their candidate for congress. The district being largely republican, he was defeated with his party. In 1858 he resigned the position of circuit judge to accept the appointment by Gov. Williard, as judge of the supreme court of the state, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Stuart, of Logansport, and delivered his first opinion, in the case of Mills et al. *vs.* The State ex rel. Barbour, et al. (10 Ind., 114), in open court, on the first day of the May term of that year. In 1859 he was elected a judge of the supreme court for a full term of six years, ending in January, 1865. In 1864 he was renominated for an election to another term but was defeated with his party at the general election.

In January, 1865, after the close of the term for which he had been elected in 1859, he returned to Fort Wayne and engaged in the general practice. In May following, he was elected mayor of the city, and after having held the office for about one year resigned in order to give his full time to his practice which had become large and important. From that time until January, 1871, he was a partner with Hon. John Morris, who was his life-long, and most intimate and confidential friend. In 1870, he was again elected by the people of the state as judge of the supreme court. In 1876 he was again nominated for re-election to the same position. After the state convention, an individual whose name need not be mentioned here, being disappointed, and dissatisfied with some appointments which had been made by the supreme court, raised an unreasonable and unfounded clamor about the expenses of that court. Some of the judges who had also been renominated by the same convention, unwisely and unnecessarily, concluded to decline the nomination, and so informed the state committee. That committee, just as unwisely and unnecessarily, accepted the declination, and concluded to leave the matter to be settled by the democrats of each of the supreme court judicial districts. Judge Worden was thus called upon, as all men long in public life are, to meet the complaints and charges of the jealous, envious and disappointed.

The state was then, as it is now, divided into five supreme court judicial districts, corresponding with the number of the supreme court judges. The constitution of the state required, and still requires, that a judge of the supreme court shall reside in each of those districts, although they are elected by the people of the whole state. Judge Worden's district comprised the counties of Allen, Whitley, Huntington, Wells, Adams, Grant, Blackford, Jay, Delaware, Randolph, Howard, Madison, Hancock, Henry, Wayne, Fayette, Union and Franklin. In compliance with the order of the state committee, a convention was called and assembled in that district, and was largely attended by the leading, influential, and substantial men of the party. Judge Worden's private and official life was not only approved and commended, but it was unanimously resolved that he should stand as the candidate for the position of supreme judge. That decision was approved by the people, and he was re-elected by a handsome majority, running abreast with the most popular men on the ticket. By virtue of that election, Judge Worden entered upon his third term as judge of the supreme court in January, 1877. That term would have ended in January, 1883. In 1882, his friends at home, and over the state, insisted that he should again be a candidate for election to another term upon the supreme bench. He, however, felt, that having served in that capacity, and performed the arduous and exacting labors of the position for almost nineteen years, he should not further prolong the service, and declined. Upon that declination becoming known, his friends at home determined to place him upon the bench of the superior court of Allen county, and he was nominated and elected without opposition to that position at the general election in November, 1882.

That election, and the acceptance of the office, rendered it necessary for him to resign his position upon the supreme bench, which he did soon after the election. He at once entered upon the discharge of the duties of judge of the superior court and was holding that office at the time of his death, at 9:30 p. m., on the 2d day of June, 1884. His death created the greatest sorrow, not only upon the part of the people at his home, but over the entire state. A meeting of the bar was held on the 4th day of June, at which addresses of the highest commendation of the deceased were delivered by Judge Morris, Hon. J. K. Edgerton, and other members of the Allen county bar; by judges of the supreme court, the governor of the state, Senator McDonald, Hon. David Turpie, and other state officers, and distinguished men of the state. At the funeral, the judges of the supreme court of the state who had been Judge Worden's associates upon the bench, and his successor, and Judge Morris, who had long been his partner when in the practice, and also associated with him as a commissioner of the supreme court, acted as pall bearers. At the opening of the term November, 1884, of the supreme court, a meeting of the bar of the state was held, when Judge Morris, in behalf of that bar, presented an address, upon the life, character, and work of Judge Worden, which the court ordered to be spread upon its records, and published in one of the reports of the decisions of the court.

Judge Worden made no pretence to florid oratory, but in his addresses to the court, and jury, he was logical, practicable and convincing. In the trial of causes, his thorough knowledge of the law and the rules of practice; his fine analytical powers, and logical and methodical manner of thought, enabled him to readily discern and grasp the salient points in a case, and handle them with consummate skill. As a *nisi prius* judge, he had but few, if any, equals in the state. His quick perceptions, and knowledge of the law, and practice, very much lightened the labors of the practitioner, by rendering unnecessary to a large extent, the hunting up and presentation of authorities. Of him it may be truthfully said, that in no office which he was called upon to fill did he fail to come up to the full measure of the requirements of the position. Judge Worden's work upon the bench of the supreme court is what has more certainly secured for him an honorable and enduring place in the history of the state. He went upon that bench when a young man, thirty-nine years of age. His work there was such as would adorn any bench in the land. As has been said upon another occasion, he was a man of unusually strong common sense. His mind was clear, logical and discriminating. He had also a broad sense of right and justice, and could readily discern upon which side they were in a legal controversy.

He was not a man of circumlocution, either in thought or word. There is a clearness, concisness and directness of expression in his opinions that may well serve as a model for judges and lawyers. He was by nature a lawyer and judge, having the faculty, in an unusual degree, of brushing aside all that might tend to becloud and confuse, and seeing readily the real question for decision, and determining what the decision

Isaac Mowrer

should be to conform to the rules of the law, and work out substantial justice to the parties interested. His opinions not only show his ability, and his learning in the law, but they show also, that they were prepared with labor and care. He had no toleration for the weak and abused idea that the reputation of a judge, upon the bench of a court of final decision, is to be established, or the value of his labors measured, by the amount that he may write, and was governed by the sensible, and the only sensible idea, that the reputation of the judge upon such a bench, will rest, finally, upon the character, and not upon the number of his written opinions, and that the value of his labor will be, and can only be, properly measured by the character, and not by the number of his written opinions. He acted upon the idea, that care in the decision of causes, and in the writing of opinions, lessen the business in the supreme court by lessening litigation below, while haste, and the consequent looseness in expression, in an attempt to multiply opinions, necessarily result in misunderstandings on the part of the profession, the multiplication of suits below, and an increase in the number of appeals. He knew, as any lawyer of experience and observation knows, and especially, as every judge of observation knows, that suits are very frequently commenced which have no other foundation than a dictum found in some case, which ought not to be there, and which would not be there but for the haste of the judge who wrote the opinion. Such cases invariably go to the supreme court, and thus, haste in such a court, instead of lessening, in fact increases its business.

Judge Worden perhaps, wrote as few cases in the same length of time as any judge who has ever been upon the bench of the supreme court, but in the way of reputation, he was in the front rank, if not indeed, the first man in the rank. By the lawyers of the state and by the courts, including the supreme court, his opinions are read and cited with a feeling of security. There is a feeling that he was not only capable of deciding and stating the law correctly, but that he had bestowed the labor, and taken the time, necessary to enable him to state it correctly. It is for this reason that his opinions are the more frequently cited and relied upon, not only in Indiana, but elsewhere. Again, as has been said elsewhere, by his work upon the bench of the supreme court, as embodied in his written opinions extending over so many years, Judge Worden erected his own monument and wrote his own inscription. He needs none other.

While Judge Worden was a democrat, and a firm and conscientious believer in the principles and doctrines of that party, he was, in no sense, an aggressive or active partisan. The result was that he was singularly free from the assaults of party opponents, which almost invariably, every public man has to meet. Indeed, Judge Worden always received quite a large vote from persons in the opposite party, who knew him well. On one occasion only, was he assailed with anything like violence, and that assault was absolutely unfounded, and more unjust than it was violent. He never took the trouble to meet and overthrow the assault—

indeed, could not well afford to do so, while he was upon the bench of the supreme court. The time has now come when, in justice to his memory, the facts ought to be made known.

In 1869 a law was passed which dispensed with the annual general elections, and provided that, commencing with the year 1870, a general election should be held biennially on the second Tuesday in October, and that at such elections all offices, the terms of which would expire before the next general election thereafter, should be filled. So long as the elections were held in October, the terms of county officers commenced, and ended in that month, subsequent to the general election, and they were so commissioned. In April, 1880, some constitutional amendments were submitted to the people of the state for adoption or rejection by popular vote. One of those amendments provided for a change of the date of the general elections from October, to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Almost immediately after the vote had been taken, the question was made and insisted upon, that the amendments had not been adopted by the requisite vote. The controversy soon assumed the form of a legal contest in court, and went upon appeal to the supreme court. It will be readily seen that if that court should hold that the amendments had been adopted, the next election, in the fall of 1880, would be in November instead of October, and the four-year terms of many county officers would expire in October before the November election in 1882. In that event, in order to comply with the law of 1869 above mentioned, it would be necessary to elect successors to such officers in 1880.

Acting upon the assumption that the amendments had been adopted, there were in Allen county, where Judge Worden lived, quite a number of candidates for the nomination for the four-year county offices by the democratic convention, soon to assemble. If the amendments were not adopted there would be no expiration of terms in such offices before the election in 1882, and hence no vacancies to be filled by election in 1880. By reason of the candidates above mentioned, Judge Worden's friends, at home, thought it would be best to know, if possible, before the assembling of the county convention, whether or not the amendments had been adopted. The convention was called to meet on Saturday of the week in which the case was argued in the supreme court. If the amendments should be held to have been adopted, it would be necessary to nominate candidates for the four-year offices; otherwise not. While the argument was in progress, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne was at Indianapolis, and in a conversation with Judge Worden, in the presence of a close friend of each, spoke of the condition of things in Allen county, and, without an intimation as to whether he wished a decision one way or the other, that, in fact, being a matter of no consequence at all, requested that if a decision should be reached before the coming Saturday, the judge should telegraph him at home what it was. The case was decided before the coming Saturday, and it was held, Judge Biddle writing the opinion, that the amendments had not been adopted

by the requisite vote. After the opinion had been read, and approved by the court, and had thus become open for the inspection of all, Judge Worden met the friend who had been present at the conversation with the Fort Wayne gentleman, and said to him that the decision was, that the amendments had not been adopted, and requested him to telegraph the fact to the boys at Fort Wayne. That conversation was overheard by a newspaper reporter, and he has contended that the judge requested the friend to "telegraph it to the boys," not mentioning Fort Wayne. Whether he might have been wrong or not, in that contention, is a matter of no consequence, and cannot affect the real truth in the matter, because Judge Worden had, and could have no thought except to have the fact communicated to his friends at home in compliance with the request before mentioned, which friends he called the boys. He was a man of too much dignity, and too high a sense of propriety, to speak of any except his intimate friends at home as "the boys."

But for the peculiar political condition in Indiana at that time, doubtless no notice at all would be taken of Judge Worden's innocent remark. Indiania was then just entering upon one of its most exciting political campaigns. Up to that time the general elections had been held in October. The state was one of the few states known in the political world as an October state, and having been regarded as a close and pivotal state, the presidental campaigns had always been exciting, and closely contested, a large portion of the great speakers of both parties from other states usually being present, taking part in them. A president of the United States was to be elected in 1880. The friends of Gov. Hendricks in Indiana were making a vigorous effort for his nomination by the democratic national convention. The convention was about to assemble at Cincinnati, and many of the delegates were already there, when the decision of the supreme court was rendered. Although the opinion in the case was written by Judge Biddle, who had not been elected as a democrat, and never had been a democrat, yet, as a majority of the court had been elected as democrats, for the purpose of turning every possible thing to political advantage in the close and fierce contest that was just opening, Judge Worden's innocent statement was tortured and twisted from its true, and only reasonable meaning, and it was contended that his purpose was to have the fact telegraphed to the delegates at Cincinnati, and that therefore, the decision had been rendered for the purpose of assisting in the nomination of Gov. Hendricks.

The real facts in the case, as above stated; Judge Worden's high character, dignity, and sense of propriety; his well known and uniform personal, official and judicial integrity, and the judgment of all who knew him well, fully meet and overthrow such an unreasonable contention, and such an unjust and unreasonable torture of his statement made as above recited. There is no method of judging of a man's character and integrity so reliable as the judgment of the people amongst whom he has lived for a life-time, and who thus have had the opportunity of

knowing him as none others can. Judge Worden was a resident of Indiana a few months over forty years. As prosecuting attorney, judge of the circuit court, mayor, judge of the supreme court, and judge of the superior court of Allen county, he was in the public service for more than twenty-seven years of that time. His life was thus, in a large measure, an open book, to be read by all. When not in the public service, he was in the practice of the law at home, and in a large number of surrounding counties, and was thus, in a sense, in public life. At no time, did the people, who knew him best, have more confidence in his integrity than in the later years of his life. As already stated, less than two years before his death, and after his long service upon the supreme bench, he was elected judge of the superior court of Allen county, without opposition. Such a manifestation of enlightened confidence is, of itself, more than sufficient to meet and overthrow the unreasonable and unjust imputation above mentioned.

It is a matter in which his widow, children and friends, may have a just pride, that after having spent the greater part of his business life in the public service, he went to his grave respected and honored by the people who knew him, and by the bar and courts of the state, as an honest and honorable man, and as an honest and faithful public servant. So long as Indiana shall be a commonwealth, so long as its people shall have laws and courts, his name will be known and honored. How much good he may have accomplished for the people of the state may never be fully appreciated by the people generally, but it will be, in a measure at least, by the profession and the more observing.

Judge Worden was not only a great lawyer and judge, but by extended reading and study, he was a man of refined taste and culture. He left surviving him three sons, one of whom, Charles H., is a lawyer. He was born in Fort Wayne on the 14th day of September, 1859. He was educated in the schools of the city, and in 1878 entered the university of Michigan, where he remained two years, pursuing the course of study prescribed by that institution. He was admitted to the bar of the courts in Allen county in 1882, and has since been admitted to the bar of the federal courts in Indiana. He is a member of the law firm of Worden & Morris, and is prominent among the young attorneys of the city and state. He was married on the 10th day of June, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth M. Hoffman, of Fort Wayne, and they have one child, Alice.

Charles Wayne Ewing, at one time president judge of the eighth judicial circuit, was the oldest son of Col. Alexander Ewing. He was born October 13, 1798, near Geneseo, N. Y., and received his collegiate education in Ohio. His first study of law was with Judge Eeste, of Cincinnati. On being admitted to practice he began his career as a lawyer at Fort Wayne. At the first session of court in Allen county he was on August 9, 1824, appointed prosecuting attorney. In 1826 he presented a design for a court seal, which was adopted. Previous to this time he had become a member and the first secretary of Wayne lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M., organized in 1823 by Gen. Tipton. In 1827 Mr. Ewing

went to Detroit, where he practiced law about two years, and was married June 5, 1829 to Abigail B. Woodworth. In 1832 he removed to the settlement at Logansport, Ind., where he became eminent as a lawyer, and was judge of the circuit court for several years. Resuming the practice at Peru, he removed to Fort Wayne in 1835, where he became the leading lawyer, and again was called to the bench. He died on January 9, 1843. Judge Ewing was an accomplished gentlemen, and brilliant in social life as in his profession. Impulsive, warm hearted and generous, he won the friendship of all his associates. In the earlier pages of this work is quoted an appreciative tribute from one who knew him during his brief but brilliant career.

Henry Cooper, a noted lawyer and prominent citizen of Fort Wayne in an early day, was a descendant through his mother, of Irish Protestants, who were among the first followers of Lord Baltimore, to Maryland, where they settled near Cambry. His paternal progenitors, who were English Protestants, arrived in Maryland at a later period. He had a maternal uncle who served under the unfortunate Admiral Byng, at Minorca, and in the English West India fleet during the French war. His maternal grandfather was an ensign in the Maryland volunteers during the revolutionary war. One of his paternal uncles was taken prisoner by the Hessians in New Jersey, and was detained a long time on board one of the prison ships at New York. Henry Cooper, son of James and Leah Cooper, was born at Havre de Grace, Md., June 8, 1793, and was left fatherless in his tenth year. Influenced by the slender state of his resources, he commenced a sea-faring life in 1810, but finding there was no chance of preferment without a knowledge of navigation he entered himself as a student of that science under the tuition of Mr. Ackworth, in Baltimore. Determining to follow the sea, he did so until 1818, and by perseverance and good conduct, rose to the command of a vessel. About the year 1818, he abandoned the sea and came west. After coming to the west, the small amount he had saved from his hard earnings was sunk in the Mississippi river during a storm. He made a fresh effort in a new profession, and, in 1822, commenced the study of law under the direction of the late Mr. Wing, of Cincinnati, Ohio. About the year 1825, he removed to Fort Wayne, and after three years of unremitting study, was admitted to the bar of the circuit courts of this state, and in May, 1829, to practice in the supreme court of the state. Mr. Cooper had a very extensive practice in the circuit and supreme courts in Indiana, and in the United States courts in the state. A few of the many interesting cases in which he was engaged have been reported, either by Judges McLean, Blackford or Smith. At the January term, 1833, he was licensed in the supreme court of the United States. In February, 1833, Mr. Cooper married Mary C. Silvers, of Hamilton county, Ohio, who, before her decease, bore him seven children, five of whom have long since died. The two survivors are now engaged in mercantile business on the Pacific slope. In July, 1850, he married Mrs. Ellinor Munson, widow of James P. Munson, and mother

of Charles A. Munson. The only child by the last marriage is William P. Cooper. Mr. Cooper was never a candidate for any political office, but was a leading whig, and during the presidential candidacy of his old personal friend Gen. Harrison, he was chairman of the committee which organized such a successful campaign in Allen county. Mr. Cooper had an extensive practice in the courts of Indiana, and frequently of Ohio, and, during the period from 1845, to the time of his death, few lawyers had presented the result of more labor and research to the supreme court than he. As a speaker he made no effort at flowery declamation, but in a methodic and logical argument, presented his case, analyzed the testimony and concentrated it on the point at issue. His memory was wonderful, a decision once read became indelibly impressed on his mind, and he could repeat not only the substance, but give the page and volume with astonishing accuracy. Lawyers yet practicing, remember the kind assistance he always tendered, and the great pains he ever took to thoroughly explain or apply a point of law. Mr. Cooper died suddenly, on Friday, March 25, 1853, from a congestive chill.

Judge William H. Coombs, of Fort Wayne, was born in Brunswick, Maine, July 17, 1808, the son of Andrew and Susannah (Jackson) Coombs, also natives of that state. In December, 1811, his parents removed to Cincinnati and in the following spring they located on a farm twenty miles east of that city, in Clermont county, where Judge Coombs spent his boyhood and early youth. He went to Cincinnati, in 1826, and until 1831 he worked as a carpenter in that city and its vicinity. In 1831 he settled at Connorsville, Ind., where he entered upon the study of law with Caleb B. Smith. He was admitted to the bar at Connorsville in the spring of 1834 and for a short time practiced his profession with Mr. Smith. In 1835 he removed to Wabash, and there practiced until the fall of 1837, when he came to Fort Wayne. Here he practiced law until 1849. In that year he went by way of Cape Horn to California. Arriving there in the fall of 1850, he remained, engaged at the practice of law and farming until the fall of 1855, when he returned by way of the Isthmus to Fort Wayne. In the following spring he removed to Middleport, Ohio, but returned to Fort Wayne in 1859 and here continued in the active practice of his profession until about 1886, since when he has led a retired life. Upon the resignation of Judge Worden of the supreme court, in the fall of 1882, Judge Coombs was appointed by ex-Governor Porter, to fill the vacancy, and he served until his successor was qualified in January, 1883. Judge Coombs has served one term as prosecuting attorney in the judicial district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Whitley, Noble, LaGrange, Steuben and DeKalb, and he also served one term as prosecuting attorney for Alameda county, Cal. He was married at Fort Wayne, May 25, 1837, to Jane Edsall, a native of Ohio, with whom he has passed more than fifty-two years of happy married life. To them eleven children have been born, only four of whom are living: John M., a prominent hardware merchant of Fort Wayne; Joseph, of

Louisville, Ky.; Thomas A., of Wisconsin, and Alice, who resides with her parents. Politically, Judge Coombs was originally a whig, and since 1856 has been an ardent republican.

Hon. Reuben Jackson Dawson, a conspicuous figure in the early history of northern Indiana, was born March 13, 1811, six miles west of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Ind. His vocation was farming and clearing land, and, toward manhood, he taught a common school for one term. Having a fine mathematical mind, he improved it as best he could and, about 1831, learned surveying with Samuel Morrison at his county seat, and took a course of law reading in the office of the Hon. George H. Dunn, since deceased. In May, 1832, his brother-in-law, Col. John C. Spencer, having been appointed receiver of public moneys at Fort Wayne, he came to this place and accepted a position as clerk in the receiver's office. He was appointed surveyor of Allen county, and, about 1833, was awarded the contract by the government for subdividing and platting a large body of wild lands, now a part of the counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko and Noble, which he completed early in 1834. After that he spent several years speculating in real estate. In 1837 he resumed his law reading in the office of another brother-in-law, Thomas Johnson, esq. In the spring of 1838, he was admitted to the bar, and, entering into a partnership with his preceptor, at once took a high rank. About February 1, 1840, the office of county judge having become vacant by the resignation of Hon. Lucian P. Ferry, Mr. Dawson was appointed to that position, and held it until his successor was elected in the following November. Having a large estate, a saw- and grist-mill, and a dry goods store in DeKalb county, in 1841 he removed there, and platted the town of Spencerville, where he resided until his death, mainly attending to his business, which was extensive and lucrative. In January, 1846, he was married to Minerva Catlin, of Spencerville, who after his death became the wife of S. Cary Evans, formerly a banker of Fort Wayne, and later one of the proprietors of Riverside, Cal. In 1849 he was elected to represent the counties of DeKalb and Steuben in the legislature, and in 1850 was elected senator for the counties of DeKalb, Noble and Steuben. In January, 1852, Judgde Dawson was placed on the democratic ticket as elector for Franklin Pierce. Soon after he was prosecuting attorney for the county, but soon resigned that position. In January, 1858, on the resignation of Hon. J. L. Worden as circuit judge, Governor Willard tendered that position to Judge Dawson. He held his first term of court at Bluffton, commencing about the first of February and ending in June of that year, with but one week's rest. During this time, a crisis arose which tested his nerve and judicial skill. Northern Indiana had long been infested by a band of horse-thieves, counterfeiters, etc., and the public mind was aroused to a degree unparalleled in the history of the state. When the LaGrange circuit court opened, many were in custody, charged with these crimes, and many citizens were present, determined to see law and order prevail, or else take the enforcement of the laws into their own hands. The out-

laws and their friends soon found they had a judge who could not be intimidated from doing his duty, and by his prompt and fearless rulings on the side of law and order, all danger of lynch law was averted. Again, in Noble county, when court opened at Albion, a few weeks later, an intense feeling was manifested. One McDougall had been hung by the Regulators a short time before and a number were waiting trial for crimes of that kind, and had employed the best legal talent in northeastern Indiana to defend them. Their plan was to challenge the array of grand and petit jurors, and by other dilatory motions and pleas, so embarrass the judge that there would result errors in the record; but Judge Dawson proved equal to the emergency, and the excited people soon found that law and order was the best course and remained satisfied. Illness compelled him to resign in November, 1858. In August of that year, the democratic party of the tenth district nominated him for congress, but he became the victim of a disease affecting the kidneys and liver, and died May 14, 1859, at his residence in Spencerville. On the announcement of his death in court, a committee, consisting of David H. Colerick, Charles Case, John Morris and William M. Crane, was appointed to draft resolutions of respect, and the court adjourned. Their report, entered of record, says among other words of praise: "He, as a lawyer, was faithful, conscientious and energetic; as a legislator, honest, disinterested and patriotic; as a judge, pure, impartial and efficient; as a partisan, 'he never gave up to party, what was meant for mankind.'"

Charles M. Dawson, son of the above, was born in DeKalb county, February 22, 1848. He graduated at Pennsylvania college with the class of 1869, and coming to Fort Wayne in the same year was employed by the Merchants' National bank as assistant cashier, and subsequently, as cashier for three years. In 1876 he entered the Albany, N. Y., law school where he graduated in 1877, and was admitted to practice in the New York supreme court. Since that date he has been practicing in Fort Wayne with marked success. In 1879 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the thirty-eighth judicial circuit by Governor Williams, and was re-elected in 1880, 1882 and 1884. His service in this capacity was unexcelled for efficiency and fearlessness. He successfully conducted the prosecution for murder of McDonald, who was hung here in October, 1883, also of Boyle and Snurr, who are filling life sentences at the penitentiary. He is an active democrat, and on the stump as well as before a jury is a forcible speaker. He is a member of the Masonic order of the rank of Knight Templar. Mr. Dawson was married in 1870, to Elizabeth Maier, of this city, and they have two children, Ronald and Hadjie.

James W. Borden, a former distinguished member of the Allen county bar, was of an English family, whose ancestral home was near Sittingbourn, about forty-two miles from London. There Richard Borden, the progenitor of the family in America, was born about 1600. He removed to Portsmouth, R. I., in 1636, and died in 1670. His grandson

William, removed in 1732 to a new home near Beaufort, S. C., where James W. Borden was born February 5, 1813. He was early left fatherless, and his education was due to his mother, Esther Wallace, a lady of rare talents, who sent her son to Fairchild academy, N. Y., and subsequently to Windsor, Conn. James W. Borden read law first in the office of Abijah Mann, jr., then a member of congress, and he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of New York, in 1834. About this time he was married to Emeline Griswold, and in 1835 he removed to Richmond. Ind. There he was elected mayor, a position he resigned in 1839 to remove to Fort Wayne, and take charge of the United States land office. In 1841 he was elected president judge of the twelfth judicial district, then composed of nine counties. When the people of the state, in 1850, decided to hold a convention to revise and amend the state constitution, Judge Borden prepared the bill to provide for the same. He was elected a delegate from the counties of Allen, Adams and Wells, and resigned his judgeship. In the proceedings of this important convention he took an active part, and the plan of referring the different parts of the old constitution to various committees in such a way that every member should be placed upon one or the other of them, originated with him, and though meeting the opposition of such men as Owen, Bright, Kilgore, Rariden and Petit, contributed materially to give the constitution its present form. Judge Borden was placed at the head of the committee to whom was referred law reform, and was the author of that section of the constitution which has given rise to the present practice. On the subject of currency and banking, there were repeated and animated debates, extending through the entire session of five months. The convention at an early day divided into two parties, one favoring a State bank and branches only, the other a free banking system. Judge Borden vigorously opposed both systems, contending that the state had no authority to issue a paper currency, either in shape of treasury notes, as it had recently done in the case of the bills of credit or currency called "white dog," or indirectly through a State bank or local banks. He held that currency and banking were entirely distinct and separate matters, having no legitimate connection, and their union in the legislation of the United States and the states had been productive of untold evil; that it was the intention of the framers of our government to vest the issue of a circulating medium, whether of silver or gold or circulating notes to operate as money, exclusively in the general government; that banking properly speaking, was a subject upon which the general government could not act; that the regulation of banking was left entirely with state governments; that the time had or soon would come when the best interests of the people required their complete and final separation. Judge Borden, in 1852, was elected judge of the common pleas district of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells. These duties he performed until 1857, when he was appointed resident minister at the Hawaiian Islands. He returned home in 1863, and, in the year following, was again elected to the office of judge of the court of common pleas. In

1867 he was placed on the bench of the Allen criminal court, which office he held until his death, April 25, 1882. While he was a law student he compiled a history of the two great political parties, which he claimed to be merely a compilation from original papers and speeches. This was published in pamphlet form by Messrs. Chapmans, of Terre Haute, Ind., and sown broadcast over the state. Gov. Whitcomb frequently declared that this pamphlet had greatly tended to indoctrinate the people of Indiana in Jeffersonian democracy. As late as 1842, the democrats of Allen county had never effected an organization. A few of the more active members of the party in the city, usually, but quietly, named the candidates. This, however, did not suit the farmers, and the result was a meeting of several prominent men from the townships, at Peter Kiser's place of business, who sent for Judge Borden, and requested him to draw up a plan of organization, which he did. A delegate convention was called, and the plan, through Col. Woodard, a farmer from Aboit township, was adopted, and has ever since, with the exception of one or two unimportant amendments, controlled the action of the party. Judge Borden was full six feet in height, well proportioned, of commanding presence, positive but affable in manner, of fine conversational powers, and possessing great energy of character. Judge Borden had five children by his first wife: Esther Anna (deceased), Rebecca Kenyon (deceased), William James, Lieut. George Penington (of the United States army), and Emeline (wife of Capt. Hargou, also of the army). On the 15th of August, 1848, Mr. Borden was married to Miss Jane Conkling, a native of Buel, N. Y., a daughter of Brewster Conkling. They had one child, Henry D. Borden, born April 29, 1863.

Judge William Wellington Carson, a prominent jurist and pioneer citizen of Fort Wayne, was born in county Mayo, Ireland. In childhood he emigrated with his parents and settled at Cobourg, Canada, where his father died in 1835. The mother, born in 1794, died at Fort Wayne in March, 1889. In 1837, during the rebellion in Canada, Mr. Carson, being too young for service, traveled into this country, and reached Fort Wayne in November, 1837. Here he found employment with Marshall S. Wines, then a large contrator, and becoming attached to his employer, remained with him until the death of the colonel, about 1842. During that time he had access to the library of Col. Wines, and improved his opportunities, and also gained from the colonel, who was an old-school Presbyterian deacon, a liking for that church which led to his becoming a member. He took a two years' classical course with Mr. McJunkin, of Fort Wayne, and then for two years read law and taught school in the city. In 1846 he was admitted to the Allen county bar on the same day on which were admitted Judge Brackenridge and Thomas Coombs. He was licensed to practice by Judges James W. Borden and Chamberlain of Goshen. In the fall of 1846 he was appointed deputy clerk and recorder of Adams county, under Samuel L. Rugg. He remained in Adams county two years, and while there was the whig candidate for representative of Adams and Wells counties, but was defeated.

He had not yet had the opportunity to attend lectures in law, and in 1848 he attended the law department of the state university at Bloomington, and graduated in 1849. In April, of that year, he returned to Fort Wayne, and in the same year was elected prosecuting attorney for Adams county on the ticket of the democratic party, which he had by this time joined, and to which he has since adhered. In 1850 he was chosen city attorney of Fort Wayne, a position he held for six years. In 1858 he was nominated for judge of the circuit court, then composed of twelve counties, but on account of his refusal to make pledges to be guided by anything but the law in administering justice, he was defeated by the Regulator vote. In 1860 he was appointed attorney for Allen county, which he held until 1863, before the expiration of his service, however, making a trip to Europe in 1862. Upon his return he was elected to the state senate, of which he was a member until 1870. Though he resigned three times, he was three times re-elected. His service was valuable and conspicuous. He was the author of the law regarding city charters, which governs all the cities of Indiana at the present time. Making a second trip to Europe in 1869, he was upon his return elected judge of the court of common pleas, a position he held with distinguished ability until nearly the time of the abolition of the court. He then made another visit to Europe. In 1874 Judge Carson was appointed by Gov. Hendricks judge of the thirty-eighth judicial circuit, succeeding Judge Lowry, and this place he held until 1876. In 1864 Judge Carson was married to Emily, daughter of George Fleming, of county Westmeath, Ireland. She died in 1871, and in 1874 he was married to Mrs. Jane Allen, also a native of Ireland, by whom he had one son, William Washington. Judge Carson and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church.

Warren Hastings Withers was born at Vincennes, Ind., July 16, 1824. His parents were William L. Withers, of the Virginian family of that name, which is prominent in the history of that state, and Christiana Snapp, daughter of Abraham Snapp, one of the pioneers of the northwest territory. His parents dying while he was a mere boy, he was thrown upon his own resources, and without wealth or influential friends, alone and unaided, commenced the battle of life. Unable to enter college, he spent three years in the printing office of the Vincennes *Gazette*, under the instruction and fatherly guidance of his life-time friend, R. Z. Carrington. Subsequently, he spent some time in St. Louis, New Orleans, and other parts of the south, and, finally, in October, 1842, settled at Anderson, Ind., where he purchased a small printing office, but about the time he was to issue his paper, the printing office at Muncie was burned, and its editor was thrown out of employment, with a family to support. To him young Withers relinquished his paper, and applied himself diligently to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar at Anderson in the spring of 1843. He entered into partnership with the venerable John Marshall at Muncie, and was afterward associated with John M. Wallace, late judge of the Logansport

circuit. Not satisfied, however, with the remuneration afforded by the law practice of that day, and having in early boyhood inbibed a taste for politics, he purchased a printing office, and, in 1846, commenced the publication of the Muncie *Journal*, in which he continued till the spring of 1848, when he came to Fort Wayne and succeeded the late George W. Wood as editor of the Fort Wayne *Times*. He edited this paper during the Taylor campaign, and afterward sold the establishment to Mr. Wood. In September, 1859, he married Martha, eldest daughter of Capt. Henry Rudisill, one of the pioneers of Allen county. Mr. Withers was an Episcopalian, and was one of the active officers of Trinity Episcopal church. He was an ardent whig until the dissolution of that party; and on the birth of the republican party, gave it a devotion born of principle, and increased by years of reflection. But he was not an office-seeker, and in all his active life, held but two offices. The first was that of collector of internal revenue, by appointment of President Lincoln in 1861, at the time the office was created; he was thus obliged to organize and arrange a department of public business of whose workings no one knew anything until then. He held the office until July, 1869, discharging the duties in an able an conscientious manner. In 1874, he was the republican candidate for judge of the criminal court, and was only defeated by a majority of 100, in a county where the usual democratic majority is about 3,000. The other office held by him was that of councilman for the Fifth ward of the city of Fort Wayne, to which he was elected in the spring of 1876, though the ward was democratic by a majority of over 200. In every political campaign for thirty years, he was an earnest worker on the stump. On retiring from the editorial chair, he re-entered the active practice of the law at Fort Wayne; first, as a partner of Mr. Colerick, afterward with Col. Charles Case, until the latter was elected to congress. He then formed a partnership with Judge John Morris, which firm continued for some sixteen years, when Hon. J. L. Worden became a partner and remained in it until he was elected to the supreme court, after which the firm of Morris & Withers continued until 1874. On the death of Judge Borden in April, 1882, Mr. Withers was appointed by Governor Porter judge of the criminal court, but he had enjoyed this honor only a few months when his death occurred, November 15, 1882.

Hon. John Morris.—Jonathan Morris, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Loudon county, Va., on the ninth day of June, 1788. Actuated by the motives and ambitions which peopled the then new west with the best blood from the old states, he emigrated to, and settled in, Columbiana county, Ohio, near New Lisbon, as a farmer, and followed that occupation through life. There he married Sarah Snyder, who was born in that county in 1790. Starting thus together in life in the early years of Ohio, as a state, those people by their energy, industry and sterling integrity, made for themselves a home and competency, and won the esteem and highest regards of those among whom they lived. Full of years, and honored by their children and all who knew

W. Pearson

them, the husband and father died in 1865, and the wife and mother in 1875. As is most always the case, the son doubtless owes much of his success in his profession, and in life, to the native ability of his parents, and their example and training in early youth. John Morris, the son of those worthy parents, was born on the home farm near New Lisbon, on the 6th day of December, 1816. After receiving his early education he began the study of law in the office of William D. Ewing, at New Lisbon, and was admitted to the bar there in 1841. In the same year he was married to Miss Theresa J. Farr, an estimable young lady of that county, who, as a model wife and mother, has been the helpmeet in fact, sharing with him the anxiety of the young beginner, and the successes of the accomplished lawyer. Three years subsequent to his marriage he removed to Indiana and opened a law office in Auburn, the county seat of DeKalb county. He was not long in achieving a position in the front ranks of the profession in his adopted county and northern Indiana. But a few years after settling at Auburn he was elected judge of the common pleas court, the district embracing a number of counties, and discharged the duties of the office with such faithfulness and ability as to merit the good will and highest commendation of the bar and the people. In 1857 he sought a wider field, and began at Fort Wayne an extensive and successful practice, which has made his name well known throughout the state. In the active practice, Judge Morris is eminently a lawyer of resources. Always a student, careful in the preparation of his cases, and quick to see and anticipate difficulties which are, or may be, encountered, he is never discomfited by them, but is able to so shape his cause as to avoid them, when that is possible. Truthful in his own life, he has the faculty in a large degree, of knowing when a witness is telling the truth, and the whole truth, or when he is concealing the truth or falsifying. While he is always kind, courteous and gentlemanly in dealing with witnesses, the false witness generally has abundant cause to regret his wrong after passing through the searching cross-examination by him. In his long and active practice, Judge Morris has not only retained his reputation among the people for integrity and high character, but has been fortunate in retaining the uniform good will and kind regard of the lawyers with whom he has practiced. Vigorous and aggressive in the trial of a cause he never allows himself to descend from the high standard of a gentleman. His successes in the practice have been numerous, but his laurels have been won with such grace and modesty, that envy and emnity have not assailed him. In politics Judge Morris was an ardent whig during the life of that party, as was his father, and since the organization of the republican party he has been an earnest advocate of its principles. He has never sought official preferment, but on the contrary, having often been solicited and urged by his party to accept nominations for some of the most important political offices when an election was certain, but has uniformly declined. In 1881, an act of the legislature provided for the appointment of five supreme court commissioners by the judges of the supreme court

to assist that court in its important work. Judge Morris was selected and appointed as one of the commissioners in April, 1881, accepted the position and served until November, 1883, when he resigned to resume the practice at Fort Wayne. It was a compliment to him to have been appointed largely upon the recommendation of Judge Worden, who had been a judge of that court for years, who was a lawyer and judge of great ability, and who as a partner of Judge Morris for years, knew better than any one else, his ability and fitness for the position. His patient and systematic study of the law, his long and varied experience at the bar, and his power of analysis, greatly aided him in his work as a supreme court commissioner. From the first, and continuously, he was regarded by the supreme court, and the bar of the state, as one of the ablest and safest of the commissioners. His written opinions while commissioner, published in the Indiana reports, would be a credit to any judge. Some of them will be regarded as leading cases. To perpetuate his memory with the bench and bar of the state at least, his work upon the supreme bench will be a sufficient monument. Since his retirement from that bench, Judge Morris has been engaged in the active practice of the law at Fort Wayne. Although beyond the age at which men generally engage in active business, he is still (1889) in his usual robust health, both physically and mentally.

David H. Colerick was a leading member of the bar of Indiana, and with hardly an exception was the most graceful and accomplished speaker in the state. He possessed in an eminent degree all the elements of an orator; a vigorous imagination, a pleasing presence, a rich clear voice, and a great command of language. He was invariably gracious and affable in manner. David Hoge Colerick was born in May, 1805, at Washington, Washington county, Penn. His father, John Colerick, was a distinguished Irish patriot, who worked with Robert Emmet in the great struggle for the liberation of Ireland and the cause of human freedom, and in the interests of the cause to which he was devoted, published and edited a paper in Ireland. Upon the arrest of Emmet, many of his followers made their way to the United States, but just as Mr. Colerick was about to leave Ireland, he was arrested and on political charges was incarcerated for sixteen months. Finally escaping he came to America and joined the settlement of Irish patriots at Pittsburgh, then a small trading post. At that place he published and edited for mauy years the *Western Telegram*, which was the first newspaper printed west of the Allegheny mountains. Subsequently, he removed the paper to Washington, Penn., where he conducted it until his death in 1807. David, then two years old, was subsequently taken by his mother to Zanesville, Ohio, where, when a youth, he entered the store and afterward the law office of Gen. Philemon Beecher, a successful merchant and eminent lawyer, who had represented the Lancaster district in congress. After the death of Gen. Beecher, David H. Colerick finished his studies of the law in the office of the famous Thomas Ewing, who was afterward United States

senator. He was admitted to the bar at Lancaster and soon afterward, in 1829, moved to Fort Wayne, where he practiced law until 1872, when he retired from the cares and duties of his profession. In his early years he was active in politics as a whig, and was an enthusiastic follower of Henry Clay. He served in both houses of the Indiana legislature, being elected to the house in 1832 and to the senate in 1835, on both occasions having as his opposing candidate, W. G. Ewing, one of the wealthiest and most influential men of northern Indiana. The district which he represented, extended from the Wabash river to the Michigan state line, and from Ohio to Illinois, and the legislature during his service was composed of the ablest men of the state, many of whom rose to great prominence. He decided to never again accept office, at the close of his senatorial term, and was steadfast in this resolution, though twice offered subsequently the nomination to congress. After 1854, he allied himself with the democratic party, and in 1864 was unanimously selected as a delegate to the Chicago national convention which nominated George B. McClellan for the presidency. Mr. Colerick was married while a member of the senate to Elizabeth Gillespie Walpole, a woman of fine culture, by whom he had nine children, of whom four are living, Walpole G., attorney, who was elected to represent the twelfth district in congress in 1878 and again in 1880, Henry and Philemon B., both attorneys, and Mrs. John Larwill. David H. Colerick died November 6, 1887. On the following day a meeting of the Allen county bar was held, at which, eloquent addresses concerning him were made, and the following resolution presented by the committee consisting of Robert S. Taylor, Joseph Brackenridge, L. M. Ninde, John Morris, Edward O'Rourke, and F. P. Randall, is here quoted as a just estimate of his character. "As a husband, father and friend he was kind, affectionate, steadfast and devoted. As a lawyer, he knew no end but his client's interest, no means but honorable advocacy, and spared himself no pains or labor to attain success. A kind providence has spared his life so far beyond the common span, that his fame as an orator has become a legend of the bar. It is only the older ones of us who can remember his unrivalled skill and eloquence as an advocate, and who can testify, as we do, with grateful recollection, to his fatherly kindness to every young attorney, the gentle courtesy of his manners, and the unbounded goodness of his heart, in the days when he stood among the leaders of the Indiana bar. After a long day of active life, and a long evening of peaceful retirement in the bosom of his family, he has gone to the night of his eternal rest, to be broken only by the morning of a glorious resurrection. We shall hold him always in affectionate remembrance."

Hon. Walpole G. Colerick was born in Fort Wayne about forty-four and one-half years ago. He belongs to an honorable and distinguished family on both his father's and mother's side. He is a son of the late Hon. David H. Colerick, and his mother's name before marriage was Elizabeth Gillespie Walpole. He also belongs to families of lawyers. Three of his mother's brothers were lawyers. John G. Walpole was a

practitioner at Fort Wayne, where he died many years ago, and Robert L. and Thomas D. Walpole were distinguished lawyers at Indianaplis. He is one of six sons of the late Hon. and Mrs. David H. Colerick, all of whom were, and are, successful lawyers. His older brother, the Hon. John Colerick, one of the most promising and brilliant of the younger men of the state, died in March, 1872. David Colerick, another older brother, and a lawyer of ability and promise, also died in 1872. Each of these brothers had, in early life, been trusted and honored by the people, not only by a large practice in their profession, but by the bestowal of public office. Still later, Thomas Colerick, a younger brother died when a young man, and when he was just entering upon what promised to be a successful and brilliant career as a lawyer. He was not only a young man of fine ability and character, but he had the industry and methods of study which always bring their reward by way of success in the learned professions. Messrs. Henry and Philemon B. Colerick, younger brothers, are both practicing and successful lawyers in Fort Wayne; the former has been attorney for the city of Fort Wayne for twelve years, The subject of this sketch was educated in the city schools of Fort Wayne, the course of study in which is equal to that of many colleges. He, however, did not, and has not, depended upon what may be learned in pursuing the ordinary course of study provided by institutions of learning, but has pursued such reading and study as was best calculated to fit him for the learned profession of his choice. He has had advantages which not many enjoy, in preparing for, and entering upon, the duties of a profession. He not only had the benefit of his father's learning, experience, example, advice and encouragement, but also the help, advice and encouragement of a mother of fine ability and culture. He had gone through a course of study in the law, been admitted to the bar, and became a partner with his father, before he was twenty-one years of age. From that time until now he has been one of the leading and most successful practioners at the Allen county bar. He is able and patient in the preperation of his causes for trial, and in the trial of them he is skillful and successful. In the preparation of a cause and in presenting it to the court and jury, he has few equals in discovering in advance the controlling points, and in so marshaling the testimony and handling it in the argument, as to produce the conviction that the cause of his client is just and ought to prevail. He is a good judge of human nature, and is remarkably conversant with the modes of thought on the part of jurors. With these qualifications, and his natural facilities in the way of a public speaker, he is forcible and successful as an advocate in jury cases. Added to his other elements of success is that of sincerity, which has no little weight with both the court and jury.

Mr. Colerick has always been popular with the people, and has been peculiarly fortunate in having many friends among them who, on all occasions, are ready to make his cause their own. In 1878, when but thirty-three years of age, he was nominated over a strong competitor, and elected to congress from the Fort Wayne district. He was re-

elected in 1880. In those campaigns, whether alone, or in joint debate with his competitor, Mr. Colerick more than met the expectations of his friends, in the eloquent, learned and logical manner in which he discussed the questions at issue. As a member of congress, he was able, faithful and diligent, always in his seat, or at work with committees. And although he was of the party in the minority, and voted with it upon all questions dividing the two parties, and made earnest and strong speeches in advocacy of its principles, he was popular with the opposition, and was thus enabled to get favors from them in the way of help in the passage of measures in which his people were interested. It was thus that he was enabled to procure the passage of the laws providing for the holding of terms of the federal courts at Fort Wayne, and for the construction of the government building, for the accommodation of those courts, the postoffice, and other government offices. After retiring from congress he was engaged in the practice of the law at Fort Wayne until November, 1883. In that month the supreme court of the state, without solicitation on his part, and without his knowledge in advance, tendered him the position of supreme court commissioner. While the position was subordinate to that of a judge of the supreme court, it required no less ability and learning to fill it properly. Causes were distributed to the commissioners for examination, decision, and the writing of opinions, as to the court. And while the court ultimately decided the causes, by adopting or rejecting the opinions prepared by the commissioners, very much depended upon their work. After some hesitation ,Mr. Colerick accepted the proffered position, and entered upon the discharge of its duties on the 9th day of November, 1883, and served until the expiration of the commission, by operation of law in 1885. In that position, Judge Colerick again more than met the expectations of his friends, and of the supreme court. His opinions from the first, showed that he had the ability, learning and habits of industry and care, to render him a reliable, and valuable judge upon the bench of the supreme court. Those qualities at once commanded confidence upon the part of the supreme court, and the bar of the state. His statements of causes are concise and clear, and his opinions upon the law applicable and controlling, are able, accurate and forcible. His written opinions are singularly free from circumlocution, unnecessary matter, or dictum which might tend to mystify or mislead. When they are read by a lawyer, there is left no doubt as to what the case was, nor as to the law therein declared. Since retiring from the bench, Judge Colerick, in the vigor of mature manhood, both physical and mental, has been engaged in a large and important practice at Fort Wayne.

John Colerick, who became one of the most distinguished citizens of Fort Wayne, was born at Indianapolis, September 20, 1837. He was a son of David H. and Elizabeth Colerick, above mentioned. His mother carefully guided his early life, and supplemented the instructions of the celebrated Alexander McJunkin, under whom several well-known citizens of Fort Wayne pursued their studies. In 1854 Mr. Colerick

entered Wabash college, at Crawfordsville, where he remained during one college year, then entering Hanover college, near Madison, where he finished his education. He began reading law with his father at nineteen years of age, and found no better school than the attentive study of his father's methods. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected district attorney for the twentieth judicial district, a position he held until 1859, when he resigned it to accept the appointment of prosecuting attorney for the tenth circuit then composed of ten counties. In 1861 he removed to Indianapolis and practiced there until 1864 when he returned to Fort Wayne. He became widely known as successful in criminal practice, first as a prosecuting attorney, and then in the defense on such cases. There was hardly a criminal case in Allen or adjoining counties in which he was not engaged for the defense. But his civil practice was equally extensive, and his practice grew to immense proportions. Mr. Colerick's unusual power as a speaker, and his intense feelings, led him into the field of politics, where he was a force no less potent than at the bar. In 1869 he was a candidate on the democratic electoral ticket, and assisted in the canvass. In 1870 he was unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for congress as representative of the ninth district, and he made a gallant canvass, and considerably reduced the large adverse majority. Mr. Colerick's excessive exertions began to tell upon his strength about this time, and those remarkable efforts of imagination and eloquence and reason which so charmed his hearers, gradually made inroads upon his endurance. On the 7th of March, 1872, he passed away, and sorrow overspread the city at the news of the early death of one so brilliant and full of promise of still greater achievements.

Joseph Brackenridge, one of the veteran lawyers of northern Indiana, is also an old resident of Fort Wayne, having lived here since the fall of 1830, when he accompanied his parents to this city. He was born at Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., August 7, 1823. Receiving his early education at Fort Wayne, he soon began the study of the law with his uncle, Robert Brackenridge, a distinguished citizen elsewhere mentioned in this work. He was licensed to practice and admitted to the bar of Allen county, October 22, 1846. He served as prosecuting attorney for several terms, and in 1856 was appointed judge of the court of common pleas by Governor Ashbel P. Willard, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Borden. Subsequently he was elected to the same office and served a term of four years, and at a later date, he was elected judge of the criminal court, a position he also held for four years. These responsible offices he held with honor, and discharged the duties pertaining to them with impartiality and a high sense of responsibility to the public. Judge Brackenridge was introduced at an early period in his career as an attorney to the railroad practice, in which he is still engaged, and he has won a high reputation in this branch of the law. He served as solicitor for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company in the state of Indiana in connection with Robert Brack-

enridge, for some years prior to the execution of the lease of that railroad property to the Pennsylvania railroad company, and continued in the same capacity with the latter company, until the assignment of that lease to the Pennsylvania company in 1873. He has continued to act as solicitor of the latter company, in charge of the legal business connected with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company, in the state of Indiana, until the present time. As a citizen, Judge Brackenridge is very highly esteemed by the community of which he has been a prominent member for so many years. He is a member of the Berry Street Methodist Episcopal church, in politics is a democrat, and is a member of the Masonic order. Judge Brackenridge was married in 1861 at Ypsilanti, Mich., to Eliza J. Walpole, and they have three children: Will P., Robert E., and Edith.

James A. Fay, first judge of the criminal court of Allen county, was born May 10, 1813, at Northampton, N. Y. After attending school there, he came west with an engineering party, for his health, and finally taught school at Centerville, then the county seat of Wayne county. Becoming acquainted with Hon. John Newman there, he studied law with him, and was admitted to the bar on motion of the distinguished Caleb B. Smith. Of the latter Mr. Fay became a partner at Connorsville, and was soon well known as a promising lawyer. In 1858 he came to Fort Wayne, which was his home until his death, April 9, 1876. Here he took high rank at once as an attorney, and when the criminal court was established he was appointed judge by Governor Baker, at the unanimous request of the bar. Judge Fay was in many respects a remarkable man, notably so in his high conception of manhood and profound convictions. Arriving at his conclusions by thorough consideration he maintained them without hesitation, and with remarkable moral courage. His mind was active, and at times almost painfully intense in action. His home life, at a beautiful suburban home, was delightful, and he was tenderly devoted to his wife, Julia P. Paine, to whom he was married June 20, 1849, and their three children, but one of whom, Mrs. P. A. Randall, survived him.

Samuel Bigger, governor of Indiana, was born in Warren county, Ohio, March 20, 1802. He received his education at Athens university, in that state, and prosecuted legal duties at Lebanon. His professional life was commenced in Indiana. He first practiced in Union county, and afterward in Rush, in both of which he attained eminence as a sound and successful lawyer. He was elected to the legislature from Rush county, in the year 1834, and was a distinguished member of that body during that and the succeeding year. He was then elected president judge of the circuit court, and served until 1840, when he was elected governor of the state. With the aid of another gentleman, he revised the statutes of the state, and produced the large volume known as the "revised statutes of 1843." In his last message to the legislature, Governor Bigger recommended the establishment of a state hospital for the insane; acting on which recommend action the legislature levied a tax, and took other suitable

measures for the establishment of the "Indiana hospital for the insane," now in extensive and successful operation. Under his administration the affairs of the state were managed with prudence, economy and ability. He retired from office with less pecuniary means than he possessed when he entered upon the discharge of its duties, but with the consciousness that he was regarded by his whole constituency as an honest man, and a faithful public officer. On his withdrawal from public life, he resumed the practice of the law in Fort Wayne, and at the time of his decease had an extensive practice. He died in 1845.

One of the prominent attorneys of Fort Wayne during the war period and subsequent decade was Joseph S. France, who was born in Indiana county, Penn., September 9, 1824. At the age of seventeen years he commenced teaching school in his native county, and continued to do so for three years. He then went to Pittsburgh and studied medicine, and after receiving his diploma, he practiced for a short time, but abandoned it for the purpose of taking up the study of law. He was subsequently admittted to the bar. In 1852 he moved to Illinois and established a newspaper at Piqua. In 1858 he came to Fort Wayne and resumed the practice of law, which he pursued until his death. He held several official positions, among them that of city attorney in 1859 and '60; prosecuting attorney of the common pleas court in 1861–62–63; and prosecuting attorney of the criminal court from 1872 until his death in 1874. He was a democrat of prominence, a well educated and brilliant speaker, both in English and German. He married Rachel Cook, daughter of George and Rachel Cook, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1829. She and four of their five children still survive, residents of the city.

Robert S. Taylor, one of the foremost attorneys of Indiana, has been an honored citizen of Fort Wayne for thirty years. Through his efforts during this period in the practice of law, and devotion to politics, few men are as well known throughout northern Indiana, and esteemed alike by those whose cause he has advocated and those he has opposed. Judge Taylor was born May 22, 1838, near Chillicothe, Ohio, son of Rev. Isaac N. Taylor and his wife, Margaretta Stewart. The father was a Presbyterian minister who devoted his life to the arduous duties of a pioneer preacher, first at Celina, and St. Mary's, in Ohio, and subsequently in Jay county, Ind., whither he removed in 1844. A few years later, inspired by devotion to the cause of education, he founded Liber college, near Portland, where many of the boys and girls of that region laid the foundation of future usefulness. At this school Robert S. Taylor graduated June 30, 1858, and within a few minutes after receiving his diploma, he was married to his class mate, Fanny W. Wright. His attention was soon turned in the direction of law, and he began his studies with Judge Jacob M. Haynes, at Portland. These he further pursued and completed at Fort Wayne, where he arrived in October, 1859. Here his home has ever since been. At first, upon beginning his residence at Fort Wayne, he taught school part of a year,

and in November, 1860, he entered the office of L. M. Ninde, as a clerk and office assistant. Two years later he was advanced to a partnership, and the firm of Ninde & Taylor was formed. In 1866, Col. R. S. Robertson was added to the firm, which was one of the prominent ones of northern Indiana. Upon the organization of the criminal court in 1868, R. S. Taylor was appointed its prosecuting attorney. In the same year, the firm of Ninde, Taylor & Robertson was dissolved, and Mr. Taylor was appointed judge of the court of common pleas. This position he held until the next election, when he was elected as a representative of Allen county to the Indiana house of representatives, being the only republican ever sent to that body from Allen county. The prominence thus obtained in the political field led to his nomination in 1874 as the republican candidate for congress, against Holman H. Hamilton, and again in 1880, as the candidate against Walpole G. Colerick. He was defeated on each occasion, but in the last instance especially, the great reduction of the adverse majority, clearly demonstrated the hearty esteem in which Judge Taylor is held by the people of the district. He still takes an active part in political discussions, and is a popular speaker in all important campaigns. In March, 1881, he was appointed by President Garfield, a member of the Mississippi river commission, to succeed Gen. Benjamin Harrison, who had been elected United States senator. This position occupies a great part of his time now and has since his appointment, though he is still a valued citizen of the city, active in all movements for the public good, and ever earning the continued esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Edward O'Rourke, judge of the thirty-eighth judicial circuit, was born October 13, 1841, at Newark, N. J., the seventh of eight children. His parents Christopher O'Rourke and Ellen Flannagan, were natives of county Kildare, Ireland. Patrick O'Rourke, his grandfather, had a lease of a farm for a term of three lives, or ninety-nine years. The oldest son, John, succeeded him, as is the custom and law of Great Britain, and his son, James, now occupies the same farm. The ancestors of both Christopher and Ellen, had lived in the same county for many generations, and were noted as honest, good farmers, as far as their history can be traced. Christopher O'Rourke and Ellen Flannagan, were married about the year 1823, and left Ireland for America, in 1825. They first went to Dublin, thence to Liverpool, and thence, in sailing vessel, to New York, and settled in New Jersey, where Edward was born. They remained there several years, but his father on account of ill health, removed, with his family, to Carroll county, Ohio, some months after the birth of Edward, and purchased a farm there, so that the subject of this sketch has no recollection of the place of his nativity. After several years' life upon the farm, the father became a contractor for building the Pittsburgh, Wellsville & Cleveland railroad, and afterward built several miles of what is now the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road. He then returned to Ohio, and resumed farming operations near Mansfield, Ohio, but finally removed to Fort Wayne, where he died in 1875,

his widow surviving him about six months. Both were respected by a large circle of acquaintances, and their loss was sincerely mourned by friends and descendants. Edward O'Rourke obtained a primary education in the public schools of Ohio, and being fond of books, soon acquired a good knowledge of grammar, arithmetic and algebra; and while attending literary and debating societies in the common school-houses, acquired a taste for declamation and debate, which first gave him the idea of entering the legal profession, and from that time the energies of his mind were bent in that direction. He first came to Fort Wayne in the fall of 1859, and entered the Fort Wayne Methodist college, remaining there about a year. In the spring of 1863, he entered Notre Dame academy and remained there one term, going, in the summer of that year, to the French college in Montreal, remaining there as a student, until 1865, engaged in a classical and mathematical course, and acquiring the French language so as to read and converse in it with fluency. His literary taste led him into mental philosophy, poetry and history, and his scientific taste, to excel in mathematics, having a retentive memory for dates and numbers. In the fall of 1865 he entered the law office of Worden & Morris, as a student, and remained with them until he was elected prosecuting attorney of the criminal court, in 1867. He was a successful prosecutor for five years, after which he was in the general practice of the law until 1876, having in 1875, entered into partnership with Hon. Robert Lowry, and Col. R. S. Robertson, the partnership continuing until he was elected judge of the circuit court in 1876, re-elected in 1882 and 1888, which position he now holds, having earned the reputation of an upright, conscientious and painstaking judge. He was married in November, 1871, to Miss Ada L. Abrams, of Wells, Ohio. His mental and moral characteristics he inherits to a considerable extent from his father, who was a man of extraordinary memory, and had a great taste for history and poetry. Becoming a citizen of the United States as soon as he could after his arrival here, he became much attached to the principles which underlie our system of government and taught his son to revere them. With few advantages for education, he was a great reader, and seemed never to forget an important fact he had read. His mother also was of energetic, active mind, and was very vivacious and fluent in speech, and to such parents Judge O'Rourke, no doubt, owes much of his own success in life.

Allen Zollars, the subject of this sketch, was born in Licking county, Ohio. The ancestors of Mr. Zollars were of German extraction, and migrated from Prussia to this country at an early period. They belong to that robust and intelligent class of early emigrants who, to secure their political and religious freedom, were ready to encounter the privations and hardships of an unknown and unbroken wilderness, and the dangers arising from the frequent hostilities of native savages who claimed the whole county as their rightful and undoubted heritage. It was fortunate for the succeeding generations of America, that the circumstances attending the first settlement of the country were somewhat

forbidding and such as to invite to its shores only the liberty-loving people of Europe. The sturdy ancestors of Mr. Zollars contributed their share in the struggle for independence, and helped to secure for themselves and those to come after them, that complete national freedom and personal liberty which all enjoy to day. His paternal great-grandfather was an officer in the war of the revolution, and served his country with distinction, for more than five years. Mr. Zollars's father was born in Washington county, Penn., and at twelve years of age removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Ohio. At that time Ohio had been a state in the Federal union but thirteen years, and was, in a large measure, an unbroken forest, Until his manhood and marriage the father of Mr. Zollars lived in that county, when he moved to Licking county, of the same state. There, in the course of time, he became the owner of flouring, lumber and woolen mills, which he operated with success. Subsequently he disposed of those properties and engaged in farming and raising of fine stock. In 1868, in good health, mentally and physically, he retired from business, and until his death in March, 1889, at the age of eighty-seven years and three months, he lived in happy retirement, managing his property, and enjoying the most devoted love and affection of an unusually large number of direct descendants. But a short time before his death he had assembled under his own roof five generations of his family, himself and wife, with whom he had lived for more than sixty-five years, and who survives him, some of his children, some of his grand-children, some of his great-grand-children, and one great-great-grand-child. He was a man not only of remarkable health and strength physically, but also, as self-educated, a man of strong mental power, and extended reading. Upon many subjects his thoughs were in advance of those among whom he lived. It was a source of very great comfort to his family, that during his long and active life they never knew him to give the least sanction, by word or act, to anything that was immoral, dishonest or dishonorable, but on the contrary, uniformly condemned all such things in the strongest terms. In early boyhood young Zollars attended the common schools of the neighborhood, evincing much interest in his books and studies. His parents, observing with pleasure and with pride the fondness of their son for books and his desire for knowledge, determined to aid him in acquiring such training and education as should prepare and equip him for such pursuits in life as he might choose to adopt. After going through the common schools of the neighborhood, he was placed in a private academy, and there thoroughly prepared to enter college. He entered Dennison university, at Granville, Ohio, pursued a classical course, and graduated in 1864, receiving the degree of A. B. Three years later the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., and, in 1888, the degree of LL. D. It would be alike interesting and profitable to trace the persistent efforts and struggles by which young Zollars secured a thorough and complete education, and that full and elaborate preparation which, in after life, has rendered the acquisi-

tion of knowledge easy and pleasurable. The proposed brevity of this sketch will not, however, allow this. Having finished his college course and attained his manhood, the time had come for Mr. Zollars to decide for himself what should be his life pursuit. He chose the law. He entered the law office of Judge Buckingham, of Newark, Ohio, where he studied law for a while. He then entered the law department of the university of Michigan, and graduated in 1866, receiving the degree of LL. B. Being thus prepared for the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Zollars located at Fort Wayne, Ind. He at once made a favorable impression upon the bench, the bar and the people. All regarded him as a young man of fine attainments, high moral character and great professional promise. It was not long until he had his share of business, and felt assured of success in his profession. Having thus overcome the difficulties and doubts that lurk in and beset the beginning of the way of professional life, Mr. Zollars found himself in a position to support a family. In November, 1867, he was married to Miss Minnie Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, a lady of culture who has contributed much to the subsequent success of her husband. Mr. Zollars is a democrat. In 1868 he was elected to the legislature. He took a prominent part in the debates of the house, and was much esteemed as a member of that body. He did not seek a re-election, though the place was easily within his reach. In May, 1869, he was chosen city attorney of Fort Wayne, and continued to serve in that capacity for six years. Upon the establishment of the superior court of Allen county, he was appointed by Governor Williams judge of that court. He held the office for a short time and then resigned in order to resume the practice of his profession, which he found to be much more profitable than the judgeship of the superior court. In 1882, Judge Zollars was nominated by the democratic party of the state as a candidate for supreme judge. He was elected, receiving in the northern part of the state, where he was best known, much more than the party vote. He was nominated by his party for the same office in 1888, but was, with the rest of the democratic ticket, defeated. As judge of the supreme court, Judge Zollars more than met the high expectations of his friends, and so discharged the duties of his high office as to receive the hearty approval and warm commendation of the bar of the state, without regard to party. As a judge he was industrious, careful and singularly painstaking. In his high office he was independent, fearless and honest. It is but just to say and it is infinitely creditable to Judge Zollars that it may be truthfully said, that no political bias, prejudice or zeal could deflect or move his mind from its honest and intelligent convictions. There is not a judge nor a lawyer in the state of Indiana that does not know and who would not assert this. It is by no means unfortunate for Judge Zollars that though for a day, through political excitement, a few impulsive friends may have been estranged, the occasion was presented which enabled him to demonstrate the fact that, though a staunch democrat, on the bench he was not and could not be a partisan. The written opinions of

Judge Zollars found in more than the last thirty volumes of our reports, attest his fitness for judicial position. His style is lucid, unstrained and vigorous; his statements full and comprehensive; his analysis perspicuous and complete. His opinions show great research, industry and care. They challenge approval, and must commend themselves to bench and bar. The writer is somewhat acquainted with the bar of the state, and he has yet to hear an unfavorable criticism of any opinion prepared by Judge Zollars. As a lawyer, Judge Zollars has always stood high. He has had a large practice, civil and criminal, and has been unusually successful. He has argued many cases in the supreme court, and has lost but few. No one knows better than Judge Zollars the necessity for thorough preparation in the trial of cases, and no one more industriously prepares his cases than he. He could hardly be induced to enter upon the trial of a cause without complete preparation. He knows and realizes the fact that it is the prepared man who, as a rule, is successful. Though of a warm and ardent temperament, Judge Zollars is, in the trial of a cause, always master of himself. He is rarely not at his best. He is always courteous and deferential toward the court; kind and forbearing toward his adversaries. He examines a witness carefully and thoroughly, but treats the witness with respect, and, as a general rule, so as to secure his good opinion and make him feel that he has been treated kindly and forbearingly. While subjecting the witness to the most severe tests, he so questions him that the witness never seems to realize the fact. As a speaker, Judge Zollars is always direct, logical and forcible. His treatment of his case is always full, comprehensive and accurate; his analysis of the facts is clear and exhaustive. He sees, without effort, the relation and dependence of the facts, and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they tend to prove. He has now just attained mature manhood, and returns to the profession with the assurance of success. Judge Zollars is rather below the medium size; his head and chest are large, his frame is compact and vigorous. He is graceful in action, in manner courteous, forbearing and genial. He is popular with the people, and his future is full of promise, and no one is better prepared to meet and profit by its hidden mysteries than he. In his domestic life and surroundings Judge Zollars is most fortunate. Surrounded by a most estimable family, every member of which is thoroughly devoted to him and striving to add something to his comfort and happiness — a family that has deserved all the affections of his heart, stimulated his pride, increased his hope and contributed to his success in life and augmented his happiness.

Col. Robert S. Robertson.—Robert Robertson, a native of Scotland, born in October, 1756, emigrated from Kinross-shire in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Washington county, N. Y., where he died November 6, 1840. His son, Nicholas Robertson, was born at North Argyle, Washington county, May 12, 1803, and was for many years a justice of the peace and postmaster of his town. He mar-

ried Martha Hume-Stoddart, of New York city, who was born March 20, 1812, and died January 20, 1867. She was a descendant of two Scotch families, the Humes and Stoddarts, the latter name being derived from Standard, the first of the name having come to England with William the Conqueror, as standard bearer for the Vicompte de Pulesden. Their son, Robert S. Robertson, now a distinguished citizen of Fort Wayne, was born at North Argyle, April 16, 1839. His early life was spent under the influences of a strict Scotch Presbyterian element planted in that region of New York about 1764, by Capt. Duncan Campbell, under the patronage of the Duke of Argyle. He studied in the common schools and at Argyle academy, and when not so engaged worked with his father in the saw-mill and grist-mill of the latter. Early in 1859 he entered the office of Hon. James Gibson, at Salem, N. Y., and commenced the study of the law, and at New York city continued his studies until December, 1860, under Hon. Charles Crary. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1860, his examination being conducted by Hons. J. W. Edmunds, E. S. Benedict and M. S. Bidwell; Judges Josiah Sutherland, Henry Hageboom and B. W. Bonney presiding in general term. He then settled at Whitehall, N. Y., but in the summer of 1861 commenced raising a company for the war. The recruits, as fast as enlisted, were placed in barracks at Albany, where in the winter of 1861–62 an order was received to consolidate all parts of companies and regiments and forward them at once to Washington. Under this order, his men were assigned to Company I, Ninety-third regiment New York volunteer infantry, but refused to go unless Robertson would go with them. Rather than desert the men he had enlisted, he at once mustered into the service as a private, but was soon made orderly sergeant of his company, and donning knapsack and shouldering his musket went to the front with his regiment. In April, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and in February, 1863, was promoted to first lieutenant, Company K. He was in all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac until discharged from the service. For a time, and during the Gettysburg campaign, he was acting adjutant of his regiment. Soon afterward, in 1863, while his regiment was guard at army headquarters, he was tendered, and accepted the position of aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, then commanding the fighting first brigade, first division, second army corps. While on this duty he was twice wounded, once in the charge at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, when a musket ball was flattened on his knee, and again on 30th of May at Tolopotomoy Creek, when he was shot from his horse in a charge, a minie ball passing through his abdomen from the front of the right hip to the back of the left, at which time he was reported among the mortally wounded. With a strong constitution he recovered sufficiently to go to the front before Petersburg, but his wound broke out afresh and he was discharged September 3, 1864, "for disability from wounds received in action." For his services he was the recipient of two brevet commissions, one from the president conferring the rank of captain by

brevet, and another from the governor of New York, conferring the rank of colonel, both of which read, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Spottsylvania and Tolopotomoy Creek." He was in eleven general engagements and numerous skirmishes, and was never off duty until he received his second wound.

During two years following the war he was engaged in the practice of law at Washington, D. C., and while living there was married, July 19, 1865, at Whitehall, N. Y., to Elizabeth H. Miller, whose grandfather, Alexander Robertson, immigrated from Blair Athol, in 1804. They have five children: Nicholas, Louise, Robert, Mabel and Annie. The residence of Col. Robertson and family at Fort Wayne began in 1866. His ability and devotion to the cause of the republican party at once made him prominent, and in 1867 he was elected city attorney for two years. In 1868 he was nominated by his party for state senator from the counties of Allen and Adams, and made a thorough canvass in the face of overwhelming odds. In 1871 he was appointed register in bankruptcy and United States commissioner; the former office he resigned in 1875, and the other in 1876. When the republican state convention met in the latter year, he was nominated, entirely without his seeking, for the office of lieutenant-governor. He entered the canvass with great vigor, but after he had spoken in thirty-one counties he was taken with malarial fever, by which he was prostrated for more than a month. In 1886, there having been a vacancy created in the office of lieutenant-governor by the resignation of Gen. M. D. Manson, both the republican and democratic parties nominated condidates for the office, and after a memorable campaign, Col. Robertson was elected. At the time appointed by law he was declared elected and took the oath of office as lieutenant-governor in the presence of the general assembly. By this time, however, the opposition had decided to regard the election for that office as unauthorized by law, and as it had the majority of the senate, over which, by virtue of law, the lieutenant-governor was the presiding officer, Col. Robertson was forbidden to assume the function of his office. Attempts were made to obtain a judicial decision, by the opposition, by means of two injunction suits, but these ended in the ruling of the supreme court that the legislature had exclusive jurisdiction. Upon a second demand for the rights of the lieutenant-governor, Col. Robertson was forcibly excluded from the senate chamber. Great excitement resulted, in which the calm, dignified and courageous bearing of Col. Robertson had great effect in preventing a calamitous outcome of the deplorable affair. He counselled that no attempts at force be made in his behalf, but that the question should be submitted to the peaceful arbitration of the people, and doubtless prevented a serious outbreak which might have proven disastrous to the welfare and dignity of the state. In all other functions of the office to which he was elected Lieutenant-governor Robertson performed his duties without hinderance. While holding this office, he was for two successive years elected president of the state board of equalization, by that body, an office theretofore

always held by the governor. Since 1883 he has served as a trustee of the Indiana university, and as chairman of the library committee has done much creditable work in replacing the library destroyed by fire in 1883, by a new one consisting of some 10,000 well selected volumes, and in planning the beautiful library building now in process of erection. Col. Robertson has devoted much time to historical and scientific studies, and has a collection of minerals, fossils and pre-historic curios of great value. He is a member of the American Association for the advancement of science, of the State Historical Society and of the Congres International des Americanistes, of Europe, and his papers have appeared in the Smithsonian reports, *Magazine of American History*, *North American Review*, and other publications. He has also made valuable contributions to the war history publications of the Loyal Legion. Soon after the inauguration of President Harrison, Governor Robertson was tendered the position of judge of the Indian territory. This he declined, and in May accepted the unsolicited appointment as member of the board of registration and elections of the territory of Utah.

Hon. Robert Lowry, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was born in Ireland; removed in early youth to Rochester, N. Y.; was instructed in the elementary branches at private schools, and had partial academic course, but education was mainly self-acquired; was librarian of Rochester Athenæum and Young Men's association; studied law; removed to Fort Wayne in 1843; was elected by the common council, while yet under age, city recorder; was re-elected but declined; was admitted to the bar; commenced practice in Goshen, Ind., in 1846; was appointed by the governor, circuit judge in 1852, to fill vacancy for an unexpired term; was unexpectedly nominated by the democrats in 1856, in a district having a large adverse majority, as a candidate for congress, and defeated only by a close vote; in 1860 was president of the democratic state convention, and one of the four delegates at large to the democratic national convention; in 1861 and 1862, while still retaining residence and practice in Indiana, he had a law office in Chicago; in 1864, was nominated by the democrats and elected circuit judge for a term of six years; while yet occupying the bench, was again nominated by the democrats in 1866, and re-nominated in 1868, as a candidate for congress in heavily republican districts, and defeated, but by reduced majorities; in 1867 he resumed his residence in Fort Wayne; was re-elected circuit judge on the expiration of his term in 1870, without opposition; was delegate at large to the democratic national convention in 1872; resigned the circuit judgeship in January, 1875, and resumed practice in Fort Wayne as a member of the firm of Lowry, Robertson & O'Rourke; in September, 1877, he was appointed by the governor on the unanimous recommendation of the bar, as judge of the newly-created superior court, and afterward elected as such in 1878 by a unanimous popular vote; was elected the first president of the Indiana State Bar association, in July, 1879; on the expira-

Yours very truly,

R. Lowry

tion of his term as judge, in 1882, he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth congress, as a democrat, receiving 19,502 votes, against 16,957 votes for his republican competitor. Upon the close of his second term in congress he resumed the active practice of the law in Fort Wayne, extending it throughout the district, an exemplar of the activity and industry which ought to characterize the lawyer, and which have been such marked features in the professional career of this distinguished veteran of the Indiana bar. Judge Lowry's career in congress was characterized by unwearied diligence in the interest of the people of his district, close application, especially to all calls made on him in the interest of the veteran soldiers of his own and other districts, and was always found on the side of the people in all questions before congress. During his services he took an active interest in procuring appropriations for the splendid government building lately erected in Fort Wayne, and to him more than any one else is justly due the several and liberal appropriations voted for it from time to time. Blessed with vigorous health, of stalwart frame, fully alive to the multiform phases of the great social , political and economic activities of this marvelous age, Judge Lowry gives to the questions of the day that calm, judicial examination which only a trained intellect can bestow, and which enters so largely into shaping public opinion on great public questions.

Hon. Samuel M. Hench was elected judge of the superior court to serve out the time for which Judge Worden had been elected, and served until the general election in 1886, and the qualification of a successor. Judge Hench was born on the 22nd day of June, 1846, near Port Royal, Juniata county, Penn. His father was a civil engineer and architect. In his early years he worked with his father and attended the public schools. He was afterward a student at Airy View academy and far along in his course when, in the early part of 1862, he enlisted in Company F, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and entered the service in the late war. On the 13th day of December, 1862, he was severly wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. He was mustered out with his regiment at Harrisburg in 1863. He came west to Fort Wayne in September, 1863. There he engaged in work upon a farm in the vicinity of the city, and in the city, until 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, of the Eighty-third regiment of Indiana volunteers, entered the service again, and was mustered out in 1865, after the close of the war. During the remainder of 1865, and the years 1866 and 1867, he attended a commercial college at Fort Wayne, took private instructions with Prof. Robinson, of the Methodist college, and with Prof. Smart, and taught school in the country. In the fall of 1867, he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and taught a term of school near the city, and at the same time commenced reading law with Messrs. Clinton & Sapp, a firm of distinguished lawyers of that city. He was admitted to the bar in 1869. While reading law he was adeputy sheriff from January, 1868, until October, 1869. He

was also chairman of the democratic county central committee of Pottawatomie county, in which Council Bluffs is situated, from 1869 to 1871, both inclusive. After his admission to the bar he practiced law at Council Bluffs until 1872, when he returned to Fort Wayne and again engaged in the general practice of the law. Subsequent to that he was appointed and elected prosecuting attorney of the criminal court, and elected judge of the criminal court, and of the superior court, as already stated. After his retirement from the bench of the superior court in November, 1886, Judge Hench again engaged in the general practice at Fort Wayne, until the fourth day of August, 1888, when he was appointed by President Cleveland to the important position of chief of the law and miscellaneous division in the second comptroller's office in the treasury department at Washington. Judge Hench is a man of ability and energy, and made a most efficient prosecutor, and a painstaking and acceptable judge. While judge of the criminal and superior courts, he decided important cases, from the decisions of which appeals were taken to the supreme court.

Hon. Robert C. Bell, a prominent attorney of Indiana, was born at Clarksburg, Decatur county, Ind., July 13, 1844. His grandparents were of Virginian descent, and his grandfather, John Bell, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, Hiram Bell, a native of Maysville, Ky., married Mary J. Clark, a native of Lexington, of the same state, whose father, Woodson Clark, was the founder of Clarksburg, Ind., whither he emigrated about 1820. Hiram Bell lost his life by an accident, in 1879. but his widow survives. Of their eleven children, all of whom are living, Robert C. is the oldest. He was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education, and academic training preparatory to the university of Michigan, at which he was graduated in 1868. Previous to this, he enlisted in the union army and after a short period of service in the field, was assigned to detached duty at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until the close of the war. He provided the means for his education by teaching, and before graduation he was admitted to the bar in 1867. His first law partnership was with Hon. Alfred Kilgore, at Muncie, Ind., and during the time that that gentleman was United States attorney for Indiana, he held the position of assistant. In 1871, he made his home at Fort Wayne, and formed a partnership with Hon. John Colerick, which continued until the death of the latter. He then entered the firm of Coombs, Miller & Bell. Upon the removal of Miller to Indianapolis, his place in the firm was taken by Judge John Morris. This firm was changed upon the appointment of Judge Morris as supreme court commissioner, to Coombs, Bell & Morris, and upon the retirement of Mr. Coombs, the firm became as at present, Bell & Morris. Mr. Bell's record as an attorney is one of distinction, of continued and honorable successes, and he has a high reputation throughout the state. He has been attorney for the county commissioners of Allen county for the past ten years, is attorney for Indiana for the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, and general attorney for the Ft. W., C., & L., and Whitewater

railroads. He has always taken an active part in politics as did his father beforehand, on the side of the democratic party. He held the position of United States court commissioner, but resigned it upon election to the state senate, to which he was elected in 1874 and again in 1880. During his last term in that body, he occupied the important position of chairman of the Judiciary committee. In 1884 he was delegate at large for the state in the democratic convention at Chicago. Mr. Bell is prominent also in Masonic circles and in Oddfellowship, being a Master Mason, Knight Templar, and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. During the year 1876 and 1877 he made an extended visit to Europe. Mr. Bell was married April 5, 1868, to Clara E. Wolfe, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Wolfe, of Muncie, Ind.

Henry Harrison Robinson, son of James H. Robinson, mentioned in another portion of this work, was born February 2, 1841, at Newark, N. J. He studied three years at Princeton college, leaving before graduation to enlist in the Fifty-fifth regiment Indiana volunteers. Afterward turning his attention to law, he was graduated with the degree of LL.B., at the university of Chicago, in 1865, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Illinois in the same year. He practiced his profession in Wisconsin two years, and upon his return to Fort Wayne, in 1867, he engaged in business with his father. On the 4th of July, 1868, he delivered an oration of striking merit, which was published at the request of comrades of the G. A. R., and in the following autumn he accepted the nomination as republican candidate for state representative and made an active canvass. Though not elected to the legislature, he filled the position of reading clerk of the house at that session with great ability and wrote popular letters to the Fort Wayne *Gazette* over the nom de plume of "Harrison." He was recommended by the state officers and republican legislators for the secretaryship of one of the territories, but did not press his application therefor. From 1870 to 1872 he published the Wabash *Republican*, then one of the leading weeklies of the state. While in Wabash he was appointed United States commissioner, and served in that capacity until his return to Fort Wayne. He also made a campaign in Wabash county for the legislature, but was again confronted by an impregnable adverse majority. Mr. Robinson returned to Fort Wayne in 1873, and engaged in the practice of law and journalism, being at one time editor of the *Gazette*. In the summer of 1874 he was urged to become a candidate for congress on the independent ticket, but declined the honor. On February 1, 1876, he closed his law office to take charge of the Robinson house, and he managed that popular establishment until 1882, since when he has occupied himself in professional and literary pursuits. Mr. Robinson was an early admirer of Gen. Benjam Harrison and advocated his nomination for governor of Indiana in the Wabash *Republican*, now the *Plaindealer*, in 1872.

Samuel L. Morris, one of the prominent attorneys of the city of Fort Wayne, is a native of Indiana, born at Auburn, September 15,

1849. He is the son of Judge John Morris, of this city, and his residence here began when the latter removed from Auburn to Fort Wayne, in 1857. He received his preparatory education in the Fort Wayne public schools, graduating from the high school in 1868. He then entered Princeton college, New Jersey, and was graduated by that institution in 1873. He then began reading law in the office of Withers & Morris, and in 1875 was admitted to practice. For six years he was a partner of Judge R. S. Taylor, and since then has been associated, first with W. H. Coombs, now with Robert C. Bell. Mr. Morris is an earnest republican. He was married at Columbus, Ohio, October 10, 1877, to Carrie E. Ambos, and they have three children: Gertrude E., Samuel L. and Jeannette.

Augustus A. Chapin, present judge of the superior court of Allen county, is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who migrated from England to America about 1635, took the freeman's oath at Boston in 1641, and settled at Springfield, Massachusetts Colony, in 1642, where he died in 1675. Deacon Chapin was prominent in civil and church affairs, and is believed to be the progenitor of all persons bearing that name in the United States and Canada. Through the liberality of the late Chester W. Chapin, president of the Boston & Albany railroad, a statue to the memory of the Deacon was erected and unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at Stearns Park in Springfield, on Thanksgiving day, November 24, 1887. The figure is of bronze, of heroic size, resting upon a granite pedestal, and represents the sturdy old Puritan on his way to meeting on the Lord's day, with staff and Bible and a determined face set strongly toward his destination. The great grandfather of Judge Chapin was an officer in the revolutionary war, and at the battle of Bunker Hill, and the records show that eight bearing the family name in one regiment were in the battle of Lexington. At the close of the war his great-grandfather moved from Uxbridge, Mass., and settled in Windham county, Vt. The Chapin family is believed to have been originally of French descent, but on his mother's and grandmother's side it is of Scotch and Scotch-Irish descent. In 1833, his father, Col. Alexander Chapin, of Wardsboro, Vt., with three of his neighbors, came west and selected a location in the northwestern corner of the then unorganized county of Steuben, Ind. They came to the U. S. land office, at Fort Wayne, and having made their land entries purchased a dugout canoe and in it paddled down the Maumee to Toledo, Ohio, whence, via the Lake and Erie canal, they returned to their New England homes. In 1836, Col. Chapin removed with his family to his new location and with his associates laid out and platted the present village of Orland. The first settlers were almost exclusively from Vermont and for many years the village was known throughout the country as "Vermont Settlement." Col. Chapin was the first postmaster at the place, the first school fund commissioner of Steuben county, held several other positions of trust and died at Orland in 1849 at the comparatively early age of forty-four years, leaving a

wife and five young children. Judge Chapin was born in Wardsboro, Windham county, Vt., and grew up from childhood in his father's home at Orland. His early education was obtained at a district common school and at a single term at what was then known as the Ontario collegiate institute near Lima, in LaGrange county, Ind., but subsequently he prepared for college, and in 1855 entered the classical department of the university of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in the fall of 1859. He then read law and located at Angola, Steuben county, and followed his profession in that town until the spring of 1865, when he removed to Kendallville. He practiced law in Noble and adjoining counties until the fall of 1883, when he removed to the city of Fort Wayne. He has devoted his time chiefly to his profession and has had but very little to do with politics or political life. In 1860 he was nominated on the republican ticket and elected and served one term as prosecuting attorney of the tenth judicial circuit, which then embraced ten counties in the northeastern corner of the state of Indiana, Allen county being one of them. There were two terms of the circuit court each year, and the judge and prosecutor were obliged to go from most of the counties to others to hold court, either on horseback or in lumber wagons or the primative hacks of that day. At different times he has held some minor offices such as township trustee, city clerk and school examiner. In the fall of 1886, he was nominated and elected judge of the superior court of Allen county, which position he still holds. November 1, 1863, he was married at Angola, to Almira Emerson. They have a family of five children, four daughters and one son. Judge Chapin is a member of the First Presbyterian church, of Fort Wayne, and is a ruling elder in that body.

Perry A. Randall, a well-known attorney of Fort Wayne, was born at Avilla, Noble county, Ind., July 24, 1847. His father, Edwin Randall, born at Lenox, N. Y., May 18, 1807, was a son of Rodley and Amy (Rhodes) Randall. Rodley, born at Winfield, N. Y., May 24, 1783, died at the same place August 1, 1847, was a son of Nicholas R. and Content (Phillips) Randall. Nicholas, born at Uniontown, Conn., May 21, 1753, died September 23, 1814, at same place, was a son of Nathan and Eleanor (Cottrell) Randall. Edwin Randall, as early as 1836, came west and selected lands in Noble county, on which he settled in 1841. He married Mary A. King, who was born in New York, December 18, 1824, and who survives her husband, who died at Avilla, September 14, 1873. Of the three children of these parents, the second is Perry A. Randall. In 1867 he graduated from the Fort Wayne high school, and graduated in 1871 from the university of Michigan, then entering the law department of that university where he graduated in the spring of 1873. Coming to Fort Wayne in 1873, he was admitted to the bar and begun a practice which has been successful and lucrative. In 1881 he formed a partnership in the practice with Will J. Vesey, which still exists. Mr. Randall is one of the best business men of the

city. He was married September 7, 1876, to Julia P. Fay, daughter and only child of Judge James A. Fay. They have three children: Fay P., Anna B., and Carrie L.

Hon. James M. Barrett, a prominent member of the bar of Allen county, and well known throughout the state as a leading member of the upper house of the legislature, was born February 7, 1852. His parents were born in Ireland. The father, Benjamin Barrett, born in 1809, son of William, who died at Peru, Ill., married Elizabeth Barrett, who was born in 1814, and in 1834, the family removed to the United States, and settled first in Belmont county, Ohio, afterward, about 1848, changing their home to LaSalle county, Ill. There James M., the eighth of eleven children, was born. The father, who was a farmer, died in Illinois in 1876, but his widow is still living. Mr. Barrett remained on the farm until 1869, also attending the common schools, and then entered Mendota college, in Illinois, where he remained one year, going then to Ann Arbor, Mich. After one year in the high school, he entered the university of Michigan and was graduated in 1875. He immediately began the study of law, and in the fall of 1875, entered the office of McCagg, Culver & Butler, of Chicago, and afterward studied at Princeton, Ill. In March, 1876, he came to Fort Wayne, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He is now a member of the firm of Morris & Barrett, and has gained an honorable distinction as a lawyer. He is in politics an active democrat, and by that party was elected to the state senate in 1886. During his first session, he took a prominent part in securing the establishment of the asylum for feeble minded youth at Fort Wayne, and during the more important session of 1889, was the acknowledged leader of his party in the senate, as chairman of the judiciary committee, member of many other important committees, and author of a number of most important bills. He has achieved distinction, not only by his merits as a ready and eloquent speaker, and force in debate, but by a reserve strength of character that assures him a brilliant and useful career. Mr. Barrett was married in 1877, to Marian A. Bond, of Fort Wayne, and they have three children: Florence E., Charles D. and Walter A.

Samuel Rockwell Alden, a prominent attorney of Fort Wayne, is the only child of Harlow Alden and his wife, Mary Ann, *nee* Imson. His father, a carpenter and cabinet-maker, was the youngest of ten children of Spencer Alden, a Baptist clergyman, and his wife, Miriam Rockwell. Published genealogies of the descendants of the Puritan John Alden, one of the passengers of the Mayflower, give the history of the Alden family since 1620. His mother, a teacher, was the second daughter of Elias Imson, a thrifty farmer of English and Irish descent, and his wife, whose maiden name was Hunsicker, and was born February 14, 1820, at Oswego, N. Y. Their only son, Samuel Rockwell, was born at South Wilbraham, Mass., August 30, 1847. When he was nine years old his parents removed to Whitewater, Wis., and here he completed the high school course at thirteen years of age, and subsequently

studied winters, while engaged on a farm, until he was eighteen, when he went to Beloit to complete his preparation for college. Soon afterward, he was dangerously hurt while attempting to stop a runaway team. The Whitewater normal school having been completed he entered it in 1868 as pupil and teacher, and during the third year held the position of professor of English and elocution, having prepared himself in the latter during vacations. From 1871 to 1874 he was associated with Prof. Horace Briggs, at Buffalo, N. Y., in conducting the Buffalo classical school, preparatory for colleges and universities, Mr. Alden having charge of mathematics and scientific studies. In July, 1874, he went to Germany, prepared for lectures and took the university courses under Windschied at Leipsig in Roman law, and under Bluntschli at Heidelberg in international law, traveling during his vacations through Germany, Switzerland and Italy. He spent part of 1875 6 in Paris, learning lectures on art, science and languages at the Sorbonne. While abroad he gave much attention to the study of people and their customs and languages, and his only use of English at that time was the reading of standard law texts. The following year was spent in Columbia law school, and in the office of Weeks & Forster, New York, and in the fall of 1877 he was admitted to practice at Milwaukee. In 1878 at the solicitation of an old friend, W. T. Jenison, he removed to Fort Wayne, and was a partner with the latter until he removed to Denver, Col., in the winter of 1879. One of his first cases was carried to a successful issue in the United States supreme court, contrary to the opinion of leading lawyers. His practice is exclusively civil, and he has been, in this field, quite successful. In studying legal questions he has adopted the plan of giving the matter full deliberation before consulting authorities to verify his conclusions or discover in what respect they are faulty. Mr. Alden was married December 17, 1884, by Rev. Charles Williams, at All Souls' church, New York, to Carrie, only daughter of Auguste Francois Savin, and his wife, Sarah Jane Staniford. Her father was a shipping merchant, commanding and sailing one of his own vessels the greater part of his life. He was the son of Augustin Pierre Savin, a lawyer of Bordeaux, France, and his wife, Sophie Marie Francoise, *nee* de Maigron, daughter of a French nobleman and army officer, born July 5, 1816, on the island of Guadeloupe. Mr. Alden's wife's mother was the daughter of Samuel Thorndike Staniford, of Beverly, Mass., and his wife, Catherine Chappel, of Hackensack, N. J., born February 7, 1828, at Lansingburgh, N. Y.

Thomas E. Ellison, an attorney at law, was born at LaGrange, Ind., August 12, 1852. He is the son of Andrew and Susan (Tuttle) Ellison, now residents of this city. Andrew Ellison was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, January 12, 1817, and when three years of age emigrated with his parents to the United States. His childhood was spent in New York, where his parents first settled. In 1836 he came to Indiana and became a resident of LaGrange county. He was admitted to the bar of the court of Indiana in 1843, and continued the practice of law until

1879, becoming widely known in the state as one of its ablest attorneys. Mrs. Susan (Tuttle) Ellison is a native of Lockport, N. Y., born September 13, 1829. Of their seven children the oldest is Thomas E. The latter attended the LaGrange schools, was a student at Notre Dame university for some time, and in 1874 graduated from the law department of the university of Michigan. He was admitted to the LaGrange county bar, in 1873, to practice in the supreme court of Indiana, in May, 1874, and in the United States court in 1875. He remained in the practice of his profession at LaGrange until 1878, when he came to Fort Wayne, and entered into a law partnership with Judge L. M. Ninde, with whom he remained five years. Since 1883 he has been practicing his profession independently, meeting with such success that he has attained a high rank as a civil lawyer, not seeking criminal practice. In 1882–3, Mr. Ellison was retained as the attorney of the county, and all the free gravel roads in the county, except one, were built during that time. Their establishment was largely due to him. During his term of office as county attorney, the board of commissioners acting on his advive, and at his suggestion, made great reductions in the fees that had been paid by the county to its various officers, by reason of which the county has saved several thousands of dollars every year while and since he was in office. While he was county attorney, the question as to whether or not the various railroads that passed through the county were properly assessed, came up for discussion, and Mr. Ellison representing the county, appeared before the state board of equalization at Indianapolis, which board raised the valuation of the various railroads in the county several hundred thousand dollars, thus giving the county a large increase of taxes. The great improvement in Allen and Huntington counties known as the Little River drainage, which was effected by constructing forty miles of large ditches, at a cost of about $200,000, was established and constructed very largely according to his advice and skill, he having been attorney and adviser of the petitioners for, and the superintendent and engineer who constructed, the same. Forty thousand acres of waste land were reclaimed, and 80,000 acres beneficially affected. He was married in January, 1879, to Emma S. Stockbridge, who died in March, 1884. They had three chlldren: Phebe, Andrew S. and Robert W.; the latter has since died. December 14, 1887, he was married to Hannah Hall, a resident of Logansport, Ind., at Topeka, Kan.

William J. Vesey, attorney at law, is one of the younger members of the bar, but has won a rank highly creditable to himself. He became a resident of Fort Wayne in 1878, and entered the office of Ninde & Ellison. The same year he was admitted to the bar, and he has since been actively engaged in the practice. In politics he is an earnest worker in the republican ranks, and socially is highly esteemed. He is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, and A. O. U. W. Mr. Vesey was born in LaGrange county, at Lima, April 19, 1857, son of Benjamin W. and Sarah W. (Waterhouse) Vesey, both natives of

New England. His father was born in Vermont, February 28, 1829, and his mother in Maine, February 8, 1836, and now resides at Goshen, Ind. His grandfather, William Vesey, who was born in Vermont in 1801, removed with his family to Ohio in 1837, and in 1839 to Goshen, where he died in 1870. William J. Vesey was raised on the farm in LaGrange county, and received a common school education. He was married July 25, 1882, to Margaret E. Studebaker, daughter of Judge David and Harriet (Evans) Studebaker, pioneers and prominent citizens of Adams county. Mr. and Mrs. Vesey have four children: Margaret S., Sallie W., Dick M. and William J.

William Straughan O'Rourke, former prosecuting attorney of the criminal court, was born at this city, January 6, 1858, son of P. S. and Eliza (Boulger) O'Rourke, being the fourth of eight children born to them. He attended the Fort Wayne public schools, and in 1875 entered St. Vincent's college, in Westmoreland county, Penn., at which institution he was graduated in 1877. In the fall of that year, he began the study of law in the office of Judge Allen Zollars, and in the fall of 1879 entered the law department of the university of Michigan. March 24, 1880, he graduated there. He was admitted to the Allen county bar in 1879. In politics he is a democrat and a tariff reformer. In June, 1880, he was nominated for prosecuting attorney of the criminal court of Allen county, by the democratic party, and was elected in the October following, holding the office until the abolishment of the criminal court, at the close of the term for which he was elected. At the time he was elected, S. M. Hench was prosecuting attorney, and refused to surrender the office, in consequence of which Mr. O'Rourke brought suit to obtain possession. Mr. Hench took a change of venue to Kosciusko county, where the case was tried before Judge VanLong, now chief justice of the United States court of the territory of New Mexico, resulting in favor of Mr. O'Rourke. His contestant appealed to the supreme court, where Mr. O'Rourke's title to the office was affirmed by Hon. George V. Howk, chief justice. In 1882 he was appointed attorney for the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company, a position he has since held. He was married in 1883, to Margaret G. Garvey, a graduate of the university of Michigan, who is a native of Springfield, Mass. They have two children, Genevieve and Allen G. Mr. and Mrs. O'Rourke are members of the Catholic church.

William P. Breen, a young attorney who has won marked prominence in the bar of Allen county, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., February 13, 1859. His father, James Breen, was born in Ireland, in 1820, emigrated about 1840, and in 1845 settled at Terre Haute, removing thence to Fort Wayne in 1863. He was a merchant by occupation, and was for several years a member of the Fort Wayne city council. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Dunn, was born in Ireland in 1818, and died at Fort Wayne in 1888, having survived her husband five years. Their only child, William, was educated at the Brothers' Catholic school, and entered Notre Dame university, near South Bend,

and graduated there in 1877. In the fall of the same year he entered the office of Coombs, Morris & Bell, as a student of law, and in May, 1879, was admitted to the bar. In September, 1879, he formed a partnership with Warren H. Withers, which continued until the death of Judge Withers, November 15, 1882, since when Mr. Breen has had no associate in his practice. Mr. Breen is in politics a democrat, and he and wife are members of the Catholic church. He was married May 27, 1884, to Odelia Phillips, of this city, who was born March 13, 1859.

During ten years, Thomas W. Wilson has been a successful practitioner of law at Fort Wayne, and now has a good business, and is highly esteemed. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, September 26, 1837. His father, John J. Wilson, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1804, became one of the early settlers of Wells county, Ind., in 1849, and died there in 1873. He married Margaret Harris, who was born in Vermont in 1817, and died in Wells county in 1873, and they had five children, one of whom served in the Thirty-fourth Indiana infantry, as orderly sergeant. The eldest is Thomas W. The latter attended the common schools, entered a select school at Warren, Ind., in 1857, and after a period of study there taught school three months. He then attended Fort Wayne college three terms, and in 1858 taught school in Iowa. He began the study of law at Bluffton, in 1861, was admitted to the Wells county bar in 1863, and practiced there ten years. In 1873 he removed to his farm in Wells county, and was engaged in agriculture until 1880, when he came to Fort Wayne. He is a pronounced republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. In 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the tenth judicial circuit, then composed of ten counties. He owns a farm in Whitley county, and has a comfortable residence in this city. Mr. Wilson was married in 1860 to Elizabeth E. Davis, a native of this state, and they have four children: George C., born in 1861; Columbus T., 1863; Frank D., 1865; and Talbott M., 1867. They are all mechanics, and one lives in Louisville, Ky.; one in Chicago, Ill.; the other two in Fort Wayne. Mr. Wilson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James M. Robinson was born in a log cabin in Allen county, Ind., in 1861. He remained upon the farm, attending the public schools till he was ten years of age; removing then to the city, he attended school till he was thirteen, the last two years of which time he carried newspapers and cleaned street lamps to secure books and clothes for himself. In 1875, he was collector for the *Daily News*, and in 1876, began work at N. G. Olds' wheel works as a machine hand. While at work from 1877, he studied law, being kindly aided by the well known firm of "Colerick Bros.," one of whom, Mr. Thomas W. Colerick, giving him, as Mr. Robinson frequently remarks, his start in life. In 1881, the subject of this sketch left the shop and began study with the above firm, and in 1882 was admitted to practice at the bar of the United States and state courts. Mr. Robinson rose rapidly in his profession, and by industry and close application to business, secured a lucrative practice

early in his career. He began practice before he was of age and is much attached to the profession for which he has a special adaptation. His political career began with his candidacy for prosecuting attorney before the democratic convention in 1884. His shop mates carried one-half of the city for him, but he failed. He was nominated without opposition in 1886, and again in 1888, for prosecutor of the 38th judicial circuit, the former year running 700 ahead of the state ticket and the latter year elected by 4,218 majority. As prosecuting attorney, he has made a brilliant record and is esteemed as one of the best prosecutors the county has ever had. In his first term there was over 100 convictions for felony and but two acquitals. Mr. Robinson is forcible and brilliant as a speaker, is a trustworthy officer and is essentially a self made man. His father, David A. Robinson, and mother, Isabella (Bowen) Robinson, were born in Ohio, the father in 1834, and the mother in 1833, and came to Allen county in 1855. James M. is their youngest of three children. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities.

In the list of young attorneys of Fort Wayne, the name of Owen N. Heaton deserves honorable mention. He is a native of Allen county, and was born September 2, 1860. His father, Jesse Heaton, was born in Dearborn county, Ind., September 6, 1829, and about four years later, in 1833, was brought by his parents to Marion township, this county, where he resided, following the occupation of farming and stock-raising until his death, May 5, 1889. He married Samantha C. Larcom, who was born in May, 1834, in Tompkins county, N. Y., and they have had eleven children, of whom eight are living, the fourth being Owen N. The latter began his education in the common schools, and in 1882 entered Fort Wayne college, where he spent three years. In 1885 he began reading law in the office of William P. Breen, and was admitted on September 5 of the same year to the bar. He is a prominent member of the K. of P., being chancellor commander of Fort Wayne lodge, No. 116. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Heaton was married December 12, 1885, to Rhoda A. Webb, who was born in this county July 29, 1862. He and wife are members of the Baptist church.

Robert Brackenridge (now deceased), for many years a prominent lawyer and resident of Fort Wayne, was born at Rockville, Ind., in September, 1818. He moved to Fort Wayne with his uncle, Capt. Robert Brackenridge, in 1830, and became a clerk in his uncle's office, who was register of the United States land office. At an early age he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He was a partner with Charles W. Ewing until his death in 1843. He early distinguished himself at the bar, and from the first had a large and lucrative practice. From the time the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company, and the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company were organized, until his death, he was their attorney in Indiana. He died in Fort Wayne in 1873, leaving a widow, two daughters and four sons, one of whom, Charles S., is now city civil

engineer, and has been for many years. The day following his death the following appeared in the Fort Wayne *Sentinel:*

"Few men in Fort Wayne, or in the state, were better known than Robert Brackenridge, and he was a man sure to be known wherever he went, for he carried with him a marked individuality. For more than forty-two years he has gone in and out before the people of Fort Wayne until we may say, almost without exaggeration, everybody knew him, and few there are who will not miss, with a sense of sadness, his familiar form and voice. Never an office holder, we believe, nor, so far as we know, an aspirant for office, he was essentially a public man. A man of strong faculties and bold self-assertion, could not be hidden. He was a natural leader, and therefore, in his chosen profession of a lawyer, inevitably became a leader among his brethren at the bar. It is no disparagement of any of the able men of the Fort Wayne bar, or of the bar of the state, to say that Robert Brackenridge was among the ablest of them, and in some elements of the highest order of forensic ability he was their superior."

In a public address a short time ago (October, 1889), Judge John Morris, of Fort Wayne, who knew Mr. Brackenridge long and well, and who is entirely competent to speak of his abilities as a lawyer, said: "Robert Brackenridge was a young man when the courts opened in this county. He was from the beginning a good lawyer, quick, apt, and always at himself and at his best. His power of perception was remarkable. He seemed to see at a glance the bearing of every question raised or involved in a case. He appeared to be a sort of legal gladiator, clad in full armor, self assured, confident, and ready for the contest, and he who opposed him, if not thoroughly prepared at every point, was lost. He was not, hardly needed to be, studious, and yet it was surprising how much more he seemed to know than those who were. He was hardly a good speaker, and yet he was very successful. In argument he was pointed, incisive and forcible. He stood the equal of the best lawyers at the bar. He was kind and generous, and never failed to assist the young members of the bar with advice. Many now at the bar owe him much. He died comparatively young, respected and esteemed by all who knew him."

The publishers of this work have used every effort to make this mention of the leading attorneys of the Fort Wayne bar as near complete as possible. Some of the leading men of the profession in the earlier days of the county's history that are still living, have long since ceased the active practice. Most of these are mentioned in other portions of this work in connection with those subjects that they have made more important by their efforts. Notable among these may be named Hon. Joseph K. Edgerton, and Hon. Franklin P. Randall. Some not here mentioned that are now in the practice are omitted for want of the requisite information. Of these Hon. Lindley M. Ninde deserves a more prominent mention. In the foremost rank of the bar of northern Indiana he enjoys a reputation that is at once enviable and meritorious.

A forcible and skillful advocate, he is also distinguished for his almost unerring judgment of the law which is based upon a deep knowledge of the common law. Though lacking many of the qualities of a polished orator, he is nevertheless one of the most convincing speakers before a jury that has ever practiced at the Fort Wayne bar.

Another lawyer of earlier times that stood high in the profession was Charles Case. He practiced at the Fort Wayne bar for many years and rose to distinction as an attorney of unusual high order. He represented the Fort Wayne district in congress for two terms. His popularity was sufficient to defeat Hon. James L. Worden in 1857 for that place, and the following year was elected over Hon. Reuben J. Dawson by a majority of 1,363 in the district. He is remembered by those of the bar who knew him with much kindness, and his abilities were undoubtedly strong.

1742